



MEETING AGENDA
PRODUCER REVIEW BOARD
IN-PERSON

December 17, 2024 - 10:00 am

Stanislaus County Ag Commissioner's Office
Harvest Hall – Room D & E
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite B - Modesto, CA 95358

Teleconference: 888-453-1758

Passcode: 5501179

While the Producer Review Board meeting will be conducted in person, and since December tends to be a busy month, per Government Code section 11133, the Department will also provide for remote participation by Board members and members of the public. In accordance with Bagley Keene, a minimum of 8 Board members must meet on site in order to have a quorum

The Board will call for public comment following each agenda topic*

- (1) Call to Order
- (2) Roll Call / Establish Quorum
- (3) Approval of Minutes
 - a. May 1, 2024
- (4) CDFA – Quota Administration Program (QAP) Updates
 - a. PRB Nomination Update
 - b. QIP Referendum Update
 - c. Staffing Update
 - d. Audit Team Update
 - e. Dairy Accounting System (DAS) Update
 - f. Other CDFA Updates
 - g. Legal Update
 - h. Correspondence
- (5) QIP Assessment Rate: Recommendation to Adjust
 - a. QIP Fund Condition Update
 - b. Quota Premium Assessment
 - c. QIP Admin Fund Condition Update



- d. Quota Administration Assessment
- e. Reserve Discussion
- (6) QIP Petition: Petition to Terminate the QIP # 5 Resubmission
- (7) Hardship Consideration Request
 - a. L&J Vanderham Dairy – Luke Vanderham
 - b. Little Rock Dairy – Rick Gorzeman
 - c. Fire-Lake Jerseys – Cathryn R Sanders
 - d. Tony Sousa Dairy – Tony Sousa
 - e. Hansen Ranches – Phil Hansen
- (8) Public Comments - Comments are reserved for items not appearing on the agenda and are not for Board deliberation.
- (9) Adjournment

** Meetings of the Producer Review Board are open to the public and comply with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Act). The Act allows for public comment on all agenda items. Materials presented and distributed during the meeting with a matter subject to discussion or consideration are disclosable public records under the California Public Records Act and shall be made available upon request without delay.*

** Each of the agenda items listed above will include discussion and possible action by the Board at this meeting. All times (if indicated) and the order of business are approximate and subject to change. For further information related to the agenda, please contact Kathy Diaz at 916-900-5012.*

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

All Board meetings must be accessible to the physically disabled. Any person needing a disability-related accommodation or modification in order to attend or participate in any Producer Review Board meeting may request assistance by contacting Alka Ram at 1220 N St, Sacramento, CA 95814 or by phone at (916) 900-5012.



PRODUCERS REVIEW BOARD

MEETING NOTICE

Tuesday, December 17, 2024
Beginning at 10 a.m.
Lunch will not be provided.

Location:
Stanislaus County Ag Commissioner's Office
Harvest Hall – Room D & E
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite B - Modesto, CA 95358

Teleconference: 888-453-1758
Passcode: 5501179

While the Producer Review Board meeting will be conducted in person, and since December tends to be a busy month, per Government Code section 11133, the Department will also provide for remote participation by Board members and members of the public. In accordance with Bagley Keene, a minimum of 8 Board members must meet on site in order to have a quorum

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Members of the public are encouraged to provide comment to the Board and may suggest items to be placed on the agenda for discussion at a future Board meeting. While the Board values the participation of the public, the Board Chair reserves the right to limit the time for public comment depending on the length of agenda and number of commenters. Public comment must be related to the Board's authority and jurisdiction and its placement on the agenda is within the discretion of the Board Chair or if applicable, the Department.

All matters noticed on this agenda may be considered for action. Items listed on the agenda may be considered in any order at the discretion of the Board Chair. Any item not so noticed will not be considered or discussed. All meeting agendas and notices are available on the California Department of Food and Agriculture's website: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy/meetings.html>

Each of the agenda items will include discussion and possible action by the Board. Time will be allowed for members of the public to make comments on each agenda item.

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Alka Ram at 916-900-5012. For questions about the PRB and the Quota Administration Program please contact Kathy Diaz at 916-900-5012.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

All Board meetings must be accessible to the physically disabled. Any person needing a disability-related accommodation or modification to attend or participate in any Producer Review Board meeting may request assistance by contacting Alka Ram at 916-900-5012.



Producer Review Board (PRB)
Board of Directors Meeting Minutes
May 1, 2024
Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Harvest Hall – Room D&E
Tulare, CA 95358
DRAFT

Agenda Item #1 & 2: Call to Order and Roll Call Establishing Quorum

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10:07 am. Mr. Ko conducted a roll call of members and alternates to establish a quorum. A quorum was present with twelve (12) of fifteen (15) members present with two (2) alternates for a total voting member count of fourteen (14). In attendance were:

Members Present:

William Dyt
Fred Fagundes
Joseph Fernandes
Cal De Jager
Frank Konyn
John Moons
Art Van Beek
Arlin Van Groningen
James Vieira
Ted De Groot
Arie H De Jong
Tony Nunes III

Alternate:

Pete De Boer
Serving for
Kerry Vander Poel
Debbie Azavedo
Serving for
Charles Ahlem

Members Absent:

Jarrid Bordessa
Kerry Vander Poel
Charles Ahlem

CDFA Staff:

Haig Baghdassarian, Chief Council
Peter Weber, Staff Council
Kathy Diaz, Director, Marketing
Services Division
Kacie Fritz, Assistant Director,
Marketing Services Division
Beth Jensen, Staff Services Manager
Marketing Services Division
David Ko, Research Data Analyst II

The Chair asked for a motion to approve the minutes from the February 5, 2024 Board Meeting.

