The Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health Branch
Proposed Regulations– Animal Disease Traceability

Modified Text and Modified Form

Legend for Modified Text and Modified Form:

- Single underline and ~~strikeout~~ is text noticed to the public during the 45-day comment period ending May 9, 2016.
- Modified text is shown in double underline for added text, and single underline and ~~strikeout~~ for deleted text.

All written comments must address only the modified text and modified form of the rulemaking file.

The Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, proposes to adopt sections 751, 751.1, 754.3, 754.4, 820.1, 830, 830.1, 830.2, 830.3, 830.4, 831, 831.1, 831.2, 831.3, 831.4, 831.5, 837, 838, 1302, 1303, 1304 and 1305; amend sections 752, 752.1, 752.2, 752.3, 752.4, 752.5, 752.6, 753, 753.1, 753.2, 754, 754.1, 754.2, 755, 755.1, 755.4, 756, 756.1, 758, 820, 820.3, 820.4, 820.5, 820.55, 820.6 and 820.7; repeal sections 753.3, 755.2, 755.3, 756.2, 756.3, 757, 758.1, 820.1 and 820.2 of Division 2, of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations, as modified, to read as follows:

Section 751. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(1) "Accredited Veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the USDA, in accordance with the provisions of 9 CFR, Part 161 (2015), to perform functions as specified in 9 CFR, Chapter I, Subchapter B (Parts 49-56), Subchapter C (Parts 70-89) and Subchapter D (Parts 91-99).

(2) "Animal identification number (AIN)" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal in accordance with 9 CFR, Part 86 (2015).

(3) "Approved Brucella Vaccine" means a vaccine, approved by and produced under license of the USDA, to increase the resistance of cattle to brucellosis infection. It shall be procured and distributed by the Department. Direct sale of Brucella vaccine without approval of the Department is prohibited.

(4) "Approved livestock marketing facility" means a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises under State or Federal veterinary inspection where livestock are assembled and that has been approved by the Department and/or USDA.

(5) “Certificate of Veterinary Inspection” means an official numbered document issued and signed by a USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian in the state of origin certifying the inspection of animals in preparation for interstate and intrastate movements. The requirements of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection used for moving livestock into, within and from California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3.

(6) “CFR” means Code of Federal Regulations.

(7) “Contract Veterinarian” means an accredited veterinarian who has a valid contract with the Department’s Animal Health Branch to vaccinate animals in California against brucellosis and perform other brucellosis regulatory procedures if included in the vaccination contract or if included in a separate contract.

(8) “Dairy cattle” means all cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are 40 percent or more dairy in breed(s) used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption, including, but not limited to, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Milking Shorthorn, and Red and Whites.

(9) “Department” means the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

(10) “Designated Epidemiologist” means a state or federal veterinarian with knowledge of brucellosis epidemiology, selected by state and federal veterinarians in charge, with the concurrence of the USDA brucellosis staff. The Designated Epidemiologist will coordinate and evaluate the Brucellosis Eradication Program as assigned.

(11) “Directly” means moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route, except for stops of less than 24 hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.

(12) “District Epidemiologist” means a district or field veterinarian selected by the Chief of the Animal Health Branch to supervise brucellosis disease control and eradication within a herd or a district.

(13) “Electronic Identification Device” means an identification device that relays a unique animal identification number to an electronic reader by means of radio waves.

(14) “Herd” means: (A) All animals under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one or more parts of any single premises (lot, farm, or ranch); or (B) All animals under common ownership or supervision on two (2) or more premises which are geographically separated but on which animals from the different premises have been interchanged or had contact with each other.

(15) "Individual official identification" means officially identifying an animal with an official identification number approved by the Department and USDA.

(16) "Interstate Livestock Entry Permit" means a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California. The requirements of an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit used for moving livestock into California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4.

(17) "Minimal Risk State" means a state in which the California State Veterinarian or USDA has determined is a minimal risk for introducing diseases, toxic conditions, or other agents to California livestock.

(18) "National Uniform Eartagging System" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(19) "Native animals" means a group of animals under one (1) owner, on the premises where they were born, or have been kept for at least four (4) months before shipping, provided animals have not been added to the group on the premises within the four (4) months prior to the date of shipping.

(20) "Official vaccinate" means a female bovine animal, when vaccinated, identified, and reported, by a federal or state veterinarian or an accredited, contract veterinarian with an approved Brucella vaccine, is classified as an: (A) Official brucellosis calfhood vaccinate when vaccinated against brucellosis at the prescribed age for calfhood vaccination, or (B) Official brucellosis adult vaccinate when vaccinated against brucellosis, at an age older than the age prescribed for calfhood vaccination as part of an individual whole-herd adult vaccination plan.

(21) "Official eartag" means an identification tag approved by the Department and USDA that bears an official identification number for individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The design, size, shape, color, and other characteristics of the official eartag will depend on the needs of the users, subject to the approval of the Department or USDA. The official eartag must be tamper-resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

(22) "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the State postal abbreviation alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(23) "Quarantine" means the designation of host and/or at-risk population(s) of animals, humans, and/or animal products, wherever located, for appropriate action as determined by the State Veterinarian, pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 and in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 7, Article 3. (commencing with section 1301.)

(24) “Recognized slaughtering establishment” means any slaughtering facility operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), or State meat or poultry inspection acts and is approved by the Department and USDA.

(25) “Registered feedlot” means a feedlot or feed yard having more than 500 head of cattle at one time during the calendar year in which cattle are being fed for slaughter, and that is registered with the Department in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code section 21082.

(26) “Slaughter pens” means a pen or set of pens on a premises, used to feed restricted cattle destined for slaughter, approved by the Department and USDA to hold only animals for slaughter in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 1304.

(27) “Terminal feedlot” means a confined feeding operation, or portion thereof, approved by the Department to hold only animals for slaughter in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 1303.

(28) “USDA” means United State Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10324, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 10341, 10351, 20013, and 21081-21084, Food and Agricultural Code; Title 9, Parts 78, 86 and 161, Code of Federal Regulations (2015).

Section 751.1. General Requirements.

(a) No person may move livestock or receive livestock moved unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this article.

(b) In addition to meeting all applicable requirements of this article, all livestock moved must be moved in compliance with all applicable livestock disease programs of the USDA, and the Department pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 2 (commencing with section 755), Article 2.5 (commencing with section 756), Article 12 (commencing with section 820); and animal disease traceability pursuant to Article 14. (commencing with section 830.).

(c) Certain conditions of livestock must be reported to the Department within specified timeframes, pursuant to section 9101 of the Food and Agricultural Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 797. The List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products may be obtained by contacting the Department, or by accessing the Department's Internet website at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov.

(d) The State Veterinarian may impose a quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code, section 9562 if the requirements as specified in this article have not been met, or to

amend the requirements for entry into or movement within California in response to a change in disease status in any location, state, territory or country as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(e) Any person transporting livestock into or within California shall produce official documents upon request by the Department or other officials to prove that the requirements of this article are met. Official documents include a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3, or other documents approved by the Department for movement or livestock disease traceability purposes; and an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4, when required, with supporting documentation, for each load or part of a shipment. Livestock in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.

(f) Any exceptions to this regulation shall have approval by the Department prior to movement. All exceptions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the following factors, at a minimum, shall be considered before approval of any exceptions:

(1) Possible exposure of California livestock to any disease.

(2) Welfare of out of state livestock.

(3) Cost to the Department for personnel to monitor the exception.

(4) Reaction of the public and/or the livestock industry to approval of the exception.

(g) All costs of movement, including but not limited to identification, pre and post entry disease testing, and vaccination of cattle and bison shall be borne by the owner.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10324, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9101, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10326, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 752. Brucellosis Vaccine, Vaccination~~,~~ and Test Reagents.

~~(a) Approved Brucella Vaccine. A vaccine, approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture, to increase the resistance of cattle to brucellosis infection. It shall be procured and distributed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Direct sale of Brucella vaccine without approval of the California Department of Food and Agriculture is prohibited.~~

~~(b) Official Vaccinate. A female bovine animal, when vaccinated identified, and reported, by a federal or state veterinarian or an accredited, contract veterinarian with an approved Brucella vaccine, is classified as an:~~

~~(1) official brucellosis calfhood vaccinate when vaccinated against brucellosis at the prescribed age for calfhood vaccination, or~~

~~(2) official brucellosis adult vaccinate when vaccinated against brucellosis, at an age older than the age prescribed for calfhood vaccination as part of an individual whole-herd adult vaccination plan.~~

~~(c)~~(a) Calfhood Vaccination (official brucellosis calfhood vaccinate).

(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 ~~S~~section shall be identified in compliance with ~~S~~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. ~~10/15~~ 5/16), which is incorporated by reference, or another form or method to ~~A~~ report ~~of~~ heifer calves vaccinated for brucellosis which at minimum ~~shall~~ must contain the following information:

~~(1)~~(A) County of vaccination; ~~herd number, if available;~~ premises id; Animal Health Branch ~~D~~district; new herd, if applicable.

~~(2)~~(B) Name, mailing address and telephone number of the herd owner.

~~(3)~~(C) Physical ~~A~~address or ~~P.O. Box number, city, state,~~ location of calves at the time of vaccination; city, state and zip.

~~(4)~~(D) Date of vaccination; optionally, the date of next vaccination (month, day and year).

~~(5)~~(E) Number, ~~and~~ type and breed of calves vaccinated (dairy, beef, total, breed).

~~(6)~~(F) Vaccination ~~E~~eartag numbers applied or record the existing individual official identification numbers; ID submitted electronically, if applicable.

~~(7)~~(G) Vaccine information: ~~manufacturer,~~ serial number, expiration date.

~~(8)~~(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 ~~quarter of the year or~~ 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.

~~(9)~~(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.

~~(10)~~(J) An ~~O~~optional statement requesting exemption ~~that may be signed by the owner or owner's agent not~~ 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.

~~(d)~~(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.

~~(e) Accredited Veterinarian. A veterinarian approved by the Administrator, or a person authorized to act for the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (or equivalent titled agency), of the United States Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Part 161, Code of Federal Regulations, to perform functions required by cooperative State-Federal disease control and eradication programs.~~

~~(f) Contract Veterinarian. An accredited veterinarian who has a valid contract with the Animal Health Branch, California Department of Food and Agriculture, to vaccinate animals in California against brucellosis and perform other brucellosis regulatory procedures if included in the vaccination contract or if included in a separate contract.~~

(c) 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 accreditation number, accreditation date, ~~and~~ Animal Health Branch ~~D~~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 ~~the~~ 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 ~~S~~section(c), 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; ~~and~~ send a copy of the report to the local Animal Health Branch ~~D~~district ~~O~~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 ~~D~~district ~~O~~office of movement to another district; and return all supplies and materials supplied by the State to an Animal Health Branch ~~D~~district ~~O~~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.

~~(g) Designated Epidemiologist. A state or federal veterinarian with knowledge of brucellosis epidemiology, selected by state and federal veterinarians in charge, with the concurrence of the United States Department of Agriculture brucellosis staff. The Designated Epidemiologist will coordinate and evaluate the Brucellosis Eradication Program as assigned.~~

~~(h) District Epidemiologist. A district or field veterinarian selected by the Chief of the Animal Health Branch to supervise brucellosis disease control and eradication within a herd or a district.~~

~~(i)~~(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 ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ 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 ~~Services~~ to operate under the State Clinical Laboratory Act.

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

(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 ~~paragraphs~~ 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 10301-10311, 10321-10323, 10325, 10341, 10342, 10351-10359, 10493, 10511 and 10512, Food and Agricultural Code~~; Title 9, Sections Parts 71.1 and 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 752.1. Official Tattoo of Calfhood Vaccination.

(a) The official tattoo indicating bovine brucellosis calfhood vaccination shall be placed in the right ear of each calf vaccinated. All elements of the tattoo will be made by a series of pins and followed with the application of a tattoo ink furnished or approved by the Department as being suitable to produce a permanent tattoo in the ear. It shall consist of three (3) elements in order from left to right as follows:

~~(a)~~(1) First Element.

~~(1) If vaccinated with Strain 19 vaccine, the first element will be the capital letter "A," "B," "C," or "D", indicating the quarter of the year in which the animal was vaccinated: "A" for the first quarter (January-March), "B," "C," and "D" for the second, third, and fourth quarters respectively.~~

~~(2)~~(A) If vaccinated with RB-51 vaccine the first element will be the capital letter "R".

~~(3)~~(B) If a vaccine other than ~~Strain 19 or~~ RB-51 is used, a different first element may be designated by the Department and used in the tattoo.

~~(b)~~(2) Second Element. The second element will be the official ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA shield tattoo insert as registered with the United States Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C.

~~(c)~~(3) Third Element. The third element will be the number designating the last digit of the year in which the animal was vaccinated.

~~The second and third elements of the tattoo will be as described regardless of the Brucella vaccine used.~~ An example of a complete tattoo is illustrated below:

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326 and 10327, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 10352 and 10356-10359, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Section 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 752.2. Official Eartag of Calfhood Vaccination.

(a) ~~In addition to the official brucellosis tattoo,~~ ~~e~~Each calf vaccinated against brucellosis shall have an official brucellosis tattoo and:

(1) ~~a~~An official brucellosis calfhood vaccination eartag placed in the right ear by the veterinarian performing the service. The official brucellosis eartag shall be orange in color and bear the legend "CA~~alif.~~ Vac." or "CA (in official eartag shield) Vac." and a nine-character alphanumeric code that conforms to the nine-character alpha-numeric National Uniform Eartagging System~~.~~; or

(2) An Electronic Identification Device eartag placed in the left ear bearing the legend of "CA-OCV" and an animal identification number.

(3) Calves maintaining an existing official identification device are exempt from (1) and (2) above.

(b) An eartag will not be required if the owner of the calf signs ~~the~~ a written request for exemption that is part of ~~S~~section ~~752(c)(10)~~ 752(a)(4)(J) of this article and ~~has other means of identifying the animal within the herd~~ the request is approved by the Department.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326 and 10327, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 10323, 10325, 10352 and 10356-10359, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Section 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 752.3. Testing for Brucellosis Control.

(a) Test Samples. Blood, milk, or other samples for brucellosis eradication program testing shall be taken from cattle only by accredited veterinarians licensed to practice veterinary medicine in California, designated representatives from federal, state, or county governments, or persons authorized by the ~~California~~ Department ~~of Food and Agriculture~~ or ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA at recognized slaughtering establishments. Test samples shall be collected from brucellosis suspect or reactor animals at slaughter when requested by the District or Designated Epidemiologist. All cattle tested for the brucellosis program shall be individually identified using official eartags, ~~registration numbers,~~ or other methods of identification approved as satisfactory for individual identification by the Department. Each individual identification recording shall include the brucellosis vaccination status of the animal from which the sample was taken. All specimens submitted for brucellosis program testing shall be accompanied with sufficient information to identify the owner's name, address, location of the animals, animal description and official identification, and the purpose of the test. As an aid to brucellosis disease surveillance in California, a diagnostic laboratory may test any non-program specimens submitted for analysis by any person for the presence of signs of Brucella species.

(b) Official Tests and Procedures. All brucellosis test protocols, procedures, and methods approved by the ~~California~~ Department ~~of Food and Agriculture~~ and the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA as being suitable to detect the presence of Brucella, or Brucella antibodies or components shall be regarded as official.

(c) Testing Laboratories. Tests for brucellosis shall be made only by persons approved by the Department or by the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA as proficient in brucellosis testing in a laboratory or facility of the following:

(1) ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA.

(2) ~~California~~ Department ~~of Food and Agriculture~~.

(3) University of California, California ~~Veterinary Diagnostic~~ Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System.

(4) A County Veterinarian when approved by the Department.

(5) ~~The designated veterinarian of a Specifically Approved Stockyard (as defined in Title 9, Section 78.44, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition).~~ Other laboratories as approved by the Department.

(6) Those possessing a permit from the California Department of Public Health ~~Services~~.

(d) Test Reporting. Every positive brucellosis test shall be reported by telephone to the Animal Health Branch within 24 hours after completion by the laboratory conducting the test. All other results shall be reported within five (5) business days of the test.

(e) Blood Test Eligible.