Board Action 2024-9: It was moved by Mr. Konyn and seconded by Mr. Dyt to approve the February 5, 2024, minutes as amended.

Discussion: Mr. Vieira asked for an amendment on Board Action 2024-7 citing the word "Secretary" used in the motion was unclear and asked it to be changed to "Secretary of Agriculture".

Vote on Board Action 2024-9: The motion unanimously passed with fourteen (14) members in favor. Yes votes: Ted De Groot, Arie H De Jong, William Dyt, Fred Fagundes, Joseph Fernandes, Cal De Jager, Frank Konyn, John Moons, Tony Nunes III, Art Van Beek, Arlin Van Groningen, James Vieira, Debbie Azevedo, and Pete De Boer.

Agenda Item #4: CDFA Quota Administration Program (QAP) Updates

- a. QIP Fund Condition Update: Mr. Ko reviewed the Quota Fund Condition and Monthly Activity spreadsheet, included in the meeting packet, drawing attention to the "US Bank Balance" column. This column was added to the spreadsheet to show our uncommitted vs committed balance. No concerns regarding the levels of funds and payouts, no action needed from the Board.

A member of the public asked what "Offset Applied" meant. Ms. Diaz explained that for those monthly statements the transactions were netted out due to a shortage of cash on hand. The Department doesn't want to continue to do that practice because it leads to greater adjustments and less transparency.

Mr. Konyn found a typo in the February 5, 2024 meeting minutes and asked for the motions to be numbered correctly, the motion labeled "2024-7" needed to be "2024-8" instead.

- b. Staffing Update: Ms. Diaz gave an update on staffing. QAP has one new vacancy with the departure of Ellen Walrath. Alka Ram joined the staff as a Program Tech, and Zindy Ramirez-Cornejo is retiring in August. The Division has started the recruitment process to replace Ms. Walrath and are also trying to fill two vacant auditor positions.
- c. Audit Team Update: The Audit Team is currently focused on auditing, or has already completed an audit, of any entity that is not current with the Department. The Division is short-staffed, and it has been very difficult to recruit auditors as it is a very specialized position.
- d. Other CDFA Updates: The Animal Health Division at CDFA has provided a handout regarding Avian Influenza.
- e. Legal Update: Moved until later in the agenda as the only update is in regards to Hardship.

- f. Correspondence: Mr. Vieira has asked to include his letters regarding hardship, which are in the meeting packet.

Agenda Item #5: QIP 5-Year Effectiveness Survey Follow-Up Update

a. Proposal by Mr. Konyn

Before Mr. Konyn could present his memo (included in the packet) on proposed changes to the Quota Implementation Plan (QIP), a board motion was made.

Board Action 2024-10: It was moved by Mr. Fagundes and seconded by Mr. De Jong to delay voting on Mr. Konyn's proposal, as presented, until the next PRB Meeting.

Discussion: Mr. Nunes suggested listening to the presentation and then deciding whether or not to delay voting and with general agreement Mr. Konyn moved forward with his presentation. Mr. Konyn read his memo which outlined the background of quota, his proposal and the actual recommended changes to QIP language for the referendum, which is the actual proposed statute changes. Mr. Konyn proposed the following changes to the QIP through referendum: that the \$1.70 / cwt (.195 / lb of SNF) is reduced to \$1.00 / cwt (.115 / lb of SNF); the Regional Quota Adjusters (RQAs) in Section 803 of the QIP are terminated and that the hardship language returns to its historical interpretation in the former Pooling Plan. He also proposed that an analysis be done every 5 years to coincide with the 5-year Quota Implementation Plan review to adjust the numbers as necessary.

The Board discussed the various elements of Mr. Konyn's proposal to gain clarity and consensus. The elimination of the RQAs were discussed, and Mr. Konyn explained that he believed they should be eliminated since he believes it is "double dipping" since a location differential is already a part of the FMMO. The determination by USDA regarding the FMMO price hearings was also discussed with a possible early determination coming in July. The board also discussed how various elements of the FMMO prices are determined including the location differential and the make allowances. Members of the public also added their input regarding the FMMO and provided more history regarding the RQAs. The Hardship language was also discussed by the Board with a Board member suggesting that adding Chapter 3.5 (from the former Pooling Plan) be added back into the Quota Plan in order to give producers a simple 51% majority vote in referendum. Mr. Konyn again stressed that his proposal was

asking for a compromise from both sides and that he would not want to add the language from the former Pool Plan (Chapter 3.5) to his proposal.