~~(1) Female cattle officially vaccinated for brucellosis with Strain 19 are eligible for testing if:~~

~~(A) dairy breed 18 months of age and over (as evidenced by the loss of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth).~~

~~(B) beef breed 24 months of age and over (as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of fully erupted permanent incisor teeth).~~

~~(C) any age dairy or beef breed if parturient (visibly prepared to give birth or within two (2) weeks of giving birth, a "springer") or post-parturient (having already given birth).~~

~~(2)~~(1) Female cattle ~~not vaccinated with a Brucella vaccine or officially vaccinated with other than Strain 19 are eligible for testing if~~ six (6) months of age and over are eligible for testing.

~~(3)~~(2) Bulls over 18 months of age (as evidenced by the loss of the first pair of temporary incisor teeth) are eligible for testing.

~~(4)~~(3) Steers and identified spayed heifers are exempt from brucellosis testing.

~~(5)~~(4) As determined by the Designated or District Epidemiologist on a case-by-case basis in exposed or affected herds where testing of animals might be indicated as part of the epidemiological disease evaluation.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, ~~and~~ 10326~~,~~ and 10327, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 461, 520, 521, 527, 5006, 9101, ~~9165-9169,~~ 9531, 9532, ~~9561-9567~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311, 10321-10323, 10325, 10381-10385, 10387 and 10493, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Section 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 752.4. ~~Classifying~~ Brucellosis Classifications.

(a) Classifying Animals.

(1) Reactor - Animals are classified or reclassified as brucellosis reactors by a Designated or District Epidemiologist when:

(A) ~~o~~Official testing and interpretation of the results indicate the animal has been infected with Brucella, or

(B) ~~e~~Epidemiologic evidence indicates a reactor status.

(2) Suspect - Animals are classified or reclassified as brucellosis suspects by a Designated or District Epidemiologist when:

(A) ~~o~~Official testing and interpretation of the results suggest infection, or

(B) ~~e~~Epidemiologic evidence indicates a suspect classification.

(3) Negative - Animals are classified or reclassified as brucellosis negative by a Designated or District Epidemiologist when:

(A) ~~o~~Official tests performed are negative for brucellosis, or

(B) ~~e~~Epidemiologic evidence indicates negative brucellosis status.

(b) Classifying Herds.

(1) Affected Herd - A herd in which any animal has been infected with field strain Brucella, has been classified as a brucellosis reactor, and has not been released from ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine.

(2) Exposed Herd - A herd containing one or more animals known to be exposed, or had an opportunity to be exposed, to brucellosis infected animals or materials possibly contaminated with Brucella.

(3) Herd Not Known to be Affected - A herd in which no field strain brucellosis reactors have been found, or a herd in which one or more animals have been classified as a brucellosis reactor, but has since been released from ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine.

~~(c) Hold Order. A written directive by a department representative to confine one or more animals to a specific location to:~~

~~(1) limit exposure of other animals to an exposed, possibly diseased, or a diseased animal.~~

~~(2) restrict movement of animals with unknown brucellosis vaccination or disease status until their status is clarified.~~

~~(3) control movement of non-brucellosis vaccinated animals.~~

~~The Hold Order is a written notice and order to hold animals on their current premises. It shall contain the following information: date of writing; name of the owner, or owner's agent; description of the animals being held; where they are located; and why they are being placed under a Hold Order (infected with..., infested with..., exposed to..., or may have been exposed to..., and may transmit, carry, or distribute the disease); the name, title, and date of issue by the person issuing the notice or order; and the name of the person, if known, receiving the Hold Order. Absence of a signature by the owner or owner's agent acknowledging receipt does not invalidate the essence of the Hold Order. If a temporary verbal Hold Order is issued, it shall be followed with a written Hold Order, mailed within three (3) business days. To appeal the issuing of a Hold Order, the Chief of the Animal Health Branch of the Department must be contacted within seven (7) days of the issue of the order. This procedure to appeal the Hold Order shall be stated in the order. Animals confined under a Hold Order may be moved, if it appears to the Department that there will be no disease risk associated with the movement and the movement is in compliance with a prior written agreement between the owner and the Department. The Hold Order may be released as determined by the person issuing the order or a Designated or District Epidemiologist.~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 9562, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 461, 5006, ~~9163-9169, 9561-9567, 9698-9702,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311 and 10493-10496, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Section 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 752.5. Brucellosis Reactors.

(a) Identifying Reactors. When any animal is classified as a brucellosis reactor it shall be immediately identified with an official brucellosis reactor eartag attached to the left ear. Identification shall be supervised by the accredited veterinarian who collected the blood, milk, or other sample, or by a government official designated by the District Veterinarian. The person supervising the identification shall report its completion in person or by telephone to the Animal Health Branch within five (5) business days.

(b) Disposing of Reactors. A reactor shall be slaughtered within 30 calendar days of identification and shall be confined and held on the premises where found under ~~a Hold Order~~ Quarantine ~~on the premises where found~~ until it is moved for immediate slaughter. Before reactors are moved they require written permission to move to either a facility authorized by the Department to handle brucellosis reactors or directly to the holding pens of a recognized

slaughtering establishment approved by the Department as capable of maintaining the identity of a reactor and confirming its slaughter. The reactor shall not be hauled with other animals unless they are also going to immediate slaughter, nor be unloaded on premises or facilities used for holding or handling livestock for any other purpose than consignment for slaughter. Vehicles used for transporting reactors shall be cleaned and disinfected before reuse for transporting other livestock. A reactor may be slaughtered on the premises by the owner, providing the slaughter is witnessed by a government official designated by the District Veterinarian and a statement acknowledging a possible public health hazard is signed by the owner prior to slaughter. Any contaminated materials shall be removed and the premises shall be cleaned and disinfected within 15 calendar days of removal of reacting animals, using methods and materials recommended after a case-by-case evaluation by the Department. The 15-day cleanup period may be extended due to unforeseen circumstances not within control of the owner, if upon request for an extension, it is determined by the Department that the extension will not adversely affect the Brucellosis Eradication Program.

(c) Immediate Slaughter. Animals for immediate slaughter shall be delivered without diversion to the recognized slaughtering establishment within 10 calendar days from the date the animals were either consigned to slaughter or a permit was issued for their consignment to slaughter. Such animals, upon delivery to the recognized slaughtering establishment, shall be slaughtered within 10 calendar days after arrival unless, due to unforeseen circumstances not within control of the slaughter facility, the slaughter facility requests an exemption and the exception is granted by the Department.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 9562, 10324, 10326 and 10327, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 5006, ~~9163-9168,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311, 10321-10323, 10325, 10401, 10403-10407 and 10493, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Section 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 752.6. Brucellosis in Bison.

All specific requirements of ~~S~~sections 752 through ~~S~~section 752.5 of this article applying to beef breed cattle shall apply to bison.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 9562, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 520, 521, 527, 5006, 9101, ~~9163-9169,~~ 9531, 9532, ~~9561-9567, 9574, 9698-9702,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311, 10321-10323, 10325, 10341, 10342, 10351-10359, 10381-10385, 10387, 10401, 10403-10407, 10493-10496, 10511 and 10512, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Section 78.1, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 753. Brucellosis Requirements for Moving Intrastate.

(a) ~~General.~~ 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.

~~(1) The Department may refuse permission to transport animals within California where there may be a danger of infection or spread of brucellosis.~~

~~(2) In the case of demonstrated hardship, or of an emergency beyond the control of the cattle owner, the Department may issue a permit allowing cattle to move from one location to another if it is determined that there are adequate safeguards. Special conditions may be imposed and reports may be required.~~

~~(3) When requested by a department representative or other official, any person transporting cattle within California shall produce documents for inspection proving that each animal in the load is moving in compliance with brucellosis laws and regulations. Animals in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.~~

~~(4) Documents recording intrastate movements shall be kept by the owner of the animal for two (2) years and shall be available for examination and copying upon request by a department representative.~~

~~(5) Slaughter cows of any age and bulls over 24 months of age, whether beef or dairy breeds, shall be identified before slaughter by a United States Department of Agriculture backtag or other similar backtag that will give equivalent individual animal identification and is approved by the Department for identification purposes prior to use. The backtag number shall be correlated with sufficient ownership information to enable the tracing of each animal to its origin.~~

~~(6) A "Permit to Move" is a written document to move animals under a Hold Order, or other restriction, between premises within California or to a state border, in accordance with Section 9566 of the Food and Agricultural Code. At a minimum, it shall contain: the county of origin of the movement; date, and hour if applicable, of issue; the owner's name and address; permission to move animals identified by the number, species, type, tag numbers, and any other information that might be necessary to sufficiently identify the animals being moved; the reason for the Hold Order or restriction; location the animals are being moved from; purpose of the movement; and a destination described by location and name (slaughterer, stockyard, person, etc.). Other information may be included in the permit if it is pertinent to the movement. No diversion will be permitted between origin and destination. An expiration time will be stated in days and/or hours from the issue date and time. The permit for movement shall be signed, with title, by the issuing Animal Health Branch representative. The original shall accompany the shipment, with a copy for each load in the shipment; and copies to the destination (if applicable), the local district office, and to headquarters.~~

(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 ~~S~~section:

~~(1)~~(A) ~~c~~Calves less than four (4) months of age.

~~(2)~~(B) ~~c~~Cattle ~~consigned for immediate slaughter~~ moving directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

~~(3)~~(C) ~~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.

~~(4)~~(D) ~~p~~Permanently identified spayed females.

~~(5)~~(E) ~~c~~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 within California shall bear evidence of official brucellosis calfhood vaccination by the presence of an official tattoo unless:

~~(1)~~(A) ~~p~~Permanently identified as a spayed female, or

~~(2)~~(B) ~~m~~Moving directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, or

~~(3)~~(C) ~~s~~Sold to slaughter through a saleyard approved~~, in this instance,~~ by the Department as capable of maintaining identification of animals moving through the facility, or

~~(4) moving to a registered feedlot included in a registry of currently approved feedlots maintained by the Department (Sections 20013 and 21081-21084, Food and Agricultural Code) for feeding for up to six (6) months before going to slaughter. These animals shall be moved directly to a slaughter establishment under official government inspection from the registered feedlot.~~

(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, ~~9561-9567, 9573, 9574,~~ ~~9698-9702,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311, 10322, 10323, 10325, 10358, 10359, 10511~~,~~ and 10512, ~~20013 and~~ ~~21081-21084,~~ Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 753.1. Brucellosis Requirements for Interstate Entry.

~~(a) General.~~

~~(1) The Department may deny permission to transport any species of animal or animal material into California when there may be a danger of infection from brucellosis.~~

~~(2) The provisions of this section are in addition to other California requirements for moving cattle and bison into and within California and any requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture.~~

~~(3) The term "Health Certificate", where used in this Chapter, refers to a numbered interstate "Health Certificate", "Certificate of Veterinary Inspection", or a similar titled document that is a record of veterinary health inspection of one or more animals, issued on an official form by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin. A Health Certificate shall be valid for 30 days following the inspection of the animals described.~~

~~(4) The term "official certificate", where used in this Chapter, shall refer to a Health Certificate, Brand Inspection Certificate, or other official inspection or movement document issued by a federal or state animal health or brand inspection representative or an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin prior to an interstate animal movement into California.~~

~~(5) Upon request by a department representative or other official, any person transporting animals into California shall produce documents for each load or part of a shipment, to prove that each animal transported, pursuant to a permit and/or Health Certificate, falls within a stated requirement or exception. Animals in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.~~

~~(6)~~(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, ~~and~~ is tested as required by this section~~,~~ and each brucellosis vaccinated animal bears a legible official brucellosis calfhood vaccination tattoo.

~~(7) Permits, Health Certificates, and other transportation records shall be kept by the recipient for two (2) years after the animals entered California and shall be available for examination and copying upon request by the Department.~~

~~(8) All costs of movement and post entry testing of cattle and bison shall be borne by the owner.~~

~~(9) Native animals are considered to be a group of animals under one owner, on the premises where they were born, or have been kept for at least four (4) months before shipping, provided animals have not been added to the group on the premises within the four (4) months prior to the date of shipping.~~

~~(10) Groups of animals, with no outside additions in the previous four (4) months, under common ownership or supervision, located on two or more geographically separate premises where animals from the different premises have been interchanged or had contact with each other, may be considered a "herd".~~

~~(11)~~(b) ~~Only~~ Cattle and bison originating from herds ~~not~~ known to be affected with brucellosis will not be considered for entry into California. Test data may be required to document ~~that~~ the herd status. ~~of origin is free from brucellosis infection. Federal brucellosis classifications for states for cattle shall not apply to bison or other animal species.~~

~~(b) Entry Permits.~~

~~(1) Permits for cattle and bison to enter California shall be obtained from the Animal Health Branch. Requests for entry permits may be made by telephone; however, written application may be required when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section. Each entry permit shall have a unique number and shall expire 15 days after issuance, unless a special entry permit has been issued for a different period. No diversion shall be allowed from the requested destination after entry.~~

~~(2) A separate entry permit is required for each shipment containing female cattle of any age, male cattle 18 months of age and over, and bison of any age and sex, before they are transported into California. The entry permit number shall be recorded on the documents accompanying the shipment.~~

~~(3) The applicant for the entry permit shall:~~

~~(A) establish that all animals in the shipment meet California brucellosis entry requirements, and~~

~~(B) possess a properly completed Health Certificate when required.~~

~~(4) If the Department suspects or has knowledge indicating that the proposed movement might be a disease threat to California animals, or that the animals might not actually meet California entry requirements, the Department may refuse to issue a permit. The Department may require that brucellosis pre-entry testing procedures (Section 753.1(e)(1)) be completed and the results be presented to a branch brucellosis epidemiologist for evaluation before considering an entry permit. If an entry permit is issued, the Department may require, as part of the entry permit, that all of the animals in the shipment be transported to a designated inspection station immediately upon arrival in California, or held separate at their destination, for inspection by Animal Health Branch personnel. If after inspection the Department finds that all requirements for entry have been satisfied and the animals do not appear to be a disease risk and have met California entry requirements, the transporter will be given permission to deliver the animals to their destination, or they will be released if already at their destination. The entry documents will be validated as necessary.~~

~~(5) If the Department finds that the conditions of an entry permit have not been satisfied, additional proof may be required promptly from the person(s) transporting or receiving the animals. Failure to establish that the requirements for entry have been fully complied with or finding that the animals may pose a disease risk, the Department may place the animals under Hold Order until their disposition is determined and, at the expense of the owner of the animals or person in possession thereof:~~

~~(A) require vaccination or testing to remain in California, or~~

~~(B) deny permission to deliver the animals in California and require that the animals be returned to their origin, transported out of state, or be consigned to immediate slaughter.~~

~~(6) If any person has given false information to obtain an entry permit for transporting animals into California, has failed to fulfill the conditions of an entry permit, has failed to obtain an entry permit as required, or has caused brucellosis infection in California as a result of importing an infected animal, the Department may levy a penalty (Sections 9166 and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code), and/or refuse to grant future entry to such person, and/or others associated with such violations.~~

~~(7) Notification of suspension of a special entry permit may be made by personal service or by telephone with confirmation by regular mail.~~

~~(8) Requirements for movement with regular entry permits or movements associated with special entry permits may be modified in the event of an outbreak of brucellosis or other disease requiring restriction of animal movements.~~

~~(9) Most permits to allow entry of cattle into California are applied for by telephone or other electronic means accepted by the Department. A permit number, indicating approval of the application, is usually issued immediately over the telephone after entry information is gathered. The entry permit generally will be a paper or computer record for internal Animal Health Branch use and a copy will not be sent to the applicant unless specifically requested or it is needed to accompany a shipment. The information required for a regular entry permit to enter California shall include: date of issue; permit number; name of the shipper or importer; origin of the shipment; description of the animals being imported (number, type, etc.); name and mailing address of entity receiving the animals; a geographic destination if animals are not being received at the destination mailing address; purpose of the importation; name and telephone number of a contact person in California, if not the owner; name and telephone number of the person requesting the permit; the Health Certificate number, if available; name of herd veterinarian, if available; and a list of entry requirements for the type of animals entering. Additional information may be required for a special entry permit.~~

~~(c) Health Certificates.~~

~~(1) A copy of a properly completed Health Certificate with individual identification where required shall accompany each load or part of a shipment entering California containing:~~

~~(A) female dairy cattle more than four (4) months of age, and~~

~~(B) female beef cattle and all bison more than six (6) months of age, and~~

~~(C) cattle bulls more than 18 months of age, and~~

~~(D) any animal requiring a blood test prior to entry.~~

~~(2) A Health Certificate shall not be required if:~~

~~(A) all the animals in the shipment are entering for direct delivery to a slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter under official government inspection, or~~

~~(B) they have a special entry permit that exempts them from the health certificate requirement.~~

~~(3) A valid Brand Inspection Certificate may be substituted for the individual animal identification required on a Health Certificate for native cattle entering from a brucellosis Class Free State (as defined in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 78.1, January 1, 1997 Edition) with an official brand recording agency provided all the animals in the shipment are one owner branded animals, the brand is registered to that owner, and no brucellosis blood test is required prior to entry. The Brand Inspection Certificate shall be numbered or made unique to identify it as representative only of that particular shipment. The Brand Inspection Certificate shall list the ownership brand, consignor, consignee, origin, destination, number and description of the animals, and shall be attached (stapled) to the Health Certificate. All animals in the shipment shall be officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis and have legible brucellosis vaccination tattoos. The owner, or the owner's designated agent, shall sign a certification on the Health Certificate indicating that:~~

~~(A) the shipment consists only of native cattle originating from a brucellosis Class Free State, and~~

~~(B) the animals in the shipment have been officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated and have legible official brucellosis tattoos as evidence of vaccination.~~

~~(4) A valid Brand Inspection Certificate may be substituted for the individual animal identification required on a Health Certificate for native, non-test eligible (Section 752.3(e)) cattle, from a brucellosis Class A State (as defined in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 78.1, January 1, 1997 Edition) provided the requirements of Section 753.1(c)(3) are fulfilled.~~

~~(5) The Health Certificate shall be signed by the accredited veterinarian who examined the animals in the shipment. It shall include: the permit number; a description of the animals; complete information on the consignor, consignee, origin, and destination; the federal brucellosis classification of the state of origin; purpose of the movement; and owner's certification and agreement when required in Section 753.1(f) or as specified by another disease control code or regulation. For test eligible animals, as described in Section 753.1(e), the description shall include individual animal identification with the official eartag number, a representation of the brucellosis vaccination tattoo present, brucellosis test date and results. A copy of the official brucellosis test record with a description of each animal, its eartag number, its brucellosis vaccination tattoo, and blood test results may be attached to each copy of the Health Certificate instead of transferring that information onto the certificate. Brucellosis vaccinated animals that are exempt from testing requirements, and are entering California for movement and sale within the State shall have the presence of vaccination and legible tattoos certified by the owner. The Health Certificate, with attachments, shall be available for examination en route and after arrival in California. A copy of the completed Health Certificate shall be sent to the California State Veterinarian's office within 15 days of examination. Purebred registered cattle entering California, if not utilizing an official vaccination eartag and tattoo for identification, may be identified by a registration ear tattoo and their official brucellosis~~

~~calfhood vaccination tattoo, or by another method of permanent identification as requested by the owner and approved by the Department.~~

~~(6) The examining accredited veterinarian shall indicate on the Health Certificate that each animal in the shipment meets California entry requirements.~~

~~(7) It may be necessary to obtain a Health Certificate for entry into California because of a disease condition in another state, even though the animals are exempt from obtaining a Health Certificate by brucellosis regulations.~~

~~(d)~~(c) Vaccination Requirements.

(1) Unless entering California pursuant to the requirements as stated in subsections (c)(2) or (c)(3) below, ~~O~~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 ~~all female cattle~~ each: ~~more than (4) four months of age, unless entering California pursuant to the requirements as stated in subsections (c)(2) or (c)(3) below.~~

(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~~:~~

~~(A) dairy and beef breed~~ ~~c~~Calves of ~~between the ages of four (4) through 12 months (120 through 365 days)~~ brucellosis vaccination age will be allowed to enter California if they meet the requirements for any of ~~a~~ the following ~~prior~~ ~~s~~Special ~~e~~Entry ~~p~~Permits:

(A) ~~to be vaccinated against brucellosis on arrival~~ 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).

~~(B)~~(3) ~~dairy breed~~ Non-brucellosis vaccinated female cattle ~~over eight (8) months of age, and beef breed cattle~~ over 12 months of age shall not be eligible for entry into California unless entering:

~~1.~~ (A) ~~w~~With a ~~s~~Special ~~e~~Entry ~~p~~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).

~~2.~~(B) ~~for immediate slaughter at a~~ Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment under official government inspection 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.

~~(3)~~(4) Brucellosis vaccination is not required for entry of:

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

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

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

~~(c)~~(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 ~~Health~~ 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 ~~Health~~ 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) Cattle from non-Class Free States and cattle from a Class Free State that are not native to that state (Section 753.1(a)(9)) must have a negative brucellosis blood test record prior to entry if they are:~~

~~(A) non-brucellosis vaccinated female calves of brucellosis vaccination age entering under a special entry permit to be vaccinated on arrival, or~~

~~(B) brucellosis vaccinated dairy breed females 18 months of age and over, or~~

~~(C) brucellosis vaccinated beef breed females 24 months of age and over, or~~

~~(D) parturient (springers) or post-parturient of any age, or~~

~~(E) cattle bulls 18 months of age and over, or~~

~~(F) beef heifers six (6) months of age and over not vaccinated against brucellosis.~~

(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. ~~if they are:~~

~~(A) non-brucellosis vaccinated female calves of brucellosis vaccination age entering under a special entry permit to be vaccinated on arrival, or~~

~~(B) six (6) months of age and over and not vaccinated against brucellosis, or~~

~~(C) brucellosis vaccinated females 24 months of age and over, or~~

~~(D) parturient (springers) or post-parturient of any age.~~

(5) Non-brucellosis vaccinated, registered female cattle ~~animals~~ entering with a ~~s~~Special ~~e~~Entry ~~p~~Permit in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(1) from any class state, for preserving or developing bloodlines, must be brucellosis test negative prior to entry. ~~if they are:~~

~~(A) registered cattle entering for preserving or developing bloodlines.~~

~~(B) cattle or bison entering a registered feedlot included in a registry of currently approved feedlots maintained by the Department for feeding prior to slaughter.~~

(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.

~~(6)~~(7) The test requirements of this ~~S~~section do not apply to:

(A) ~~c~~Cattle native to brucellosis ~~Class Free~~ Minimal Risk States that are:

1. ~~n~~Non-brucellosis vaccinated female calves of brucellosis vaccination age entering under any of the following ~~a s~~Special ~~e~~Entry ~~p~~Permits:

A. ~~to be~~ ~~b~~Brucellosis ~~v~~Vaccination~~ed~~ on ~~a~~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. ~~o~~Officially calfhood brucellosis vaccinated female cattle of any age with legible official brucellosis vaccination tattoos, or

3. ~~b~~Bulls.

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

1. ~~for direct delivery~~ Moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment ~~for immediate slaughter~~ under official government inspection where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival.

2. ~~dairy breed~~ ~~f~~Female calves less than ~~four (4)~~ six (6) months of age.

~~3. brucellosis vaccinated dairy breed females under 18 months of age.~~

~~4. beef breed female calves less than six (6) months of age.~~

~~5. brucellosis vaccinated beef breed females under 24 months of age.~~

~~6.~~3. ~~c~~Cattle bulls less than 18 months of age, steers, and identified spayed females.

~~7.~~4. ~~c~~Cattle and bison from current Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds. The herd number and the date of the current test shall be recorded on the ~~Health~~ Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

~~8.~~5. ~~c~~Cattle consigned directly to an ~~Specifically~~ Approved ~~Stockyard~~ Livestock Marketing Facility . There shall be no movement out of an ~~Specifically~~ Approved ~~Stockyard~~ Livestock Marketing Facility except to slaughter, or to leave California, unless the animals meet all California entry requirements.

~~9. officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated dairy breed females returning with a special entry permit after feeding another state,~~

(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.

~~(f) Special Entry Permits.~~

~~(1) Dairy heifers, officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated originating in California, feeding in a Class Free State for a period of time, and returning to the property of the same owner in California, may be granted a special entry permit for the return of the vaccinated dairy heifers to California, valid for 15 days, to return to California without a brucellosis blood test if the owner, or designated agent of the owner, signs and dates a form containing the following certification, agreement, and information:~~

~~(A) certifying:~~

~~1. to continuous ownership of the heifers prior to leaving and while out of California.~~

~~2. that cattle from states other than California have not been added to the group while out of California.~~

~~3. that the returning heifers have not commingled with another owner's cattle during transportation and while out of California.~~

~~4. that all animals in the shipment originated in California and were officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated at the prescribed age and have legible official brucellosis tattoos.~~

~~5. that the heifers have not left the Class Free State where they were feeding.~~

~~6. to examination of each animal in the shipment for health and identification purposes within the 30 days prior to return to California and certifying that as a result of that examination that:~~

~~a. each animal is apparently healthy;~~

~~b. a legible recording has been made of each animal's individual identification, both official and herd, a representation of the official brucellosis tattoo, breed, and approximate age, on a list which contains the same information about all of the animals in the shipment.~~

~~(B) agreeing to:~~

~~1. complete the special entry permit form or obtain a Health Certificate.~~

~~2. obtain a special entry permit number for each shipment (for either a special entry permit or a Health Certificate).~~

~~3. send the original signed special entry permit or a Health Certificate (with the permit number recorded and the list of animals included in the shipment stapled to either form), to the State Veterinarian's office in California on departure for California.~~

~~4. make a separate copy of the completed special entry permit or the Health Certificate to accompany each load or part of the shipment and to present it to any state regulatory official on their request.~~

~~5. deliver a copy of the completed special entry permit or the Health Certificate (with a list of heifers in the shipment attached) at the destination.~~

~~6. present some or all of the heifers and/or the entry documents for inspection at a reasonable time after arrival to validate compliance with this regulation, if requested by Animal Health Branch personnel.~~

~~7. keep an individual animal identification record of non-California heifers purchased and brought into California before being transported out of California for feeding under this special entry permit. The purchasers of the out-of-state heifers shall maintain sufficient animal identification to trace the purchases back to their origin.~~

~~The owner is responsible for the accuracy of the certifications and the attached animal identification list which becomes part of the special entry permit or Health Certificate. This special entry permit form shall contain: the signature of the owner or the owner's agent; the printed name of the person signing the special entry permit form and the address and telephone number of the owner; an accurate description of the destination with name, geographic location, mailing address with county, and name and telephone number of the manager or other contact person at the destination. If the special entry permit is being requested by telephone and the request is approved, the permit number and expiration date shall be recorded in the appropriate location on the form before making copies for the transport vehicles. If the special entry permit is mailed or faxed for approval, a copy will be returned by the same method, if approved.~~

~~If the owner chooses to get a Health Certificate with individual identification instead of using this California special entry permit form, the certifications (A)1 through 5, and agreements (B)3 through 7, in this Subsection shall be signed and included as part of the Health Certificate along with the notation "Dairy heifer brucellosis vaccinates returning to California."~~

~~It is the intent of this special entry permit to trace the movement of dairy animals as accurately as possible, and should a brucellosis reactor or suspect be found, to be able to trace them to their herd of vaccination and origin.~~

~~(2) The owner of an officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated beef breeding herd may be issued a Pasture to Pasture Permit for a single seasonal movement (to and return within eight (8) months) between pastures under the control of the same owner in California and a Class Free State following certification by the state of origin and approval of the owner's written application by California. Owners requesting permission to enter California for pasture, or return to California after out of state pasture under a Pasture to Pasture Permit, shall utilize the California Pasture to Pasture Permit for the movement, even if it is in addition to another state's permit. The transmission of applications and approvals by mail or fax is permissible.~~

~~(A) A signed, approved permit shall contain the expiration date and permit number as furnished by the destination state.~~

~~(B) The applicant shall furnish the following information: state of origin and destination; 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, horses); brand and location; accurate description of origin and destination premises by: premises name; geographic location; mailing address including the city, state, zip code, and county; name and telephone number of premises owner or manager and any other contact information available; name and telephone number of veterinarians servicing the herd; number of years the herd has moved to described premises; fenced premises (Y/N); commingling with cattle owner by others (Y/N); and names of other owners commingling.~~

~~(C) The applicant shall acknowledge that Pasture to Pasture Permit is for one pasture season for the described cattle, time, 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.~~

~~(D) The applicant shall certify that:~~

~~1. the animals entering under the permit are from a beef breeding herd established more than six (6) months in the Class Free State of origin;~~

~~2. it will be established, by brand or health certificate obtained within the 30 days prior to a load or part of a shipment entering or returning to California, that the cattle have healed~~

~~brands (brands that appear to have been applied at least four (4) months prior to movement) or other identification officially registered to the owner;~~

~~3. no trader or recently assembled cattle are in the origin herd or the animals moving;~~

~~4. all female cattle over six (6) months of age entering or returning to California are or will be officially brucellosis calfhood vaccinated and bear or will bear legible official brucellosis tattoos as evidence of the vaccination.~~

~~(E) The purchase or addition of native cattle originating in the Class Free State destination state will be allowed if the owner certifies that:~~

~~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 California State Veterinarian's office is notified by mail or fax of the purchase or addition of animals, by number and type, in the destination state prior to returning at the end of the pasture season.~~

~~(F) Before California can approve entry with a Pasture to Pasture Permit, an animal health official of the state of origin shall 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 brucellosis. After receiving this certification, the Department shall evaluate the entries on the permit request. If it appears that there will be no brucellosis danger 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 shall:~~

~~1. enter the estimated date of return to California and any animal purchase or animal addition information on the permit as indicated.~~

~~2. forward a copy of the permit with the return information to the State Veterinarian of California by mail or fax within the 15 days prior to the date of returning the first load or part of a shipment of cattle.~~

~~(H) Cattle moving with an approved Pasture to Pasture Permit are exempt from brucellosis test and individual identification requirements associated with a Health Certificate as long as the owner remains in compliance with the current approved Pasture to Pasture permit and there is no suspicion of brucellosis infection in the herd. An official certificate, in addition to the valid permit, is required to be obtained for all cattle within the 30 days prior to entering~~

~~California. Copies of the official certificate and the Pasture to Pasture Permit shall accompany each load or part of a shipment of cattle entering California.~~

~~(3) 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 shall meet all other entry identification and negative test requirements. Animals admitted under this provision shall be maintained under a permanent Hold Order. 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. A Permit to Move may be issued for movement: for exhibition, to another premises, to go to slaughter, or to leave the State.~~

~~(4) A special entry permit may be issued for entry of brucellosis vaccination age, non-brucellosis vaccinated calves, native to their state of origin, to be brucellosis vaccinated on arrival by a program cooperator (a person who by past favorable interaction with the brucellosis program, or by industry reputation, it is felt will implement the requirements of the special permit). If the cooperator and the vaccination premises appear to be satisfactory to the destination Animal Health Branch District, Animal Health Headquarters may issue a permit and calves will be allowed to enter from:~~

~~(A) Class Free States without a negative brucellosis test, or~~

~~(B) non-Class Free States with a negative brucellosis test.~~

~~(5) Following a signed interstate feeder heifer agreement between the State Veterinarians of a Class Free State of origin and California, a special Beef Feeder Heifer Permit, valid for up to one year, may be issued to an owner to import, for feeding or pasture purposes for a period of up to eight (8) months, apparently healthy female beef breed heifers under the age of 24 months that have been officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis, providing the owner complies with the following conditions:~~

~~(A) At least 15 days before the first expected entry, or expiration of a prior Beef Feeder Heifer Permit, the owner shall complete a written application for a special Beef Feeder Heifer Permit and obtain the approval of a California Animal Health Branch Staff Veterinarian and the acknowledgment of the an animal health staff member of the Class Free origin state. The application for the Beef Feeder Heifer Permit, when approved, will serve as the permit and shall contain the following information: date of application, permit number issued, expiration date of the permit, and the applicants name. Space will be provided on the application for approval by a California Animal Health Staff Veterinarian and acknowledgment of an animal health official of the origin state.~~

~~1. The owner, or agent of the owner, shall certify on each Beef Feeder Entry Form that all the animals in that shipment:~~

~~a. are apparently healthy.~~

~~b. are beef breed heifers under 24 months of age.~~

~~c. originate from a brucellosis Class Free State.~~

~~d. are officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis.~~

~~e. have legible official brucellosis vaccination tattoos.~~

~~f. have not had any contact with cattle of Mexican origin.~~

~~2. In addition, the applicant shall agree to:~~

~~a. complete a Beef Feeder Heifer Entry Form for each shipment of heifers entering California.~~

~~b. send (mail or fax) a copy of the completed entry form to the State Veterinarian of California and the origin state within 15 days prior to the expected date of entry of each shipment.~~