Discussion again returned to the motion on hand and while the possibility of having a future meeting, teleconference meeting, or even a committee meeting as well as setting an accelerated meeting schedule were all discussed the chairman decided to call a vote on the motion as is.

Vote on Board Action 2024-10: The motion failed with four (4) members voting in favor and ten (10) members voting in opposition. No votes: Ted De Groot, William Dyt, Joseph Fernandes, Cal De Jager, Frank Konyn, John Moons, Art Van Beek, James Vieira, Debbie Azevedo, and Pete De Boer. Yes votes: Arie H De Jong, Tony Nunes III, Arlin Van Groningen, and Fred Fagundes.

Board Action 2024-11: It was moved by Mr. Konyn and seconded by Mr. Moons to recommend Mr. Konyn's proposal, as presented, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Discussion: Mr. Vieira would like the hardship language removed from Mr. Konyn's proposal. The possibility of voting on the three elements in Mr. Konyn's proposal separately (during a referendum) is discussed. Mr. Konyn stressed that he would like the proposal to be voted on as a whole since the various parts are compromises when considered together.

Members of the public commented on the proposal and the Department's ability to carry out the referendum. The suggestion of a third party carrying out the referendum was brought up. CDFA does not want to do that because it would mean disclosing protected producer information. CDFA legal made the comment that the referendum results would be audited by CDFA Audits. Mr. Ko briefly reviewed the process of making a producer list. The chairman decided to call for the vote.

Vote on Board Action 2024-11: The motion passed with nine (9) members voting in favor and four (4) members voting in opposition, with one (1) abstention. Yes votes: Ted De Groot, Arie H De Jong, Joseph Fernandes, Cal De Jager, Frank Konyn, John Moons, Art Van Beek, Debbie Azevedo, and Pete De Boer. No votes: William Dyt, Tony Nunes III, Arlin Van Groningen, and Fred Fagundes. Abstained: James Vieira.

A question regarding next steps was brought up and CDFA said they would take the proposal to the Secretary and hoped to have a response from her to share with the industry within 30 days.

Agenda Item #6: Hardship Consideration Request

**Fred Fagundes left at 12:20 pm*

Board Action 2024-12: It was moved by Mr. Dyt and seconded by Mr. De Jong to recommend to the Secretary to deny the 10 hardship requests that were tabled at the February 5, 2024 PRB meeting based on the merits of the requests.

Discussion: CDFA Legal passed out a new legal memo outlining updated recommendations to the PRB when considering a hardship request. Board members discussed the topic of hardship and the definition of hardship. Members of the public joined the conversation. There seemed to be a general consensus to follow the language proposed in Mr. Konyn's proposal regarding hardship (which is the language in the previous Pooling Plan) for consistency. The chairman called for the vote.

Vote on Board Action 2024-12: The motion passed with nine (9) members voting in favor and four (4) members voting in opposition. Yes votes: Ted De Groot, Arie H De Jong, Joseph Fernandes, Frank Konyn, John Moons, Art Van Beek, William Dyt, Tony Nunes III, and Arlin Van Groningen. No votes: Cal De Jager, James Vieira, Debbie Azevedo, and Pete De Boer.

Board Action 2024-13: It was moved by Mr. Dyt and seconded by Mr. De Jong to recommend to the Secretary to adopt the language on hardship used in Mr. Konyn's proposal as a board policy.

Discussion: The chairman calls for the vote.

Vote on Board Action 2024-13: The motion passed with eight (8) members voting in favor and five (5) members voting in opposition. Yes votes: Arie H De Jong, Joseph Fernandes, Frank Konyn, John Moons, Art Van Beek, William Dyt, Tony Nunes III, and Arlin Van Groningen. No votes: Cal De Jager, Ted De Groot, James Vieira, Debbie Azevedo, and Pete De Boer.

Agenda Item #7: Public Comment

Mr. Vieira would like to add to the agenda for the next meeting a discussion on adding Chapter 3.5 back into the QIP Plan.

Agenda Item #8: Adjournment

With no further business before the Board, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 12:40 pm.

DRAFT



November 15, 2023

**Notice of Nominations for the Producer Review Board
Nomination Deadline is December 31, 2024**

To All Interested Market Milk Producers:

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) is seeking nominations from California market milk producers for six (6) Producer Review Board (Board) and two (2) alternate (A) positions with terms that are expiring on December 31, 2024. The Board (established by Section 62719 of the California Food and Agricultural Code) currently advises the Secretary in the administration of the Quota Implementation Plan which became effective November 1, 2018. A producer may serve up to two full four-year terms and will not be eligible for re-appointment thereafter. The following incumbent Board and alternate members are eligible for reappointment:

- Jarrid Bordessa
- Frank Konyon
- John Moons
- Arlin Van Groningen
- Debbie Azevedo (A)
- Pete DeBoer (A)

The Board is subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act that, among other things, requires that meetings be open to the public and announced with a least 10 calendar days notice, regulates conversations of Board members regarding official business, and imposes requirements regarding meetings held by video or teleconference. All newly appointed or reappointed members of the Board will be required to:

- (1) fill out required appointment documentation;
- (2) complete an annual Conflict of Interest Statement that must include investments, interests in real property, and business positions currently held per CDFA's Conflict of Interest Code; and
- (3) complete Ethics Training and Harrassment Prevention Training modules.

To be eligible for appointment to the Board, a nominee must be a California market milk producer. Nominations must be postmarked or otherwise received by December 31, 2024. Persons interested in serving on the Board, or interested in nominating someone to serve on the Board should submit the nomination form on the reverse side of this notice. Legible scanned copies of the signed nomination form may also be e-mailed to pooling@cdfa.ca.gov. Signed nomination forms may be submitted to us by mail at the address below, but we highly recommend forms be submitted by e-mail. Questions regarding the nomination process may be directed to: David Ko: david.ko@cdfa.ca.gov / 916-900-5110

Sincerely,

[Signed Document in File](#)

Kathy Diaz, Director
Marketing Services Division



PRODUCER REVIEW BOARD NOMINATION FORM**Nomination Deadline: December 31, 2024**Return this form by E-mail to pooling@cdfa.ca.gov or mail to:

California Department of Food & Agriculture
Quota Administration Program
1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

**SECTION 1: ELIGIBILITY and CERTIFICATION****In order to be eligible to nominate, you must currently be a milk producer as defined below:**

"Producer" means any person that produces market milk in the State of California from five or more cows and includes members of cooperative associations.

By signing below, I hereby certify that I am an eligible producer as specified above and that I have the authority to sign on behalf of the producer entity addressed.

Print Your Name and Dairy Name:**Signature (required):****Phone and E-mail:****Date:****UNSIGNED NOMINATION FORMS ARE INVALID**

SECTION 2: NOMINATIONS: Please use this section to nominate three market milk producers to fill the positions on the Producer Review Board. We will accept additional nomination forms in order to fill positions.

Name of Nominee:**Name of Nominee's Dairy:****Nominee's Dairy Address:****Phone and E-mail:****Name of Nominee:****Name of Nominee's Dairy:****Nominee's Dairy Address:****Phone and E-mail:****Name of Nominee:****Name of Nominee's Dairy:****Nominee's Dairy Address:****Phone and E-mail:**



October 11, 2024

REFERENDUM NOTICE

To Consider Proposed Amendments to the Quota Implementation Plan

Voting Deadline: January 9, 2025

To the California Market Milk Producer Addressed:

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (Department) is conducting a referendum vote among California Market Milk Producers to consider whether the Quota Implementation Plan (QIP) should:

1. Change the quota differential from \$1.70/cwt (\$0.195/lb. of SNF) to \$1.00/cwt (\$0.115/lb. of SNF);
2. eliminate Regional Quota Adjusters (RQAs);
3. change language about hardships to match what was used in the Pooling Plan:
 - The current hardship definition is: "Hardship means a challenge to the management and operation of a dairy due to the operation of this plan." The new definition would be: "Hardship means a challenge to the management and operation of a dairy due to conditions beyond the control of the producer; such as, fire, floods, storms, and other acts of God, or from federal and state eradication programs for disease control."
4. reword the definition of "producer":
 - The current definition of producer is: "any person that produces market milk in the State of California from five or more cows and includes members of cooperative associations". The new definition would be: "any person, including members of cooperative associations, that produces market milk in the State of California from five or more cows."

The complete text of the proposed amendments is included with this mailing in "Exhibit A". A "yes" vote to the referendum would modify the existing QIP with the above amendments. A "no" vote will result in no change to the existing QIP. The current QIP can be viewed here: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy/pdf/QuotaImplementationPlan.pdf>. If you would like a copy, please contact the program at the phone number or e-mail address listed below.



The referendum is called as a result of a recommendation made by the Producer Review Board (PRB) to the Secretary to issue an industry referendum to consider the above modifications to the QIP. After due consideration the Secretary concurred with the PRB's recommendation. A copy of the notice to industry regarding the Secretary's decision can be viewed here:

https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy/pdf/notices/2024_06_05_Notice_to_Industry-Referendum_to_Consider_Changes_to_QIP.pdf

Voting Period: California Food and Agriculture Code (FAC) Section 62716 specifies the voting period shall be set forth for 60 days and the Secretary may extend the referendum for a period not to exceed 30 days. In order to provide ample consideration of the proposed amendments the Department will conduct the referendum for a full 90 days starting October 11, 2024, and ending January 9, 2025. No extensions will be available past the 90-day voting period.

Voting Materials & Criteria: Enclosed with this mailing are a ballot and postage-paid return envelope for your use in the referendum. The ballot contains instructions on how to properly certify your voting eligibility and how to cast your vote. August 2024 production volume information for your voting entity(ies) is included on the ballot and will be used when determining whether the requirements set forth in FAC Section 62717 to amend the QIP have been met (see Approval Requirements below). In order for your ballot to be counted, properly date and sign the certification section, and indicate a "yes" or "no" vote and return to the Department in the postage paid return envelope, postmarked no later than January 9, 2025. Please review each section of your ballot before returning.