~~c. provide a copy of the completed entry form to the driver of each load of heifers in the shipment and instruct the driver to present the copy to government officials for examination when requested.~~

~~d. notify the local Animal Health District Office of movement to: another previously registered premises, another state, into a trade channel, sale to a private buyer, or to slaughter.~~

~~e. maintain records for tracing of the origin and disposition of the heifers for two (2) years for inspection and copying by Animal Health representatives.~~

~~f. within 30 days after the completion of the feeding period, notify the local Animal Health District Office of the number of heifers disposed of by:~~

~~1. slaughter.~~

~~2. addition to the owner's breeding herd.~~

~~3. movement to an identified state.~~

~~4. movement into an identified trade channel.~~

~~5. sale to an identified private buyer.~~

~~6. other.~~

~~The applicant shall print the owner's personal or business name, furnish complete address with telephone and fax numbers, and shall sign the certification and agreement. The application shall contain information on how to submit an application for premises registration.~~

~~(B) A copy of a properly completed Beef Feeder Heifer Entry Form shall accompany each load or part of a shipment of animals into California with the following information:~~

~~1. The entry date, permit number and its expiration date, and the origin state.~~

~~2. The owner's (or owner's agent) certification that all animals in the shipment are apparently healthy beef breed heifers under 24 months of age, originate from a Class Free State, have been officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis, bear legible official brucellosis tattoos, and have had no contact with any cattle that originated in Mexico. If the certification is signed by an agent of the owner, the agent's name, address, and telephone number shall by printed on the entry form. Owners, or owners' agents, may be required to present evidence that the animals in a shipment meet the entry requirements of this paragraph.~~

~~3. The name, address, and telephone number of the person responsible for managing the heifers in California.~~

~~4. The identification of the origin of the cattle by location or premises name and county and destination premises by number, name, and county.~~

~~5. The number and physical description of the heifers by age, weight, breed, and brand.~~

~~6. An indication of whether purchase was at a livestock marketing facility or by private treaty if heifers were purchased for feeding or pasture purposes and are not native to the state of origin of the shipment. If the heifers are not native to the shipment origin state, the source states shall be indicated. The states where the heifers were purchased must be Class Free. Purchaser must maintain records of purchases, for inspection and copying by department representatives, for two (2) years following the transaction.~~

~~7. "Blank and completed Beef Feeder Heifer Entry Forms may be copied as needed for movement of animals."~~

~~(C) The destination premises shall be registered by the Animal Health Branch District containing the premises prior to departure for California. Registration shall be accomplished by submitting a completed registration form by mail, fax, or telephone to the local Animal Health Branch District Office or Animal Health Branch Headquarters of the Department in Sacramento. Issuing of a premises number will indicate successful registration. Once a premises is~~

~~registered, it may be used until expiration of the registration, by any Beef Feeder Heifer permit holder. Premises may be approved for up to two (2) calendar years, with expiration on December 31 of the second year, in advance of anticipated entries and later movement. The Beef Feeder Heifer Premises Registration form, in addition to information on how to and where to obtain a registration form, shall contain:~~

~~1. The date of the registration, the premises number, expiration date, county of the premises, and the Animal Health District of the premises.~~

~~2. Name of the applicant, printed legibly; premises name; county name; type of premises; geographic location; and property owner's name, mailing address, and telephone number.~~

~~3. Name, address, and telephone number of the person managing the premises, if not the owner.~~

~~4. Signer's name printed legibly and signature of the applicant.~~

~~5. If the registration is signed by an agent of the owner or applicant, the person's name, address, and telephone number shall be printed legibly on the registration.~~

~~6. "Blank Beef Feeder Heifer Premises Registration forms may be copied as needed for submission for registration of premises."~~

~~(D) During and at the end of the feeding or pasture period, the heifers may be moved:~~

~~1. To slaughter.~~

~~2. Following notification of the local Animal Health District Office: to another registered premises, into the owner's breeding herd, out of state, into a trade channel, or sold to a private buyer.~~

~~3. Within 30 days after the completion of the feeding period the permit holder shall notify the local Animal Health District office of the number of heifers in each shipment disposed by:~~

~~a. slaughter.~~

~~b. addition to the owner's breeding herd.~~

~~c. movement to an identified state.~~

~~d. movement into an identified trade channel.~~

~~e. sale to an identified private buyer.~~

~~f. other.~~

~~(6) Animals, from any state, not vaccinated against brucellosis, with a negative brucellosis entry blood test, and a Health Certificate with individual animal identification, may be issued a special entry permit to enter a registered feedlot (not pasture) included in a registry of currently approved feedlots maintained by the Department for feeding for up to six (6) months before slaughter. They will be maintained under a Hold Order until slaughtered at an establishment under official government inspection.~~

~~(7) Animals entering California for direct delivery to an establishment under official government inspection for immediate slaughter must be sufficiently identified to ensure tracing to the farm or ranch of origin. They may enter with a Brand Inspection Certificate instead of a Health Certificate. A properly placed United States Department of Agriculture backtag is acceptable identification in place of an eartag if the backtag number is listed and the list is attached (stapled) to an official certificate. If a backtag is used as identification, the party utilizing it must be able to trace the animal in question back to its herd of origin and it must be the last identification applied before entry and moving to slaughter. A copy of the certificate, with attachments, shall be kept for at least two (2) years by the shipper. All certificates shall be made available for examination when requested by a department representative.~~

~~(g) Exceptions. Any exceptions to the interstate movement section of this regulation shall have approval by the Department prior to movement. All exceptions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the following factors, at a minimum, shall be considered before approval of any exceptions:~~

~~(1) Possible exposure of California livestock to brucellosis.~~

~~(2) Welfare of out of state livestock.~~

~~(3) Cost to the Department for personnel to monitor the exception.~~

~~(4) Reaction of the public and/or the livestock industry to approval of the exception.~~

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 5006, ~~9161-9169,~~ 9164, 9531, 9532, ~~9561-9567, 9570, 9572-9574, 9691-9693, 9698-9702,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311, 10321-10323, 10325, 10351-10359, 10381-10385, 10387, 10511~~,~~ and 105122~~2~~, ~~20013, 21081-21084,~~ Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Part 78, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 753.2. Moving Brucellosis Restricted Cattle.

(a) Intrastate - Restricted Cattle. Brucellosis exposed cattle may move only when under a Quarantine with ~~by a~~ written ~~Permit to Move~~ permission to move issued by the Department.

Each animal to be moved shall be identified by an official state or federal metal eartag or other identification as requested by the owner for permanent identification and approved by the Department. Upon approval of the need for movement by the Department, exposed cattle may move to the following:

(1) A recognized slaughtering establishment ~~facility~~ requested by the owner and approved by the Department as being capable of maintaining identification of the animals.

(2) A saleyard requested by the owner and approved by the Department as being capable of maintaining identification and separation of the animals.

(3) An ~~Specifically~~ Approved ~~Stockyard~~ Livestock Marketing Facility.

(4) Premises under the control of the owner of the cattle, approved by the Department as suitable for segregated pasture or feeding only, and which will not result in exposure of other animals to possible disease risk. When the feeding period is completed, the cattle must have ~~a~~ written ~~Permit to Move~~ permission to return to the premises of origin or go to slaughter. There shall be no commingling of exposed cattle with other cattle.

(b) Interstate - Restricted Cattle.

(1) Cattle or bison, excluding steers and identified spayed females, from areas under brucellosis quarantine by the federal government, state, or country of origin shall not be allowed to enter California.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 9562, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9164, 9531, ~~9161, 9165-9169, 9561-9567, 9570, 9572, 9698-9702,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 10301-10311, 10321 -10323, 10351-10359, 10381-10385, 10387, 10401, 10406, 10423, 10492-10496, 10511 and 10512, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~Section 753.3. Dealer.~~

~~A "dealer" means any person or entity who:~~

~~(a) purchases, deals in, holds, controls, or sells livestock in California, or~~

~~(b) acts as a livestock commission representative or broker, or~~

~~(c) operates and conducts an auction where livestock are sold.~~

~~A dealer must be licensed with the California Department of Food and Agriculture. In addition to the records required for licensing, dealers shall maintain an individual identification record for each animal sufficient to identify the animal, the seller, and the buyer. Official United States Department of Agriculture backtags are acceptable for identification of cattle consigned~~

~~to slaughter. The identification information shall be maintained for two (2) years in a manner acceptable to the Department and shall be available for examination and copying during business hours, or other reasonable times, upon request by the Department.~~

~~Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 5006, 9161, 9169, 9531, 9570, 9565-9567, 9572, 10301-10512, and 56107-56110, of the Food and Agricultural Code.~~

Section 754. Brucellosis Area Classification.

(a) Classifying Areas. The State of California participates in the brucellosis area classifications of the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA Brucellosis Eradication Program as published in ~~the Code of Federal Regulations, Title~~ 9 CFR, ~~S~~section 78.1 (2015).

(b) Maintaining Area Classification. Area classification shall be evaluated continuously through monitoring of all brucellosis program activities. An annual report will be submitted by the Department to the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA documenting all California brucellosis surveillance activities to determine eligibility for maintaining or changing area classification. Area status may be maintained provided it can be established that:

(1) All herds in the area are participating in surveillance procedures designated by the Department.

(2) All suspects to an official brucellosis test:

(A) ~~a~~Are retested until they are determined to be infected or non-infected, or

(B) ~~i~~If not available for retest, all known contact animals or herds are tested or evaluated by a brucellosis epidemiologist.

(3) The number of herds found affected does not exceed specified limits.

(4) All cattle in an affected herd, except steers and identified spayed heifers, are confined to the premises under a ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine until the herd has followed the procedures outlined in this ~~S~~section and is determined to be free of brucellosis or sold for slaughter. All eligible animals, as defined in ~~S~~section 752.3(e), shall be tested (herd test). The herd is retested at 30-day intervals until the herd passes one negative blood or other official test. Two (2) consecutive negative herd tests are required for release of the ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine. The first negative herd test is conducted at least 30 calendar days after all reactors have been removed. The second negative or releasing test occurs six (6) months or more after all reactors have been removed.

(A) An additional herd test is required either between six (6) months and 12 months after an affected herd has been released from ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine or between 12 and 18 months

after the last reactor has been removed. Any variance to the retest procedures shall be determined by the Designated Epidemiologist.

(B) All of the conditions in this subsection also apply to herds that have participated in a whole-herd vaccination plan.

(5) Herds adjacent to and within one (1) mile of a premises occupied by a herd known to be affected, herds sharing common pasture or having other contact with an affected herd, or herds containing cattle from previous movements from an affected herd, within a time period determined by the District or Designated Epidemiologist, are placed under ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine until each herd is evaluated. Herd tests, as determined by the District or Designated Epidemiologist, shall be conducted as part of the evaluation. The ~~Hold Orders~~ Quarantine may be maintained until brucellosis is eliminated from the area. When the ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine is released on the brucellosis affected herd, the District or Designated Epidemiologist reevaluates these potentially exposed herds and notifies these herd owners of the need for additional herd testing.

(6) All other animals (any species) suspected of exposure to brucellosis infection, or found to be infected with brucellosis, are placed under ~~Hold Order~~ Quarantine and evaluated by the District or Designated Epidemiologist. If necessary, the epidemiologist will design and implement an eradication and/or control program suitable for the Brucella and animal species involved to prevent exposure of livestock to brucellosis.

(7) Any reactors found are disposed of in accordance with ~~S~~section 752.5 of this ~~Regulation~~ article.

(c) Memorandum of Understanding. A Memorandum of Understanding (Herd Plan) shall be developed between the owner of the affected herd, the owner's veterinarian (if available), and the Department. The agreement will describe how the affected herd will be managed to minimize the spread of brucellosis and eliminate the disease from the herd. In all dairy and beef herds under conditions of close confinement, at a minimum, the owner shall:

(1) Provide separate calving pens for isolating cows while calving or aborting.

(2) Closely monitor the herd to assure timely separation of cows to prevent calving outside the calving pens or aborting where other cows are exposed to products of calving.

(3) Delay returning post-parturient cows to the herd until discharge of the placenta and associated fluids is complete.

(4) Promptly remove all products of calving and properly clean and disinfect the calving area.

(5) Provide feeding equipment and implement procedures to prevent contaminating feed with calving products.

(6) Make any other management, vaccination (whole-herd vaccination plan), equipment or premises changes deemed necessary under this agreement.

(7) Set a test schedule and specific dates for accomplishing the tasks described in the Herd Plan.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 9562, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 520, 521, 527, 5006, ~~9161, 9169,~~ 9531, ~~9565-9567,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 9573, 10304, 10305, 10308, 10322, 10323, 10325, 10381-10385, 10387, 10401, 10403, 10404, 10421 and 10493, Food and Agricultural Code; and Title 9, Part 78, Code of Federal Regulations~~, January 1, 1997~~ (2015) ~~Edition~~.

Section 754.1. Brucellosis Control Areas.

(a) Establishing Brucellosis Control Areas. Pursuant to ~~S~~section 10381 of the Food and Agricultural Code, all counties in the State of California are established as Brucellosis Control Areas. A Brucellosis Control Area is an area established by the Department to qualify and maintain for bovine brucellosis control in accordance with the certification standards of the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ USDA.

(b) Managing Control Areas. When a county or area has been established as a Brucellosis Control Area the following shall apply:

(1) Testing and Classifying Animals. Affected herds shall be tested as described in ~~S~~section 754(b)(4) of this article. Brucellosis tests used will qualify the control area for status classification and shall be in conformance with ~~S~~section 752.3 of this ~~Chapter~~ article. Animals and herds shall be classified in conformance with ~~S~~section 752.4 of this ~~chapter~~ article.

(2) Herd Test. A test that includes all cattle described in ~~S~~section 752.3(e) of this article.

(3) Disposing of Reactors, Cleaning, and Disinfecting. As described in ~~S~~section 752.5(b) of this article.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 520, 521, 527, 5006, ~~9101, 9163-9169,~~ 9531, 9532, ~~9561-9567, 9570, 9574, 9698-9702,~~ 9561-9564, 9569, 9570, 9573, 10304, 10305, 10308-10311, 10321-10323, 10325, 10382-10385, 10387, 10401, 10403-10407 and 10493-10496, Food and Agricultural Code~~; and Title 9, Part 78, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1997 Edition~~.

Section 754.2. Critical Brucellosis Areas.

(a) If brucellosis is reintroduced into a brucellosis free area, and the spread of infection appears imminent, a Critical Brucellosis Area shall be established and the following shall apply:

~~(a)~~(1) The county, counties, or area shall be declared a Critical Brucellosis Area by the Department.

~~(b)~~(2) Female cattle may enter a Critical Brucellosis Area from within the State only if they bear evidence of official calfhood vaccination against brucellosis. Calves under minimum vaccination age, cattle consigned for immediate slaughter, and those moving between premises controlled by the same owner without change of ownership, are exempt from this requirement.

~~(c)~~(3) No person shall move, or cause to be moved, any cattle from a premises in a Critical Brucellosis Area to another premises, either within or outside of a Critical Brucellosis Area, or receive, or cause to be received, any cattle from a premises in a Critical Brucellosis Area unless they are accompanied by evidence of an official negative blood test for brucellosis conducted within 30 calendar days prior to the movement. The following are exempt from the test requirement:

~~(1)~~(A) Calves less than four (4) months of age.

~~(2)~~(B) ~~Official Strain 19 dairy vaccinates less than 18 months of age and beef vaccinates less than 24 months of age.~~ Steers and spayed heifers.

~~(3)~~(C) Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter.

~~(4)~~(D) Cattle moving for feeding purposes to premises under control of the owner and where no commingling with other livestock will occur.

~~(5)~~(E) Cattle from herds in which all lactating animals were negative to a brucellosis milk surveillance test and all non-lactating animals were negative to a blood brucellosis test within 30 calendar days prior to the movement.

~~(6)~~(F) In cases of demonstrated hardship, or of an emergency beyond the control of the cattle owner, the Department may issue a conditional permit allowing the movement of cattle from one location to another.

~~(d)~~(4) There are no Critical Brucellosis Areas.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, 10324, 10326, 10327 and 10386, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 403, 408, 461, 520, 521, 527, 5006, 9531, 9561-9564, 9569, ~~9562-9567,~~ 9570, 9573, ~~9572-9574, 9691-9693, 9698-9702,~~ 10304-10310, 10322, 10323, 10325, 10351-10359, 10381-10385, 10387, 10401, 10403, 10404, 10421, 10493-10496, 10511 and 10512, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 754.3. ~~Beef Cattle Brucellosis Regulations (Interstate) [Repealed]~~ Recordkeeping.

(a) Any person applying a vaccination eartag must record the information about the event as specified in section 752(a)(4) of this article and maintain the records for five (5) years.

(b) The owner of any animal vaccinated for brucellosis must maintain vaccination records for five (5) years. At a minimum, the information must include the date of vaccination, number and type of calves (dairy, beef, total), vaccination eartag numbers applied and name of veterinarian conducting the vaccination.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407, 10324, and 10325, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Section 10351, 10352 and 10356, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 754.4. ~~Brucellosis Area Certification [Repealed]~~ Violations.

(a) Failure to comply with any part of this article constitutes a violation.

(b) The Department shall act consistent with any existing enforcement authority concurrently or at a later date unless otherwise prohibited. Such authority includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, registration, certificate, permit, exception, or other indicia of authority issued by the Department;

(2) Civil or administrative penalties;

(3) Referral to the appropriate District Attorney or the Attorney General for criminal prosecution or other appropriate remedy; and,

(4) Reimbursement to the Department for any costs incurred due to any violation of this article.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166-9168, 9562, 9574, 9701 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 755. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(1) “Accredited Veterinarian” means a veterinarian approved by the USDA in accordance with 9 CFR, Part 161 ~~(1/1/0 Edition)~~(2015) to perform functions specified in this article.

(2) “Certificate of Veterinary Inspection” means an official numbered document issued and signed by a USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian in the state of origin certifying the inspection of animals in preparation for interstate and intrastate movements. The

requirements of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection used for moving livestock into, within and from California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3.

(3) "Department" means the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

(4) "Interstate Livestock Entry Permit" means a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California. The requirements of an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit used for moving livestock into California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4.

~~(2)~~(5) "Official brucellosis test" means a test to determine the brucellosis disease status of test-eligible cattle as defined by 9 CFR, Part 78, ~~S~~section 78.1.1 ~~(1/1/01 Edition)~~(2015).

~~(3)~~(6) "Official tuberculosis test" is synonymous with "Official tuberculin test" as defined in 9 CFR, Part 77, ~~S~~section 77.5 ~~(1/1/0 Edition)~~(2015).

~~(4)~~(7) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 9932, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570 and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code; Title 9, Parts 77, 78 and 161, Code of Federal Regulations (2015).

Section 755.1. General Requirements.

(a) The State Veterinarian may impose a quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 if the requirements as specified in this article have not been met, or to amend the requirements for entry into or within California in response to a change in disease status in any location, state, territory or country as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(b) ~~The provisions of this article are in addition to other provisions that may be required for moving animals into and within California as specified in statute or regulation.~~ In addition to meeting all applicable requirements of this article, all livestock moved must be moved in compliance with all applicable livestock disease programs of the USDA, and the Department pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 1.5 (commencing with section 751), Article 2.5 (commencing with section 756.), Article 12 (commencing with section 820.); and animal disease traceability pursuant to Article 14 (commencing with section 830.).

(c) ~~Any person transporting animals into or within California shall produce any official documents required by the Department or USDA for each load or part of a shipment upon request by the Department or other official to prove that each animal transported meets the requirements of this article. Animals in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route~~

~~or after arrival.~~ Any person transporting livestock into or within California shall produce official documents upon request by the Department or other officials to prove that the requirements of this article are met. Official documents include a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3, or other documents approved by the Department for movement or livestock disease traceability purposes, and an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4, when required, with supporting documentation, for each load or part of a shipment. Livestock in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.

(d) No person may move livestock or receive livestock moved unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this article.

(e) Certain conditions of livestock must be reported to the Department within specified timeframes, pursuant to section 9101 of the Food and Agricultural Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 797. The List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products may be obtained by contacting the Department, or by accessing the Department's Internet website at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov.

(f) Exceptions. Any exceptions to this regulation shall have approval by the Department prior to movement. All exceptions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the following factors, at a minimum, shall be considered before approval of any exceptions:

(1) Possible exposure of California livestock to any disease.

(2) Welfare of out of state livestock.

(3) Cost to the Department for personnel to monitor the exception.

(4) Reaction of the public and/or the livestock industry to approval of the exception.

(g) All costs of movement, including but not limited to identification, pre and post entry disease testing, and vaccination of cattle and bison shall be borne by the owner.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 9932, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9101, 9561, 9562, 9570, and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~Section 755.2. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.~~

~~(a) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is a numbered interstate document that is a record of veterinary health inspection of one or more animals, issued on an official form of the state of origin and by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.~~

~~(b) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall include all of the following:~~

~~(1) Date of inspection;~~

~~(2) Number of animals in the consignment;~~

~~(3) Description of the animals including the species, breed, age, and sex, and the official identification number(s) or registration tattoos;~~

~~(4) Name, address, and telephone number of the consignor, consignee, and the origin and destination of the animals;~~

~~(5) Interstate livestock entry permit number, when required;~~

~~(6) Statement of the purpose for which the animals are being moved;~~

~~(7) Statement by the owner or accredited veterinarian at the point of origin as required by the Department or USDA for the interstate or intrastate movement of animals.~~

~~(8) Signed by the accredited veterinarian who examined the animals in the shipment.~~

~~(c) A copy of the completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be mailed to the Department within 15 days of examination to the following address: Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, 1220 "N" Street, Sacramento, California 95814.~~

~~(d) The examining licensed and accredited veterinarian shall indicate on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that each animal in the shipment meets California entry requirements.~~

~~(e) As an alternative to official individual identification on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, another animal identification document may be used if approved by the Department and USDA.~~

~~(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 article.~~

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

~~(h) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be valid for 30 days following the inspection of the animals described.~~

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

~~Section 755.3. 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 article.~~

~~(b) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit is a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California.~~

~~(c) Requests for Interstate Livestock Entry Permits shall be made to the Department's Animal Health Branch and before the animals are transported to California. Requests for entry permits may be made by telephone, electronic transmission, or other means approved by the Department. Written application may be required when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this article.~~

~~(d) Each Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall have a unique number and the number may be issued to the applicant by telephone or other electronic means approved by the Department. A copy of the permit will not be sent to the applicant unless specifically requested or it is needed to accompany a shipment.~~

~~(e) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall establish that all animals in the shipment meet California entry requirements, and possess a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection when required.~~

~~(f) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall provide the Department with the following information:~~

~~(1) Name, address, 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; and the name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting the permit;~~

~~(6) Certificate of Veterinary Inspection number, if available;~~

~~(7) Name of the herd veterinarian, if available; and~~

~~(8) Must meet the entry requirements for the type of animals entering California.~~

~~(g) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit is required for the entire shipment of animals, which may consist of one or more loads.~~

~~(h) All animals shall be transported directly and without delay to the destination stated on the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit.~~

~~(i) The State Veterinarian may deny the request for an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to sections 9562 and 9570 of the Food and Agricultural Code.~~

~~(j) Interstate Livestock Entry Permits shall expire 15 days after issuance.~~

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

Section 755.4. Requirements for Entry into California.

(a) In addition to the requirements of this section, cattle and bison moving into California must meet the identification and documentation requirements pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, sections 831.3 and 831.4 respectively, for the purposes of animal disease traceability.

~~(a)~~(b) Cattle that have been in Mexico and are forty (40) percent or more dairy breed in appearance or genetics shall not be imported into California. This includes steers and spayed heifers.

~~(b)~~(c) All cattle originating from Mexico and entering California shall:

(1) Comply with the requirements for entry into the United States pursuant to 9 CFR, Parts 93.400-93.416 and Parts 93.424-93.427 ~~(1/1/0 Edition)~~(2015), USDA Veterinary Services Notice 02-11, and as approved by ~~the Secretary of~~ the Department; and

~~(2) Have a completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection with individual animal identification, issued at the time of inspection in the United States. Any test result as required including the name of the laboratory conducting the test, and a representation of the calfhood brucellosis vaccination tattoo as evidence of brucellosis vaccination when required, shall be recorded on, or attached to the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; and~~

~~(3)~~(2) ~~Each shipment of cattle shall have an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit and m~~Meet the additional requirements as stated for the following classes of cattle:

(A) Mexico origin sexually intact cattle more than six (6) months of age shall have a negative official tuberculosis and brucellosis test completed within 60 calendar days prior to entering California from Mexico.

(B) Mexico origin female cattle shall be calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis, having a legible vaccination tattoo as evidence of vaccination, before arriving in California.

~~(c)~~(d) All Mexico origin cattle passing through or held in another state, or states, of the United States after entry from Mexico will not be considered native to that state, or states, by California unless they have met California's entry requirements and any movement restrictions applicable to Mexican origin cattle.

~~(d)~~(e) The Department may require copies of any document, certificate, declaration or affidavit required by the USDA for the entry of ruminants from Mexico.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 9932, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570 and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code; Title 9, Part 93, Code of Federal Regulations (2015).

* * *

Article 2.5. ~~Interstate Movement of~~ Tuberculosis in Cattle and Specified Animals ~~Into California~~

Section 756. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(1) “Accredited Veterinarian” means a veterinarian approved by the USDA in accordance with 9 CFR, Part 161 ~~(1/1/01 Edition)~~(2015) to perform functions specified in this article.

(2) “Certificate of Veterinary Inspection” means an official numbered document issued and signed by a USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian in the state of origin certifying the inspection of animals in preparation for interstate and intrastate movements. The requirements of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection used for moving livestock into, within and from California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3.

(3) “Department” means the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

~~(2)~~(4) “Designated tuberculosis epidemiologist” means a state or federal veterinarian with knowledge of epidemiology, selected by state and federal veterinarians in charge with the concurrence of the USDA. The designated tuberculosis epidemiologist will coordinate and evaluate livestock disease eradication programs as assigned.

(5) “Interstate Livestock Entry Permit” means a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California. The requirements of an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit used for moving livestock into California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4.

~~(3)~~(6) “Official tuberculosis test” is synonymous with “Official tuberculin test” as defined in 9 CFR Part 77, ~~S~~section 77.1 ~~(1/1/01 Edition)~~(2015).

~~(4)~~(7) “USDA” means the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 9932, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570 and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code; Title 9, Parts 77 and 161, Code of Federal Regulations (2015).

Section 756.1. General Requirements.

(a) The State Veterinarian may impose a quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 if the requirements as specified in this article have not been met, or to amend the requirements for entry into or within California in response to a change in disease status in any location, state, territory or country as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(b) ~~The provisions of this article are in addition to other provisions that may be required for moving animals into and within California as specified in statute or regulation.~~ In addition to meeting all applicable requirements of this article, all livestock moved must be moved in compliance with all applicable livestock disease programs of the USDA, and the Department pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 1.5 (commencing with section 751), Article 12 (commencing with section 820.); and animal disease traceability pursuant to Article 14 (commencing with section 830.).

(c) ~~Any person transporting animals into or within California shall produce official documents, including but not limited to, a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection with the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit number as required, with attachments, for each load or part of a shipment upon request by the Department or other official to prove that each animal transported meets the requirements of this article. Animals in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.~~ Any person transporting livestock into or within California shall produce official documents upon request by the Department or other officials to prove that the requirements of this article are met. Official documents include a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3, or other documents approved by the Department for movement or livestock disease traceability purposes, and an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4, when required, with supporting documentation, for each load or part of a shipment. Livestock in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.

(d) No person may move livestock or receive livestock moved unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this article.

(e) Certain conditions of livestock must be reported to the Department within specified timeframes, pursuant to section 9101 of the Food and Agricultural Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 797. The List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal

Products may be obtained by contacting the Department, or by accessing the Department's Internet website at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov.

(f) Exceptions. Any exceptions to this regulation shall have approval by the Department prior to movement. All exceptions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the following factors, at a minimum, shall be considered before approval of any exceptions:

(1) Possible exposure of California livestock to any disease.

(2) Welfare of out of state livestock.

(3) Cost to the Department for personnel to monitor the exception.

(4) Reaction of the public and/or the livestock industry to approval of the exception.

(g) All costs of movement, including but not limited to identification, pre and post entry disease testing, and vaccination of cattle and bison shall be borne by the owner.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 9932, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9101, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 9574, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~Section 756.2. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.~~

~~(a) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is a numbered interstate document that is a record of veterinary health inspection of one or more animals, issued on an official form of the state of origin and by an accredited veterinarian from the state of origin.~~

~~(b) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall include all of the following:~~

~~(1) Date of inspection;~~

~~(2) Number of animals in the consignment;~~

~~(3) Description of the animals including the species, breed, age, and sex, and the official identification number(s) or registration tattoos;~~

~~(4) Name, address, and telephone number of the consignor, consignee, and the origin and destination of the animals;~~

~~(5) Interstate livestock entry permit number, when required;~~

~~(6) Statement of the purpose for which the animals are being moved;~~

~~(7) Statement by the owner or accredited veterinarian at the point of origin as required by the Department or USDA for the interstate or intrastate movement of animals.~~

~~(8) Signed by the accredited veterinarian who examined the animals in the shipment.~~

~~(c) A copy of the completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be mailed to the Department within 15 days of examination to the following address: Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, 1220 "N" Street, Sacramento, California 95814.~~

~~(d) The examining licensed and accredited veterinarian shall indicate on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that each animal in the shipment meets California entry requirements.~~

~~(e) As an alternative to official individual identification on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, another animal identification document may be used if approved by the Department and USDA.~~

~~(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 article.~~

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

~~(h) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be valid for 30 days following the inspection of the animals described.~~

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

~~Section 756.3. 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 article.~~

~~(b) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit is a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California.~~

~~(c) Requests for Interstate Livestock Entry Permits shall be made to the Department's Animal Health Branch and before the animals are transported to California. Requests for entry permits may be made by telephone, electronic transmission, or other means approved by the Department. Written application may be required when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this article.~~

~~(d) Each Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall have a unique number and the number may be issued to the applicant by telephone or other electronic means approved by the Department. A copy of the permit will not be sent to the applicant unless specifically requested or it is needed to accompany a shipment.~~

~~(e) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall establish that all animals in the shipment meet California entry requirements, and possess a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection when required.~~

~~(f) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall provide the Department with the following information:~~

~~(1) Name, address, 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; and the name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting the permit;~~

~~(6) Certificate of Veterinary Inspection number, if available;~~

~~(7) Name of the herd veterinarian, if available; and~~

~~(8) Must meet the entry requirements for the type of animals entering California.~~

~~(g) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit is required for the entire shipment of animals, which may consist of one or more loads.~~

~~(h) All animals shall be transported directly and without delay to the destination stated on the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit.~~

~~(i) The State Veterinarian may deny the request for an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to sections 9562 and 9570 of the Food and Agricultural Code.~~

~~(j) Interstate Livestock Entry Permits shall expire 15 days after issuance.~~

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

~~Section 757. Cattle Scabies.~~

~~(a) Pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code sections 9562 and 9570, the State Veterinarian may require persons importing animals into California to meet the following requirements to prevent the introduction or spread of scabies:~~

~~(1) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection;~~

~~(2) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit;~~

~~(3) Treatment of animals to prevent the spread of scabies.~~

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

Section 758. Tuberculosis - Requirements for Entry into California.

~~(a) All sexually intact cattle regardless of age shall have the following:~~

~~(1) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit and~~

~~(2) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.~~

(a) In addition to the requirements of this section, cattle and bison moving into California must meet the identification and documentation requirements pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, sections 831.3 and 831.4 respectively, for the purposes of animal disease traceability.

(b) All breeds of cattle, bison, goats and cervids, of any age and sex, identified as originating from or documented as having been in or at a location, state, territory, or foreign country that the State Veterinarian determines to be a threat for introducing bovine tuberculosis into California or that is documented as having a significant tuberculosis infection and entering California may be required to meet the following additional requirements:

(1) All animals more than six (6) months of age must be negative to an official tuberculosis test completed within 60 calendar days prior to entering California, or

(2) Animals must have been part of a whole herd negative official tuberculin test (all animals more than six (6) months of age tuberculosis tested and all negative) within 12 months before departure, and have a negative official tuberculin test within 60 calendar days before departure for California (90 calendar days for cervids). If an animal was not tested at the last whole herd tuberculin test, documents must accompany the animal showing it: had a negative official tuberculin test before entering the herd and within 12 months of departure for California, or it was born into the herd, and

(3) All imported animals shall be quarantined and held at their destination until an official tuberculin test in California 61 to 120 days after their last test before entry (91 to 120 days for cervids) has been completed. Animals may move from that location only under written directions from the Animal Health Branch. If a suspect or a reactor is found in a shipment, the whole herd at destination will be quarantined until a designated tuberculosis epidemiologist determines the final classification. No indemnity shall be paid for imported animals classified as suspects or reactors.