Voter Eligibility: Each unique producer is entitled to ONE vote. The names on the ballot are on record as authorized signatories for your producer entity. If you have ownership changes or are affiliated with a separate legal entity that did not receive a ballot, please contact David Ko in the Department's Quota Administration Program at (916) 900-5012 to establish eligibility and obtain an official ballot for that entity. Pursuant to the following definitions within the QIP, eligible producers meet the following definitions within the voting period:

- "Producer" means any person that produces market milk in the State of California from five or more cows and includes members of cooperative associations.
- "Market Milk" means milk, cream, or skim milk that is produced in conformity with applicable regulations of the appropriate public regulatory or health authority for disposition as market milk.

Approval Requirements: For the referendum to pass FAC Section 62717 specifies that not less than 51 percent of the total number of eligible market milk producers in the State must vote and one of the following occur:

- (a) Sixty-five percent (65%) or more of the total number of eligible producers who voted in the referendum who produced fifty-one percent (51%) or more of the total amount of milk produced in the state during the calendar month next preceding the month commencement of the referendum period (in this case August 2024) by all producers who voted in the referendum approve the amendments, or

- (b) Fifty-one percent (51%) or more of the total number of eligible producers who voted in the referendum who produced sixty-five percent (65%) or more of the total amount of fluid milk produced in the state during the calendar month next preceding the month commencement of the referendum period (in this case August 2024) by all producers who voted in the referendum, approve the amendments.

Voting Results: The Department will announce and notify all California Market Milk producers of the referendum results following tabulation of the ballots approximately 30 days after the voting period. All individual votes will be kept confidential per FAC Section 62716.

If you have any questions regarding the referendum, please refer to the "Frequently Asked Questions related to the Quota Implementation Plan Amendment Referendum" document posted on the Department's website at the following link:
<https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy/QIP2024-referendum/>

If you have any other questions regarding the referendum, please contact David Ko with the Quota Administration Program at (916) 900-5012 or David.Ko@cdfa.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Kathy Diaz, Director
Division of Marketing Services

Enclosures: Exhibit A: Extracts from the Quota Implementation Plan with full text of the proposed amendments
Referendum Ballot
Postage-Paid Return Envelope



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Karen Ross, Secretary

Notice of Required Action (Pursuant to Quarantine) Attachment D: Requirements for Movement of Cattle from State Quarantined H5N1 Infected California Dairies

All classes of cattle on an infected premises (IP) are under a hold order per the state issued quarantine and must have a permit to move off the premises. The quarantine **attachment B** mandates required biosecurity measures that must be implemented to prevent spread of disease off an IP.

All cattle being permitted to move off an IP must be free of clinical signs of H5N1 (HPAI). All movements must have the cattle transported **directly** to their destination. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 3, section 830 (a)(11) "**directly**" means: "moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route..."

Classes of cattle originating on an IP may be permitted for the following movements with destinations in California:

1. Calves:
 - a. Heifer calves and replacement breeding bull calves less than 7 days old may move to a specified, state quarantined calf ranch.
 - b. Bull calves may move to a specified, state quarantined calf ranch or be sold to bull calf buyers/dealers.
 - c. The quarantined calf ranch must adhere to **attachment C** that mandates biosecurity measures that must be implemented to prevent spread of disease and observational surveillance of the calves.
 - d. **These movements are approved for continuous permitted movement under attachment A and do not need an additional movement permit from the IMT.**
2. Young Stock:
 - a. Dairy or beef feeder cattle aged 3 – 14 months may be permitted off an IP to move to any salesyard/market or feedlot in California. There are no quarantines required for the destination premises for this class of cattle.
 - b. Heifers moving to a heifer ranch and returning to dairy of origin may be permitted off an IP to move directly to and from a quarantined heifer ranch.
 - c. The quarantined heifer ranch must adhere to **attachment H** that mandates biosecurity measures that must be implemented to prevent spread of disease and observational surveillance of the heifers.
 - d. **These movements require a permit from the IMT.**
3. Adult Cattle:
 - a. Lactating dairy cattle or close ups (due to calve within the next 30 days) may be permitted off an IP to move direct to slaughter due to an acute injury or chronic