(c) ~~Individually identified animals moving directly to an officially inspected slaughter establishment shall be exempt from entry test requirements.~~ The testing requirements of this section do not apply to cattle:

(1) Entering with a Special Entry Permit for Cattle Entering Terminal Feedlots or Cattle Moved into Slaughter Pens in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831(b)(4); or

(2) Moving 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.

(d) Animals exposed to or originating from any quarantined herd, premises, county, zone, or area shall not enter California.

(e) The Department may require mitigation of risk factors OR deny the entry into California of any species of animal or any animal material if there may be a possibility of transmission of bovine tuberculosis infection.

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

~~Section 758.1. Tuberculosis - 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 tuberculosis and whose movement shall be restricted only to slaughtering establishments approved by the Department or USDA.~~

~~(b) Feedlots requesting approval for designated pen status shall 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 an application for the designated pen. The application will include the following:~~

~~(1) Name and address of the feedlot,~~

~~(2) Name, address and telephone number of applicant, and the name and telephone number of the contact person such as manager or foreman,~~

~~(3) Pen numbers subject to designated pen status, and~~

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

~~(A) Designated pens shall be maintained for finish feeding of cattle in a dry lot with no provisions for pasturing or grazing,~~

~~(B) Double cattle-proof fences shall separate the designated pen from the remainder of the feedlot by a minimum of 12 feet. An alley may satisfy this separation requirement if cattle are not maintained in the alley, and~~

~~(C) Cattle entering feedlots and maintained in designated pens:~~

~~1. Shall be moved directly to designated pens without contact with cattle not destined for designated pens. Common areas may be used to process cattle held in designated pens provided the area is cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant after each use and before cattle from non-designated pens are exposed to the area.~~

~~2. Shall have official individual permanent identification before entering the feedlot; and a lot tag which must be applied upon entering the designated pen.~~

~~(d) Feedlots shall apply and receive written approval from the Department prior to the initial arrival of the exposed cattle.~~

~~(e) Approval of designated pens in feedlots may be renewed every 12 months pending an annual inspection to determine if the conditions of the agreement continue to be met by the feedlot; or until:~~

~~(1) The feedlot requests deactivation, or~~

~~(2) The Department or USDA determines the status should be eliminated because of the feedlot's failure to comply with the agreement or these regulations, or~~

~~(3) Changes in Federal or State law or regulations require elimination of or change in the status.~~

~~(f) Cattle maintained in designated pens may be inspected by the Department or the USDA.~~

~~(g) Records including but not limited to any Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, test results, Interstate Livestock Entry Permits, or other official documents of incoming and outgoing cattle shall be maintained by the feedlot.~~

~~(1) Records shall be retained for a period after cattle enter the feedlot.~~

~~(2) Records shall be available for inspection and photocopying upon request by the Department or the USDA.~~

~~(h) The Department may amend the requirements for designated pens in response to a change in disease status as determined by the State Veterinarian.~~

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

*** * ***

Section 820. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(1) "Affected herd" means a group of cattle that ~~are~~ is kept, fed or grouped together that contained, anytime within the last 12 months, an animal that had opportunity for sexual contact and was confirmed to be infected with *Tritrichomonas foetus*.

(2) ~~"Certificate of Veterinary Inspection" means a numbered interstate health certificate or a similar titled document that is a record of veterinary health inspection of one or more animals, issued on an official form by a USDA accredited and state licensed veterinarian from the state of origin.~~"Bull Slaughter Agreement" means a document stating the responsibilities of the buyer of a bull that is 18 months of age and over, and has not been tested negative for trichomonosis within 60 calendar days of the change of ownership.

(3) "Certificate of Veterinary Inspection" means an official numbered document issued and signed by a USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian in the state of origin certifying the inspection of animals in preparation for interstate and intrastate movements. The requirements of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection used for moving livestock into, within and from California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3.

~~(3)~~(4) "Certified Semen Services" means a subsidiary of the National Association of Animal Breeders, providing minimum requirements for the health monitoring and disease surveillance of bulls prior to entry, during an isolation period, and through residency at an artificial insemination facility.

(5) “Department” means the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

(6) “Directly” means moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route, except for stops of less than 24 hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.

~~(4)~~(7) “Exposed herd” means a herd adjacent to a premises occupied by an affected herd, herds sharing common pasture or having other contact with affected herds as determined by the State Veterinarian.

~~(5)~~(8) “Herd” means a group of cattle, under common ownership or supervision that is kept, fed and grouped together.

~~(6)~~(9) “Herdmate bull” means any bull in the herd that has been used for breeding.

~~(7)~~(10) “Herd of origin” means the herd in which a bovine animal had the opportunity for sexual contact at anytime within the last ~~twelve~~ 12 months.

(11) “Individual official identification” means officially identifying an animal with an official identification number approved by the Department and USDA.

~~(8)~~(12) “Infected cattle” means cattle with a positive trichomonosis test and classified as infected by the State Veterinarian.

(13) “Interstate Livestock Entry Permit” means a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California. The requirements of an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit used for moving livestock into California shall be in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4.

~~(9)~~(14) “Negative trichomonosis test” is a negative test result on a specimen collected from a bull after 10 calendar days without contact with sexually mature female cattle.

~~(10) “Official individual identification” means officially identifying an animal using devices or methods approved by the USDA, including, but not limited to, official tags, tattoos, and registration brands or a brand registration number when accompanied by a certificate.~~

(15) “Recognized slaughtering establishment” means any slaughtering facility operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or State meat inspection acts and is approved by the Department and USDA.

~~(11)~~(16) “Specimen” means a sample taken from the preputial cavity of a bull, or the uterine contents, cervical mucus or cervix scraping, of a bovine female, by a ~~USDA accredited~~ trichomonosis approved veterinarian.

~~(12)~~(17) “Trichomonosis” means a sexually transmitted disease of cattle caused by the protozoan parasite *Tritrichomonas foetus*.

~~(13)~~(18) “Trichomonosis approved laboratory” means a laboratory approved by the Department for diagnosing bovine trichomonosis.

(19) “Trichomonosis approved tag” means a color coded tag, where the color indicates the trichomonosis year (September 1 through August 31 of the following year) the bull was tested, approved by the Department for individually identifying bulls tested for trichomonosis.

~~(14)~~(20) “Trichomonosis approved veterinarian” means a USDA category II accredited and state-licensed veterinarian who has successfully completed a training program approved by the Department for the sampling and handling of specimens for the diagnosis of trichomonosis. This approval will be renewed by the Department every two (2) years.

~~(15) “Trichomonosis confirmatory test” means a test conducted by a State diagnostic laboratory for the confirmation of positive trichomonosis tests.~~

~~(16)~~(21) “Trichomonosis test” means a test for the detection of active infection with *Tritrichomonas foetus* from a specimen collected by ~~or under the supervision of~~ a trichomonosis approved veterinarian and conducted at a trichomonosis approved laboratory.

~~(17)~~(22) “USDA” means the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections ~~9166, 9167~~ 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~Section 820.1. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.~~

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

~~(1) Description of the animals;~~

~~(2) Official individual identification;~~

~~(3) Trichomonosis test date(s) and results;~~

~~(4) Complete information on the consignor, consignee, origin, and destination; purpose of the movement;~~

~~(5) Veterinarian's certification that the animals meet the trichomonosis testing requirements as specified in section 820.2; and,~~

~~(6) Signed by the USDA accredited and state licensed veterinarian who examined the animals in the shipment.~~

~~(b) A copy of a trichomonosis test record with a description of each animal, its official individual identification number, and trichomonosis test results may be attached to each copy of the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection instead of transferring that information onto the certificate.~~

~~(c) The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall accompany each load or part of a shipment entering California where required and be available, with attachments, for examination en route and after arrival in California.~~

~~(d) A copy of the completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be mailed to the Department within 15 days of examination to the following address: Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch, 1220 "N" Street, Sacramento, California 95814.~~

~~(e) The examining state licensed and accredited veterinarian shall indicate on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that each animal in the shipment meets California entry requirements.~~

~~(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 may be exempt from obtaining a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection under this article.~~

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

Section 820.1. General Requirements

(a) No person may move livestock or receive livestock moved unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this article.

(b) In addition to meeting all applicable requirements of this article, all livestock moved must be moved in compliance with all applicable livestock disease programs of the USDA, and the Department pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 1.5 (commencing with section 751), Article 2 (commencing with section 755), Article 2.5 (commencing with section 756) and Article 14 (commencing with section 830.).

(c) Certain conditions of livestock must be reported to the Department within specified timeframes, pursuant to section 9101 of the Food and Agricultural Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 797. The List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products may be obtained by contacting the Department, or by accessing the Department's Internet website at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov.

(d) The State Veterinarian may impose a quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 if the requirements as specified in this article have not been met, or to amend the requirements for entry into or within California in response to a change in disease status in any location, state, territory or country as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(e) Any person transporting livestock into or within California shall produce official documents upon request by the Department or other officials to prove that the requirements of this article are met. Official documents include a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.3, or other documents approved by the Department for movement or livestock disease traceability purposes; and an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 830.4, when required, with supporting documentation, for each load or part of a shipment. Livestock in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.

(f) Exceptions. Any exceptions to this regulation shall have approval by the Department prior to movement. All exceptions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the following factors, at a minimum, shall be considered before approval of any exceptions:

(1) Possible exposure of California livestock to any disease.

(2) Welfare of out of state livestock.

(3) Cost to the Department for personnel to monitor the exception.

(4) Reaction of the public and/or the livestock industry to approval of the exception.

(g) All costs of movement, including but not limited to identification, pre and post entry disease testing, and vaccination of cattle and bison shall be borne by the owner.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9101, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

~~Section 820.2. 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 article.~~

~~(b) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit is a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California.~~

~~(c) Requests for Interstate Livestock Entry Permits shall 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 other means approved by the~~

~~Department. Written application may be required when necessary to accomplish the purposes of this article.~~

~~(d) Each Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall have a unique number and the number may be issued to the applicant by telephone or other electronic means approved by the Department. A copy of the permit will not be sent to the applicant unless specifically requested or it is needed to accompany a shipment.~~

~~(e) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall establish that all animals in the shipment meet California entry requirements, and possess a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection when required.~~

~~(f) The applicant for the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit shall provide the Department with the following information:~~

~~(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the shipper or importer, and the National Premises Identification Number, if available;~~

~~(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, and the National Premises Identification Number, if available;~~

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

~~(6) Certificate of Veterinary Inspection number, if available;~~

~~(7) Name of the herd veterinarian, if available; and~~

~~(8) Must meet the entry requirements for the type of animals entering California.~~

~~(g) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit is required for the entire shipment of animals, which may consist of one or more loads.~~

~~(h) All animals shall be transported directly and without delay to the destination stated on the Interstate Livestock Entry Permit.~~

~~(i) The State Veterinarian may deny the request for an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to sections 9562 and 9570 of the Food and Agricultural Code.~~

~~(j) Interstate Livestock Entry Permits shall expire 15 days after issuance.~~

~~Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166, 9167, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.~~

Section 820.3. Requirements for Entry of Bulls into California.

(a) Non-virgin bulls less than 18 months of age and ~~B~~bulls 18 months of age and over shall ~~have all of the following~~:

~~(1) Official individual identification;~~

~~(2) An Interstate Livestock Entry Permit;~~

~~(3)~~(1) Have a ~~N~~negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test result~~s~~ within 60 calendar days prior to entry into California; and~~,~~

(2) Meet the identification and documentation requirements pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, sections 831.3 and 831.4 respectively, for the purposes of animal disease traceability.

~~(4)~~(A) The following declaration and information must be stated on the ~~A~~ Certificate of Veterinary Inspection ~~shall which states~~:

~~(A) The bulls represented on this Certificate of Veterinary Inspection have been tested for and found to be negative for trichomonosis pursuant to subsection (a)(3) above and have been confined and have not had sexual contact with females since their last negative test; and~~

~~(B)~~1. Trichomonosis has not been diagnosed in the herd of origin within the past 24 months.

2. The trichomonosis test date, test type and test results. An official test record may be attached to the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(b) Any bull originating from a herd in which trichomonosis has been diagnosed within the past 24 months shall have all of the following:

(1) ~~One (1)~~ Two (2) negative ~~real-time PCR test~~ DNA detection or amplification-based ~~or three (3) consecutive negative~~ trichomonosis ~~culture~~ tests conducted on specimens collected at least seven (7) calendar days apart, but not more than 28 calendar days apart, with the last test conducted within 60 calendar days prior to entry; and

(2) ~~A~~ The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection ~~which~~ must state~~s~~ that the requirements set forth in subsections (a)(2) and (b)(1) above have been met.

(c) Breeding bulls entering California as part of a herd that has been authorized entry into California via a Pasture to Pasture permit pursuant to ~~section 753.1(f)(2)(A) through (H) of~~ Title 3, ~~of the~~ California Code of Regulations, section 831(a)(1), require one (1) negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test within the 12 months prior to entry. The Pasture to Pasture permit shall include the date, test type and test results or a copy of the official test record ~~may~~ must be attached to the permit, and the name and telephone number of the testing veterinarian.

(1) Breeding bulls entering as a part of a breeding herd must meet the identification requirements as specified in Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 831.3.

(d) Bulls may be exempt from the trichomonosis test requirements for entry into California under any one or all of the following conditions:

(1) Used solely for exhibition purposes and remain~~s~~ under confinement at the location of the exhibition without having access to or allowed to commingle with sexually mature female cattle; or

(2) Used solely for artificial insemination using semen extension and preservation protocols that meet Certified Semen Services standards; or

(3) ~~Consigned and m~~Moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival; or ~~without unloading prior to the arrival at slaughter plant.~~

(4) Entering a feedlot for feeding and subsequent movement to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, with no grazing or no exposure to female cattle; or

(5) Returning to California without change of ownership, within 12 months of a pre-entry negative trichomonosis test required by a destination state, and that have been confined in pens in the destination state without exposure to female cattle since the pre-entry negative trichomonosis test.

(6) Moved 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.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166, 9167, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 820.4. Sale of Bulls within California.

(a) Non-virgin bulls less than 18 months of age and bulls 18 months of age and over must bear individual official identification prior to change of ownership, except when moving:

(1) Directly to a recognized slaughtering facility where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival; or

(2) On a Bull Slaughter Agreement pursuant to subsection (c)(1)(E) below.

~~(a)~~(b) Bulls entering California for sale purposes must meet the requirements as specified in section 820.3 of this article.

~~(b)~~(c) Non-virgin bulls less than 18 months of age and ~~B~~bulls 18 months of age and over changing ownership ~~sold through a public livestock market shall~~ must be ~~sold only to slaughter or to a feedlot designated only for slaughter unless~~ accompanied by a negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test result from a sample taken by a trichomonosis approved veterinarian within 60 calendar days prior to sale.

(1) Bulls may be exempt from the trichomonosis test required in subsection (c) under any of the following conditions; when:

(A) Used solely for exhibition purposes and remain under confinement at the location of the exhibition without having access to or allowed to commingle with sexually mature female cattle; or

(B) Used solely for artificial insemination using semen extension and preservation protocols that meet Certified Semen Services standards; or

(C) ~~Consigned~~ Sold and moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival; or

(D) Entering a feedlot for feeding and subsequent movement to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival, with no grazing or no exposure to female cattle; or

(E) ~~Consigned~~ Sold to a buyer entering into a Bull Slaughter Agreement with the Department.

1. Bull Slaughter Agreements must include the following information:

i. Number of bulls, breed and color;

ii. Official identification or USDA approved backtag of bull(s);

iii. Buyer's name, address, and telephone number;

iv. Destination of the bull(s) including city and zip code.

2. Bull Slaughter Agreements must include written acknowledgement and agreement to the following requirements for bulls to be exempted from the negative trichomonosis test at change of ownership under subsection (E):

i. Bulls must move directly to a facility for feeding and slaughter;

ii. Bulls must not be resold;

iii. Bulls must not be in contact with cattle that are not moving to slaughter;

iv. Bulls must be slaughtered within seven (7) calendar days after the date of purchase;

v. Sellers, buyers and agents must retain documents including sales slips, bull identification, slaughter facilities used and dates slaughtered for a period of five (5) years;

vi. Buyer must allow Department personnel to review sale documents and/or inspect the destination facility upon request.

3. Bull Slaughter Agreements must have the signature of the buyer and date of the agreement to acknowledge their understanding of the requirements of the agreement.

4. Bull Slaughter Agreements are valid for 12 months from the date of signature, for the owner and premises as specified on the agreement.

(F) Moved 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.

(2) Trichomonosis testing may occur at the point of sale with agreement of buyer, seller and facility owner.

~~(c)~~(d) Public saleyards shall post a sign or notice at least 11"x 14"in a prominent place containing the following statement: "Non-virgin bulls less than 18 months of age and ~~A~~all bulls 18 months of age and over sold for breeding must have a negative trichomonosis test or be consigned as slaughter only."~~, or post a sign as provided by the Department~~.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166, 9167, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 820.5. Approval for Testing and Diagnosis.

(a) ~~USDA accredited California licensed veterinarians must successfully complete a training program approved by the Department for the sampling and handling of the specimens used in the diagnosis of trichomonosis before conducting any sampling.~~ Trichomonosis test samples must be collected by trichomonosis approved veterinarians.

(b) Any testing, reading or diagnosing of trichomonosis samples must be performed in a~~n~~ trichomonosis approved laboratory under the direction of a person approved by the Department to perform such activities.

(c) The Department shall maintain a list of trichomonosis approved veterinarians and trichomonosis approved laboratories.

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

~~(a)~~(b) The individual official identification of the animal tested must be recorded and accompany the trichomonosis sample to the laboratory.

~~(b) The trichomonosis sample shall be documented as arriving at the laboratory in good condition as specified in the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) laboratory's trichomonosis handling protocol. The trichomonosis handling protocol dated December 15, 2010 is 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.~~

(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 are 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)~~(d) 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.

~~(d)~~(e) Official trichomonosis tests include:

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

(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) ~~Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)~~ DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test when used on bulls:~~; or,~~

(A) Entering California; or

(B) Sold in California; or

(C) In pasture to pasture herds; 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.

~~(e)~~(f) 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 820.6. Reporting of Trichomonosis Test Results.

(a) Trichomonosis is a reportable disease that must be reported to the Department within two (2) calendar days of discovery as specified on the List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products pursuant to section 9101 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(b) All positive test results shall be reported to the Department within two (2) calendar days of reading the test.

~~(c) Trichomonosis positive test specimens may have trichomonosis confirmatory testing when requested by the trichomonosis approved veterinarian or the animal owner.~~

~~(d)~~(c) Copies of negative test results shall be sent to the Department within 30 calendar days of the test results.

(d) Trichomonosis testing records must be maintained by the veterinarian conducting the test and the owner of the animal(s) tested for a minimum of five (5) years.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166, 9167, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 820.7. Trichomonosis Infected Cattle.

(a) The State Veterinarian shall impose a quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 and serve a Notice of Required Action in accordance with section 1301.1 of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations on the owner(s) of cattle as follows:

(1) Infected cattle.

(A) Any trichomonosis infected cattle shall be held on the premises where found. Movement may be allowed only under written permission by the Department. If infected cattle are to be slaughtered, written confirmation of the slaughter is required.

(2) Affected Herds.

(A) All herdmate bulls in an affected herd shall be held on the premises where found until the completion of one (1) individual animal negative ~~real-time PCR test or three (3) consecutive negative trichomonosis culture tests conducted on specimens collected at least seven days apart, but not more than 28 days apart~~ DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test. Any cattle determined to be infected will be restricted as defined in subsection (a)(1).

(B) All herdmate bulls in a herd that is determined to have been affected twice within 24 months shall be held on the premises where found until the completion of two (2) individual animal negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis tests conducted on specimens collected at least seven (7) calendar days apart but not more than 28 calendar days apart. Any cattle determined to be infected will be restricted as defined in subsection (a)(1).

(3) Exposed herds.

(A) The Department will conduct an epidemiological evaluation to identify exposed herds.

(B) All herdmate bulls in a trichomonosis exposed herd shall be held on the premises where found until one (1) negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test is complete or has been completed with the prior 12 months. Any cattle determined to be infected will be restricted as defined in subsection (a)(1) and the herd status will be changed to an affected herd and subject to the requirements of subsection (a)(2).

(4) Herds entering California with an approved Pasture to Pasture Permit as specified in ~~section 753.1(f)(2)(A) through (H) of~~ Title 3, ~~of the~~ California Code of Regulations, section 831(a)(1).

(A) Pasture to Pasture Permit affected herds.

1. Any trichomonosis infected cattle are not permitted to enter California.

2. Any cattle determined to be infected will be restricted as defined in subsection (a)(1).

3. All herdmate bulls in an affected herd shall be held on the premises where found until the completion of one (1) negative ~~real-time PCR test or three (3) consecutive negative trichomonosis culture tests on specimens collected at least seven days apart, but not more than 28 days apart~~ DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test; or

4. Return all herdmate bulls to their state of origin to complete one (1) negative ~~real-time PCR test or three (3) consecutive negative trichomonosis culture tests on specimens collected at least seven days apart, but not more than 28 days apart~~ DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test. The Department shall release the herdmate bulls from quarantine when the State Veterinarian from the state of origin notifies the Department that the required testing is complete.

5. All herdmate bulls in a herd that is determined to have been affected twice within 24 months shall be held on the premises where found until the completion of two (2) negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis tests conducted on specimens collected at least

seven (7) calendar days apart but not more than 28 calendar days apart. Any cattle determined to be infected will be restricted as defined in subsection (a)(1).

(B) Pasture to Pasture Permit herds exposed to trichomonosis.

1. The Department will conduct an epidemiological evaluation to identify exposed herds.

2. All herdmate bulls in a trichomonosis exposed herd shall be held on the premises where found until one (1) negative DNA detection or amplification-based trichomonosis test is complete. Any cattle determined to be infected will be restricted as defined in subsection (a)(1) and the herd status will be changed to an affected herd and subject to the requirements of subsection (a)(4)(A); or

3. Return all herdmate bulls to their state of origin to complete one (1) negative DNA detection or amplification-based ~~consecutive~~ trichomonosis test. The Department shall release the herdmate bulls from quarantine when the State Veterinarian from the state of origin notifies the Department that the required testing is complete.

(b) All trichomonosis testing shall be conducted at the expense of the owner(s) of the cattle.

(c) Failure to complete the required testing within 60 calendar days from the imposition of quarantine or a time period determined by the State Veterinarian will result in a quarantine of the whole herd.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9166, 9167, 9561, 9562, 9570 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

* * *

Article 14. Animal Disease Traceability.

Section 830. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(1) “Accredited Veterinarian” means a veterinarian approved by the USDA in accordance with 9 CFR, Part 161 (1/1/14 Edition) to perform functions specified in this article.

(2) “Animal identification number (AIN)” means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal in accordance with 9 CFR, Part 86.

(3) “Approved livestock marketing facility” means a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises under State or Federal veterinary inspection where livestock are assembled and that has been approved by the Department and/or USDA.

(4) “Approved tagger” means an individual approved by the Department or USDA to tag animals on behalf of the owner using an official identification device assigned to the owner.

(5) “Approved tagging site” means a premises, authorized by the Department or USDA, where livestock may be officially identified on behalf of their owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals when they are brought to the premises.

(6) “Brand Inspection Certificate” means an official document used by a state’s official brand recording agency to identify animals to one owner and consisting of the ownership brand, consignor, consignee, origin, destination, and number and description of the animals.

(7) “Certificate of Veterinary Inspection” means an official numbered document issued and signed by a USDA accredited and state-licensed veterinarian in the state of origin certifying the inspection of animals in preparation for interstate (and intrastate?) movement. The requirements of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection used for moving livestock into, within and from California shall be in accordance with section 830.3 of this article.

(8) “Change of Ownership” means a transaction where an animal is sold or ownership is transferred, with or without the exchange of money or other compensation.

(9) “Commuter Herd” means a herd of cattle or bison moved interstate during the course of normal livestock management operations and without change of ownership directly between two (2) premises, as provided in a commuter herd agreement.

(10) “Commuter Herd Agreement” means a written agreement between the owner(s) of a herd of cattle or bison and the animal health officials from the state of origin and the Department specifying the conditions required for the interstate movement from one (1) premises to another in the course of normal livestock management operations and specifying the time period, up to one (1) year, that the agreement is effective.

(11) “Dairy cattle” means all cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are 40 percent or more dairy in breed(s) used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption, including, but not limited to, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Milking Shorthorn, and Red and Whites.

(12) “Directly” means moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route, except for stops of less than 24 hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.

(13) “Directly to Slaughter” means moved directly to facilities under USDA, Food Safety and Inspection Service supervision in a recognized slaughtering establishment.

(14) “Electronic Identification Device” means an identification device that relays a unique animal identification number to an electronic reader by means of radio waves.

(15) “Farm of Origin” means: (1) Premises where cattle or bison are born and remain prior to movement from the premises but which are not used to assemble cattle or bison from any other premises for four (4) months before such movement; or (2) Premises where cattle or bison remain for not less than four (4) months immediately before movement from the premises, unless maintained under the same management and moved for management purposes, but which are not used to assemble cattle or bison from any other premises for four (4) months before such movement.

(16) “Group/lot identification number (GIN)” means the identification number used to uniquely identify a “unit of animals” of the same species that is managed together as one group throughout the pre-harvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate; it is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

(17) “Herd” means: (1) All animals under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one or more parts of any single premises (lot, farm, or ranch); or (2) All animals under common ownership or supervision on two (2) or more premises which are geographically separated but on which animals from the different premises have been interchanged or had contact with each other.

(18) “Interstate Livestock Entry Permit” means a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of animals that meet entry requirements into California. The requirements of an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit used for moving livestock into California shall be in accordance with section 830.4 of this article.

(19) “Licensed dealer” means any person or entity that purchases, deals in, holds, controls, or sells livestock in California; acts as a livestock commission representative or broker; or operates and conducts an auction where livestock are sold. Dealers shall be licensed by the Department pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 56181 and shall maintain records required for licensing for five (5) years.

(20) “Livestock” means cattle and bison, horses and other equine species, poultry, sheep and goats, swine, and captive cervids.

(21) “Location-based numbering system” means the location-based number system combines a State issued location identification (LID) number or a premises identification number (PIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(22) “Location identification (LID) number” means a nationally unique number issued by a state and/or federal animal health authority to a location as determined by the state in which it is issued. The LID number may be used in conjunction with a producer’s own unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may also be used as a component of a group/lot identification number.

(23) “Minimal Risk State” means a state in which the California State Veterinarian or USDA has determined is a minimal risk for introducing diseases, toxic conditions, or other agents to California livestock.

(24) “National Uniform Eartagging System” means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(25) “Official eartag” means an identification tag approved by the Department and USDA that bears an official identification number for individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The design, size, shape, color, and other characteristics of the official eartag will depend on the needs of the users, subject to the approval of the Department or USDA. The official eartag must be tamper-resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

(26) “Official eartag shield” means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with “U.S.” or the State postal abbreviation alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(27) “Official identification device or method” means a way approved by the Department and USDA of applying an official identification number to an animal of a specific species or associating an official identification number with an animal or group of animals of a specific species or otherwise officially identifying an animal or group of animals.

(28) “Official identification number” means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one of the following systems:

(A) National Uniform Eartagging System.

(B) Animal identification number.

(C) Location-based number system.

(D) Any other numbering system approved by the Department and USDA for the official identification of animals.

(29) “Officially identified” means identified by means of an official identification device or method approved by the Department and USDA.

(30) “One-Time Event cattle” means a type of commuter herd of beef feeder cattle moved interstate directly to an event premises without change of ownership as provided in a One-time event permit agreement.

(31) “One-Time Event Permit” means a written agreement for One-time event cattle which is between the owner or manager of a herd of cattle and the animal health officials of the origin and destination states specifying the conditions required for the one time interstate movement to an event premises and return to the state of origin within 21 calendar days.

(32) “Owner-shipper statement” means a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved stating the location from which the animals are moved interstate; the destination of the animals; the number of animals covered by the statement; the species of animal covered; the name and address of the owner at the time of the movement; the name and address of the shipper; and the identification of each animal, as required by the regulations, unless the regulations specifically provide that the identification does not have to be recorded.

(33) “Pasture to Pasture herd” means a type of commuter herd of beef breeding cattle moved interstate from farm of origin during the course of normal livestock management operations and without change of ownership directly between two premises, as provided in a Pasture to Pasture herd agreement.

(34) “Pasture to Pasture Permit” means a written agreement for a Pasture to Pasture herd which is between the owner(s) of a herd of cattle and the animal health officials of the origin and destination states specifying the conditions required for the interstate movement from one (1) premises to another in the course of normal livestock management operations and specifying the time period that the agreement is effective.

(35) “Person” means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company, or other legal entity.

(36) “Premises identification number (PIN)” means a nationally unique number assigned by a state and/or federal animal health authority to a premises that is, in the judgment of the state and/or federal animal health authority a geographically distinct location from other premises. The PIN may be used in conjunction with a producer’s own livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may be used as a component of a group/lot identification number.

(37) “Quarantine” means the designation of host and/or at-risk population(s) of animals, humans, and/or animal products, wherever located, for appropriate action as determined by the State Veterinarian, pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 and in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 7, Article 3 (commencing with section 1301.)

(38) “Recognized slaughtering establishment” means any slaughtering facility operating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), or State meat or poultry inspection acts and is approved by the Department and USDA.

(39) “Registered feedlot” means a feedlot or feed yard having more than 500 head of cattle at one time during the calendar year in which cattle are being fed for slaughter, and that is registered with the Department in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code section 21082.

(40) “Slaughter pens” means a pen or set of pens on a premises, used to feed restricted cattle destined for slaughter, approved by the Department and USDA to hold only animals for slaughter in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 1304.

(41) “Special Entry Permit” means a numbered document issued by the Department for approving the movement of specific classes of livestock into California when the owner, or agent of the owner, agree to meet the requirements specified for the type of movement.

(42) “Terminal feedlot” means a confined feeding operation, or portion thereof, approved by the Department to hold only animals for slaughter in accordance with Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 1303.

(43) “USDA” means the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.

(44) “USDA approved backtag” means a backtag issued by the USDA that provides a temporary unique identification for each animal.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 21082 and 56181 Food and Agricultural Code; Title 9, Parts 86 and 161, Code of Federal Regulations (2015).

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. 10/14).

(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. 10/15).

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

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

Section 830.2. General Requirements.

(a) No person may move livestock or receive livestock moved unless the livestock meet all applicable requirements of this article.

(b) In addition to meeting all applicable requirements of this article, all livestock moved must be moved in compliance with all applicable livestock disease programs of the USDA, and the Department pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 1.5 (commencing with section 751), Article 2 (commencing with section 755), Article 2.5 (commencing with section 756) and Article 12 (commencing with section 820.).

(c) Certain conditions of livestock must be reported to the Department within specified timeframes, pursuant to section 9101 of the Food and Agricultural Code and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 797. The List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products may be obtained by contacting the Department, or by accessing the Department's Internet website at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov.

(d) The State Veterinarian may impose a quarantine pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code section 9562 if the requirements as specified in this article have not been met, or to amend the requirements for entry into or within California in response to a change in disease status in any location, state, territory or country as determined by the State Veterinarian.

(e) Any person transporting livestock into or within California shall produce official documents upon request by the Department or other officials to prove that the requirements of this article are met. Official documents include a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to section 830.3 of this article, or other documents approved by the Department for movement or livestock disease traceability purposes; and an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit pursuant to section 830.4 of this article, when required, with supporting documentation, for each load or part of a shipment. Livestock in any load or part of a shipment may be inspected en route or after arrival.

(f) Exceptions. Any exceptions to this regulation shall have approval by the Department prior to movement. All exceptions shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the following factors, at a minimum, shall be considered before approval of any exceptions:

(1) Possible exposure of California livestock to any disease.

(2) Welfare of out of state livestock.

(3) Cost to the Department for personnel to monitor the exception.

(4) Reaction of the public and/or the livestock industry to approval of the exception.