- illness other than that due to H5N1. There are no additional quarantine requirements for the destination of these movements.
- b. Lactating beef breed cattle may be permitted off an IP to move direct to slaughter or may move to another pasture. There are no additional quarantine requirements for the destination of these movements.
 - c. Dry cull dairy cattle, defined as dry for a minimum of 10 days, may:
 - A. Move direct to slaughter establishment. This movement **is approved for continuous permitted movement under attachment A and does not need an additional movement permit from the IMT** nor additional quarantine requirements for the destination of these movements.
 - B. Be permitted off an IP to move to a quarantined California salesyard/market or cattle broker holding pen for a slaughter only sale.
 - d. Dry cull beef breed cattle, defined as dry for a minimum of 4 days, may be permitted off an IP to move to a quarantined California salesyard/market or cattle broker holding pen for a slaughter only sale.
 - e. Mature dairy bulls may be permitted off an IP to move to a quarantined salesyard/market or broker holding pen for a slaughter only sale.
 - f. The quarantined salesyard/market or broker holding pen must adhere to **attachment M** that mandates biosecurity measures that must be implemented to prevent spread of disease, requires that cattle from IP be kept separate from non-infected cattle, and requires cattle destined for slaughter must be green tagged.
 - g. **These movements, excluding dry cull dairy cattle moving direct to slaughter, require a permit from the IMT.**
4. All cattle may be permitted to move from one IP to another IP under specified biosecurity conditions that include cleaning and disinfecting of vehicles. The IMT will assess and verify a designated route to minimize exposure to other cattle and poultry premises before issuing the permit. **These movements require a permit from the IMT.**
 5. **Movement of cattle from a California IP to a destination outside of California may be permitted by the IMT contingent on meeting interstate requirements, Federal Order(s), and obtaining pre-approval from the receiving State Animal Health Official (SAHO).** Specific movement conditions will depend on, and be specified by, the receiving state's requirements.
 6. Movement permits must be requested from the IMT:
CDFA.SFS_Permits@cdfa.ca.gov (See guidance document on how to obtain a permit.). In-state movement permits may take up to 72 hours for approval; out-of-state movement permits may take up to a week for approval.

Failure to comply with the requirements listed in this attachment may result in the IMT revoking the dairy premises' ability to move any cattle off the dairy. The IMT may revise these requirements at any time based on disease events and risk. Changes will be communicated in writing on a subsequent Amended Notice of Required Action and

attachment. Conditions for release of these requirements will be communicated in writing from the IMT.

For questions about this Notice or accompanying attachments contact the assigned IMT representative or the IMT at cdfa.HPAinfo@cdfa.ca.gov.

The requirements listed herein do not waive the standard requirements outlined in Food and Agricultural Code or the California Code of Regulations for the population of animals described on the Notice of Required Action. Additionally, parties to this Notice must adhere to local requirements, as applicable.

Served to: _____ **Date** _____
Print Name

Served by: _____ **Date** _____
Print Name

***Signatures on Notice of Required Action acknowledges service and receipt of the Notice of Required Action and any referenced Attachments.**



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Karen Ross, Secretary

**Notice of Required Action (Pursuant to Quarantine) Attachment M:
Requirements for Salesyard or Market to Sell Dry Cull Dairy Cattle from HPAI
Infected Dairies in Slaughter Only Sale**

Quarantined premises may **only** move dry cull dairy cattle from an H5N1 infected premises to be sold at a California salesyard/market for slaughter only to California slaughter plants under a **permit** issued by the California HPAI Incident Management Team (IMT).

The salesyard or market holding the slaughter only sale must adhere to all of the following requirements:

Biosecurity requirements for dry cull cattle received from infected premises:

- Upon arrival cattle from an infected premises must be accompanied by a valid permit. Salesyard or markets will receive copies of the permit from the IMT.
- No lactating cattle from infected premises will be accepted by the salesyard or market. These cattle will be rejected and prohibited from unloading at the salesyard or market or immediately reloaded if identified upon unloading.
- Cattle must be free from signs consistent with HPAI H5N1 to be accepted into the salesyard or market. Any cattle with clinical signs consistent with HPAI H5N1 will be rejected and prohibited from unloading at the market or immediately reloaded if identified upon unloading.
- Cull cows from infected premises must be dry for a minimum of 10 days prior to movement per the permitting conditions.

Traceability, holding, and notification requirements for markets:

- All cattle from an infected premises must:
 - Have official ID or backtags.
 - Be marked with green backtag for California slaughter only.
- Cattle can only be held at the salesyard/market for a maximum of 24 hours.
- Markets accepting dry cull dairy cattle from an infected premises will not be allowed to hold any onsite lactating cattle sales not destined for slaughter for the duration of the quarantine.
- Markets may continue to broker sales of lactating cattle not intended for slaughter or conduct video sales as long as the lactating dairy cattle are



Attachment M
[Page 2]

moved from the farm of origin to the farm of destination without entering the livestock market.

- If the salesyard or market is selling lactating or dry cull cattle from non-infected premises along with cull dry cattle from an infected premises in the slaughter only sale, buyers must be notified that all cattle at the salesyard/market are required to move direct to slaughter only.
- Additional requirements specific to salesyard:

Biosecurity requirements at the market:

- There must be a minimum of 48 hours between the sale of cattle from infected premises (slaughter only) and a sale of any class of cattle with the exclusion of lactating cattle, not going direct to slaughter.
- The livestock market pens that housed cattle from an infected premises must be:
 - Cleaned and disinfected (C&D) with a disinfectant labeled for HPAI H5N1 within 24 hours of the sale.
 - Left empty for 12 hours after C&D unless the pen will be occupied by cattle from an infected premises.