(g) All costs of movement, including but not limited to identification, pre and post entry disease testing, and vaccination of cattle and bison shall be borne by the owner.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9101, 9561, 9562 and 9570, 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 specie;

(13) Statement that the animals are free of evidence of contagious diseases;

(14) 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: Section 407 and 10610, 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 other means approved by the Department. 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 other electronic means approved by the Department. 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) of this article; and possess a completed Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or other documentation approved by the Department when required.

(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) When required, 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 and without delay 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, 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 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 requesting permission to enter California for pasture, or 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. The transmission of applications and approvals by mail or other electronic means is permissible.

(B) An approved Pasture to Pasture Permit must have 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. A copy of the approved permit will be sent to the applicant upon approval. The Pasture to Pasture Permit expires eight (8) months of approval by the destination state animal health official.

(C) The applicant shall furnish the following information: state of origin and destination; 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 and location; accurate description of origin and destination premises (ranch) by: premises name; premises ID #; physical location; mailing address including the city, state, zip code; name and telephone number of premises owner or manager and any other contact information available; name and telephone number of veterinarians servicing the herd; number of years the herd has moved to described premises; fenced premises (Yes/No); commingling with cattle owner by others (Yes/No); and names of other owners commingling.

(D) The applicant must acknowledge that Pasture to Pasture Permit is for one (1) pasture season for the described cattle, time, 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. The cattle have healed brands (brands that appear to have been applied at least four (4) months prior to movement), established by 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;

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

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

(F) Before California can approve entry 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) 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.

(I) 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 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) 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) 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) 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) 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 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. 10/14), 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. The transmission of applications and approvals by mail or other electronic means is permissible.

(B) An approved One-Time Event Permit must have a permit number as furnished by either the destination state or state or origin, or both, and signatures from both origin and destination state animal health officials. A copy of the approved permit will be sent to the applicant upon approval. The One-Time Event Permit shall expire 21 calendar days from 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, 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 destination premises 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); biosecurity measures maintained at the venue/event facility (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 it pertains 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 identification and negative test requirements. 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 calves, native to their state of origin, to be brucellosis vaccinated within 14 calendar days after arrival by a program cooperator (a person who by past favorable interaction with the brucellosis program, or by industry reputation, it is felt will implement the requirements of the Special Entry Permit). If the cooperator and the vaccination premises appear to be satisfactory to the destination Animal Health Branch District, Animal Health Headquarters may issue a permit and calves will be allowed to enter 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 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 after arrival by a California state-licensed veterinarian.

(A) Owners requesting permission for entry of Heifers 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. "Owner at destination agrees to have the animals six (6) months of age and older officially identified with 14 calendar days of arrival at the destination premises." 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 Heifer Spayed After Arrival, AHB Form 76-203 (Rev. 10/15), 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.

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: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9164, 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10326, 10327, 10512 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), to the Department's Animal Health Branch. The transmission of applications and approvals by mail or other electronic means is permissible.

(b) Designation as an Approved Tagging Site may be authorized to a premises for the application of official identification to cattle by a program cooperator (a person who by past favorable interaction with the Animal Health Branch, or by industry reputation, it is felt will implement the requirements of the Approved Tagging Site Agreement) on behalf of their owner or person in possession, care, or control of the animals when they are brought to the premises. If the cooperator and the tagging site premises appear to be satisfactory to the Animal Health Branch district office and USDA, Animal Health Branch headquarters may approve the tagging site. A copy of the approved agreement will be sent to the applicant upon approval.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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: Section 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 recognized brand inspection authority and accompanied by an official Brand Inspection Certificate when approved 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 approved 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, 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 Department’s and USDA’s protocol for the administration of such tags.

(d) The Department or USDA may authorize the replacement of an official identification device for reasons other than loss, 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 the device 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 by the 30th day each March, June, September and December, 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. 10/15), 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: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10326, and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 831.3. Identification of Cattle and Bison Moving into California.

(a) Cattle and bison listed below must be officially identified before entering California using an official identification device or method as provided in section 831.2(a) of this article:

(1) Sexually intact beef breed male cattle and bison 18 months of age or over;

(2) Sexually intact beef breed female cattle and bison ~~four (4)~~ six (6) months of age and over;

(3) Female dairy cattle of any age;

(4) Dairy males born after March 11, 2013;

(5) Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo, recreational, show or exhibition purposes;

(6) Mexico origin cattle regardless of age or sex; and

(7) Cattle requiring disease testing 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).

(b) Cattle and bison are exempt from the official identification requirements of this section for movement into California when:

(1) Moved directly from a location in California through another state to a second location in California.

(2) Moved directly to a California approved tagging site and are officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises or identified by the use of backtags or other methods that will ensure that the identity of the animal is accurately maintained until tagging so that the official eartag can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal to the approved tagging site.

(3) Moved into California with another form of identification, as agreed upon by the Department and the animal health officials in the shipping state.

(4) Moved into California with a Special Entry Permit as specified in section 831(b)(2) of this article.

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

(A) They are moved interstate with a USDA approved backtag; or

(B) A USDA approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison moving from farm of origin at the recognized slaughtering establishment.

(C) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than three (3) calendar days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article.

1. Slaughter establishments applying official identification to animals held more than three (3) calendar days must be Approved Tagging Sites in accordance with section 831.1 of this article.

(6) Moved directly to no more than one (1) Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, that is an Approved Tagging Site pursuant to section 831.1 of this article, and then moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival; and

(A) A USDA approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison moving from farm of origin at the Approved Livestock Marketing Facility.

(B) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than three (3) calendar days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment or Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article.

(c) Official identification may be required for any type or age of cattle or bison as determined by the State Veterinarian, 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: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9164, 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10327, 10352, 10512 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 831.4. Documentation Required for Cattle and Bison Moving into California.

(a) Cattle and bison moved into California must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection pursuant to section 830.3 of this article, unless:

(1) They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement or Brand Inspection Certificate.

(2) They are moved directly to an approved livestock facility from farm of origin with an owner-shipper statement and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

(3) They are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.

(4) They are moved directly from one location in California through another state and back to different location in California.

(5) They are moved as a Pasture to Pasture herd pursuant to section 831(a)(1) of this article with a copy of the Pasture to Pasture Permit or other document as agreed to by the states involved in the movement.

(b) Cattle and bison may be moved into California with documentation other than a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, as agreed upon by the Department and animal health officials in the shipping state.

(c) The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or alternate documentation unless:

(1) The cattle or bison are moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment; or

(2) The cattle and bison are sexually intact cattle or bison under 18 months of age or steers or spayed heifers, except for sexually intact dairy cattle of any age or cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

(d) Cattle and bison must have an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit in accordance with section 830.4 of this article unless:

(1) They are moving with a Special Entry Permit listed in section 831 of this article; or

(2) They are moved directly from one location in California through another state and back to different location in California.

e) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and/or an Interstate Livestock Entry Permit may be required for any type or age of cattle or bison as determined by the State Veterinarian, 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: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9164, 9561, 9562, 9570, 9574, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10327, 10512 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 831.5. Identification of Cattle and Bison Moving within California.

(a) Dairy cattle born in California after January 1, 2017 must be officially identified as provided in section 831.2(a) of this article prior to leaving their birth premises except when moved directly to a facility that is:

(1) Participating in the USDA's Process Verified Program or Quality System Assessment Program, or another 3rd party age and source verification program approved by the Department for that purpose, and is an Approved Tagging Site in accordance with section 831.1 of this article; or

(2) An Approved Tagging Site in accordance with section 831.1 of this article.

(A) Animals entering a facility meeting the requirements of (1) and/or (2) above, upon arrival, shall be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(a) of this article.

(b) Dairy cattle require official identification when changing ownership except when moved directly to:

(1) A facility participating in the USDA's Process Verified Program or Quality System Assessment Program, or another 3rd party age and source verification program approved by the Department for that purpose, and is an Approved Tagging Site in accordance with section 831.1 of this article; or

(2) An Approved Tagging Site in accordance with section 831.1 of this article.

(A) Animals entering a facility meeting the requirements of (1) and/or (2) above, upon arrival, shall be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(a) of this article.

(3) A recognized slaughtering establishment and each animal bears a USDA approved backtag.

(A) USDA approved backtag numbers must correlate to the owner.

(B) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than three (3) calendar days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article.

(C) Slaughter establishments must be Approved Tagging Sites in accordance with section 831.1 of this article before applying official identification to animals.

(4) No more than one (1) Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, that is an Approved Tagging Site pursuant to section 831.1 of this article, and then moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) days of arrival; and

(A) A USDA approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison moving from farm of origin at the Approved Livestock Marketing Facility.

(B) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than three (3) days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment or Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article.

(c) Non-virgin sexually intact male cattle less than 18 months of age and sexually intact male cattle 18 months of age and over must bear individual official identification prior to change of ownership, except when moving:

(1) Directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) calendar days of arrival; or

(2) On a Bull Slaughter Agreement pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 820.4(c)(1)(E).

(3) To no more than one (1) Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, that is an Approved Tagging Site pursuant to section 831.1 of this article, and then moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment where they are slaughtered within three (3) days of arrival; and

(A) A USDA approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison moving from farm of origin at the Approved Livestock Marketing Facility.

(B) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than three (3) days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment or Approved Livestock Marketing Facility, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article.

(d) Beef breed female cattle moving to recognized slaughtering establishments must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(a) of this article, or have a USDA approved backtag.

(1) USDA approved backtag numbers must correlate to the owner.

(2) If a determination to hold the cattle or bison for more than three (3) calendar days is made after the animals arrive at the slaughter establishment, the animals must be officially identified in accordance with section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article.

(A) Slaughter establishments must be Approved Tagging Sites in accordance with section 831.1 of this article before applying official identification to animals.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9164, 9561, 9562, 9932, 10324, 10325, 10326, 10327, 10512 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 837. Recordkeeping.

(a) All USDA accredited and state licensed veterinarians issuing Certificates of Veterinary Inspection must maintain the Certificates of Veterinary Inspection with supporting documents for (5) five years.

(b) Approved livestock facilities, approved tagging sites, registered feedlots and livestock markets must keep Certificates of Veterinary Inspection or alternate documentation with supporting documents required by this article for the movement of livestock entering the facility for five (5) years.

(c) Approved licensed dealers must keep an individual identification record for each animal sufficient to identify the animal, seller and buyer, and Certificates of Veterinary Inspection or alternate documentation with supporting documents required by this article for the movement of livestock for five (5) years.

(d) Any person receiving livestock must maintain official documents with supporting documentation required pursuant to this article for five (5) years.

(e) Documents recording intrastate movements must be kept by the owner of the animal for five (5) years.

(f) 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 maintain for five (5) years a record, including but not limited to, the names and addresses of anyone to whom the devices were distributed or the owner of the animals, official eartag numbers of the devices distributed or applied, and the date of distribution or application.

(g) Any person applying any additional official eartag or device must maintain records as specified in section 831.2(b)(2) through (4) of this article for five (5) years.

(h) Any person replacing an official eartag or device must maintain records as specified in section 831.2(c)(4) of this article for five (5) years.

(i) Any person applying a vaccination eartag must record and maintain the information about the event pursuant to Title 3, California Code of Regulations, section 752(a)(5) for five (5) years.

(j) Any person applying a new official identification device with a different official identification number must record and maintain the information about the event as specified in section 831.2(d) of this article for five (5) years.

(k) Any person replacing a temporary identification device with a new official identification device (retagging event) must record and maintain the information about the event as specified in section 831.2(c)(4)(B) of this article for five (5) years.

(l) Any person applying USDA approved backtags to animals must maintain for five (5) years a record, including but not limited to, the names and addresses of the owner of the animals, backtag numbers applied, and the date of application.

(m) The Department may inspect and/or photocopy during normal business hours any records required to be kept pursuant to this article.

Note: Authority cited: Section 407 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9561, 9562, 9932, 10324, 10325, and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.
Section 838. Violations.

(a) Failure to comply with the provisions any part article constitutes a violation.

(b) The Department may additionally act consistent with any other existing enforcement authority concurrently or at a later date unless otherwise prohibited. Existing remedies include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, registration, certificate, permit, exception, or other indicia of authority issued by the Department;

(2) Civil or administrative penalties;

(3) Referral to the appropriate District Attorney or the Attorney General for criminal prosecution or other appropriate remedy; and,

(4) Reimbursement to the Department for any costs incurred due to any violation of this article or Food and Agricultural Code section 10610.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9165-9168, 9562, 9574, 9701 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

Chapter 7. ~~Control of Diseased~~ Restricted Animals.

Article 4. Feeding Restricted Cattle.

Section 1302. 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 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, AHB Form 76-197 (Rev. 4/15), which is incorporated by reference. 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; 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 individual official identification 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 CDFA District Office when we receive restricted cattle 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 an approved disinfectant 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 CDFA/USDA personnel to periodically inspect the restricted cattle, 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 Department 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 1303. Terminal Feedlots.

(a) A terminal feedlot is a confined feeding operation for restricted cattle approved by the Department and USDA 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. 4/15), which is incorporated by reference. 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 identification as required by the Department 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 CDFA/USDA personnel to periodically inspect the restricted cattle, 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 Department may amend the requirements for terminal feedlots in 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 1304. Slaughter Pens.

(a) A slaughter pen is a pen or set of pens on a premises, used to feed restricted cattle destined for slaughter, approved by the Department and USDA to hold only animals for slaughter.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 Pens, AHB Form 76-200 (Rev. 4/15), which is incorporated by reference. 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 identification as required by the Department 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) 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 CDFA/USDA personnel to periodically inspect the restricted cattle, the slaughter pens and review all associated records.

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

(d) Approval of slaughter pens is valid for one (1) year from the Date of Approval.

(e) The Department 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.

(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 1305. Violations.

(a) Failure to comply with the provisions any part article constitutes a violation.

(b) The Department may additionally act consistent with any other existing enforcement authority concurrently or at a later date unless otherwise prohibited. Existing remedies include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, registration, certificate, permit, exception, or other indicia of authority issued by the Department;

(2) Civil or administrative penalties;

(3) Referral to the appropriate District Attorney or the Attorney General for criminal prosecution or other appropriate remedy; and,

(4) Reimbursement to the Department for any costs incurred due to any violation of this article or Food and Agricultural Code section 10610.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 9165-9168, 9562, 9574, 9701 and 10610, Food and Agricultural Code.

* * *

Modified Form: Report of Heifer Calves Vaccinated – Brucellosis found in Section 752 of Title 3 of the CCR

Please print information

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health Branch

875451

REPORT OF HEIFER CALVES VACCINATED-BRUCELLOSIS

DISTRICT	COUNTY	PREMISES ID	☐ NEW HERD
OWNER'S LAST NAME		FIRST NAME	INITIAL
RANCH NAME			

PHYSICAL ADDRESS (Location of Calves)	CITY	
	ZIP	STATE
	VACCINE SERIAL NO.	
PHONE #		
	EXP DATE: MONTH/YEAR	
MAILING ADDRESS(Herd Owner's complete address if different from above)		
	DATE OF VACCINATION	
	MONTH	DAY / YEAR

NUMBER OF CALVES VACCINATED				ID SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY
DAIRY	BEEF	TOTAL	BREED	
				☐

TAG NUMBERS APPLIED OR EXISTING OFFICIAL TAG NUMBERS

I hereby certify that, in accordance with my contract, I vaccinated the above calves with an approved vaccine, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, these calves were within the age limits prescribed by state regulations when vaccinated, and that each vaccinated calf was tattooed in the right ear with the official tattoo and, unless specifically requested otherwise in writing by the owner, tagged in accordance with CA Code of Regulations Title 3 Section 752.2.

PRINT NAME _____ LICENSE NUMBER _____

Signed _____
(VETERINARIAN)

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE ABOVE CALVES WERE VACCINATED AND CERTIFY THAT ALL CALVES WERE WITHIN THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED BY STATE REGULATIONS.

Signed _____
(OWNER OR AGENT)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED THAT THE CALVES REFERRED TO ABOVE NOT HAVE THE OFFICIAL VACCINATION EAR TAGS PLACED IN THEIR EARS BECAUSE THEY HAVE EXISTING OFFICIAL EARTAGS ~~THAT~~ AND THOSE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED WITH THIS CERTIFICATE..

Signed _____
(OWNER OR AGENT)

Form 76-026 (Rev. ~~10/16~~ 5/16)

COPY - NOT A VALID RECEIPT