Failure to comply with the requirements listed in this attachment may result in the IMT revoking the salesyard's or market's ability to sell dry cull cattle from an infected premises. The IMT may revise these requirements at any time based on disease events and risk. Changes will be communicated in writing on a subsequent Amended Notice of Required Action and attachment. Conditions for release of these requirements will be communicated in writing from the IMT.

For questions about this Notice or accompanying attachments contact the assigned IMT representative or the IMT at cdfa.HPAIinfo@cdfa.ca.gov.

The requirements listed herein do not waive the standard requirements outlined in Food and Agricultural Code or the California Code of Regulations for the population of animals described on the Notice of Required Action.

Attachment M
[Page 3]

Additionally, parties to this Notice must adhere to local requirements, as applicable.

Served to: _____ **Date** _____
Print Name

Salesyard/Market email:

Served by: _____ **Date** _____
Print Name

*Signatures on Notice of Required Action acknowledges service and receipt of the Notice of Required Action and any referenced Attachments.

EXAMPLE

10/10/24

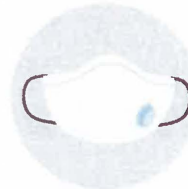
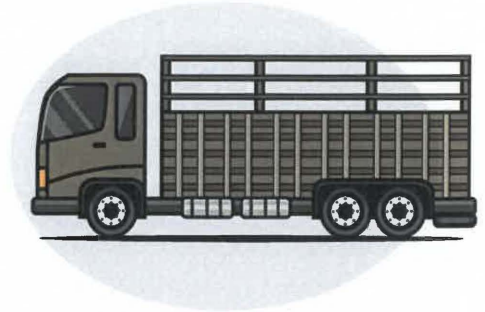
Dairy Producer Best Practices During H5N1 Bird Flu in Livestock: Mortality Management



Effective while California has Active H5N1 Bird Flu Cases in Dairy Herds

Best Practices Recommendations:

- The mortality pick-up site should be located at an area where dead animal haulers do not enter the premises or cross the path of other vehicles entering the dairy, especially those going near cattle areas.
- Dead stock is collected and stored in a manner that prevents the attraction of wildlife, rodents, and other scavengers.
- If pick-up is delayed for more than 24 hours, use temporary barriers like straw and a tarp to minimize scavenging.
- If pick-up is delayed more than 48 hours, please notify CDFA by calling 916-900-5261 or emailing Rendering@cdfa.ca.gov.
- If the hauler's vehicle must enter the dairy:
 - The vehicles are cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and exiting the dairy.
 - The hauler avoids driving near cattle areas.
 - The hauler observes and follows all biosecurity practices implemented by the dairy.
- Dairy premises personnel shall avoid direct physical contact with the dead animal haulers.



Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Quaternary Ammonium	AseptiCare •	Maquat 256-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-10 •••	Maquat 32-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-23 •••	Maquat 32 PD •••
	Bardac 205M-5.2 •••	Maquat 32 ••
	BTC 885 NDC-128 ••	Maquat 5.5-M •••
	BTC 885 Neutral Disinfectant	Maquat 50DS •••
	Cleaner-256 •••	Maquat 512-NHQ •••
	Carb •••	Maquat 615-HD •••
	D7 part 1 •••	Maquat 64-NHQ •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (3.85%) •••	Maquat 64 •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (50%) ••	Maquat 7.5-M •••
	Formulation HWS-256 ••	Maquat 705-M ••
	Formulation HWS-32 ••	Maquat 710-HF ••
	HS-267Q ••	Maquat 710-M •••
	Lonza Formulation DC-103 •••	Maquat 750-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R-82 •••	Maquat 86-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R82F •••	Maquat MQ2525M-14 •••
	Lonza Formulation S-18F •••	NP 4.5 (D&F) Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21F •••	NP 4.5 Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21 •••	Opti-cide 3 •••
	Lysol Brand All Purpose Cleaner ••	SC-5:128N ••
	Lysol Brand Disinfectant Direct	SC-5:256N ••
	Multi-Purpose Cleaner •	SC-5:64N ••
	Maquat 10-PD •••	SC-AHD-64 •••
	Maquat 10 •••	SC-NDC-128 •••
	Maquat 128-NHQ •••	SC-NDC-64 •••
	Maquat 128 MN •••	Stepan Disinfectant Wipe ••
	Maquat 128 PD •••	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maquat 128 •••	Solution 1 ••
	Maquat 20-M •••	Sterilex Ultra Powder •••
	Maquat 2420-10% •••	Sting •
	Maquat 2420-Citrus ••	Synergize ••
		Vital Oxide •••

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

**Disclaimer: Trade names used in this publication do not constitute a guarantee, warranty, or endorsement of the products, nor criticize similar products not mentioned. California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) bears no responsibility for liability resulting from the use of these products. These procedures are not guaranteed to prevent highly contagious diseases from affecting your cows; however, they will reduce risks. The HPAI disinfectants listed are approved for animal housing, dairy farms and equipment, and residential sites only.*

Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name
Hydrogen Peroxide	Accel (Concentrate) Disinfectant Cleaner •• Accel TB Wipes •• Accel TB ••• Blondie ••• D7 part 2 ••• Dagwood ••• Maguard 1522 • Maguard 5626 •• Octave FS •• Oxivir TB •• Oxonia Active •• Oxy-1 RTU ••• Oxy-1 Wipes ••• Oxy-Res (Concentrate) •• Peridox RTU •• Peridox •• Proxitane AHC ••• Sanidate 5.0 ••• Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner Solution 1 •• Virasept • Vortexx ••
Peroxyacetic Acid (Peracetic Acid)	Maguard 1522 • Maguard 5626 •• Octave FS •• Oxonia Active •• Peridox •• Peridox RTU •• Proxitane AHC ••• Sanidate 5.0 ••• Virasept • Vortexx ••
Sodium Hypochlorite	2% Sodium Hypochlorite Spray ••• Buster ••• CPPC Storm ••• CPPC Tsunami ••• CSP-3002-3 •• GNR ••• KIK 2.75% Scented Sodium Hypochlorite Bleach ••• Pure Bright Germicidal Ultra Bleach •••
Iodine	Dyne-O-Might ••
Chlorine Dioxide	ProOxine •• Vital Oxide •••
Chlorhexidine Diacetate	Fort Dodge Nolvasan Solution (Chlorhexidine) •
Ammonium Chloride	FortiGuard •••
Sodium Percarbonate	FortiGuard •••

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.



TOMÁS J. ARAGÓN, M.D., Dr.P.H.
State Public Health Officer & Director

Health and Human Services Agency
California Department of Public Health



November 27, 2024

TO: Employers and Local Health Jurisdictions

SUBJECT: CDPH Statement on Respiratory Protection in Enclosed Areas on Dairies that May Have Avian Influenza A (H5N1)

RE: California Code of Regulations Title 8, §5199.1. Aerosol Transmissible Diseases – Zoonotic regulation, Subsection (d)(4) Respiratory Protection

California Department of Public Health (CDPH) acknowledges that dairy farms with infections of avian influenza A (H5N1) "bird flu" in cattle or otherwise under quarantine order, movement restriction, or other infection control order are subject to subsection 5199.1(d)(4) of the [Aerosol Transmissible Diseases – Zoonotic regulation](#).

One of the requirements of subsection (d)(4) is that "employees who work in enclosed areas shall use, at a minimum, elastomeric facepiece respirators or powered air purifying respirators (PAPR) with appropriate cartridges, unless the employer has demonstrated through objective evidence, that such use is not necessary to protect employees." Additionally, "the employer shall provide and ensure that employees use appropriate eye protection, unless employees use full facepiece respirators or PAPRs that provide eye protection."

Currently, CDPH recognizes that N95 respirators provide sufficient respiratory protection against aerosols in enclosed areas where infected cattle may be present. Use of N95 respirators must be coupled with appropriate eye protection, which includes goggles and/or face shield.

Guidance for dairy farm workers on the type and level of eye and respiratory protection is based on evolving knowledge of the currently circulating avian influenza A (H5N1) viruses (clade 2.3.4.4b, genotype B3.13) in 2024 and the routes of exposure that could lead to infection in the dairy farm setting. Intensity and duration of exposure, personal protective equipment (PPE) efficacy, and consideration as to whether wearing a certain type of respirator will adversely affect a worker's ability to perform their tasks or will create a risk to the safety of the worker should all be included in PPE recommendations and requirements.

Avian influenza A viruses, like H5N1, can cause infections of eyes and respiratory tract.[1] Recent case reports have described eye infections (conjunctivitis) following close exposure to sick cows infected with virus on dairy farms, especially following milking of infected cows.[2] [3] Human infections in the United States associated with this H5N1 virus have primarily presented as conjunctivitis with or without mild respiratory symptoms.[4] This is consistent with case findings associated with the 29 infections reported as of 11/22/2024 of workers in California. To date, every dairy farm worker in California with a confirmed eye infection has had eye irritation or redness. Respiratory symptoms have also been reported in some, but these have been less common. All but one confirmed case to date had virus detected in the eye, but a minority had virus detected in the respiratory tract. Human respiratory infections from exposure to the avian influenza viruses in splashes, sprays, or aerosols may be less likely to occur than eye infections due to the very low prevalence of avian influenza receptors in the upper respiratory tract compared to on the surface of the eye.[5]

In relation to subsection 5199.1(d)(4) Respiratory Protection, CDPH has recommended prioritizing the use of goggles or a face shield and a filtering facepiece respirator, such as an N95 mask, for tasks where exposure could occur as aerosols or dusts containing infectious H5N1 virus, which can then enter the eyes, nose, and mouth. PPE is especially important with high-exposure tasks, such as when milking cows or working in milking parlors, or when having close exposure to an infected animal. When working in an enclosed space with potentially infected cows, CDPH recommends that workers wear a filtering facepiece N95 respirator for respiratory protection. Where the respirator might get splashed with milk, CDPH also recommends a face shield to protect the respirator. Per the Aerosol Transmissible Diseases – Zoonotic regulation, dairy farms should provide and ensure wear of these items in addition to “protective clothing and equipment, such as coveralls or similar whole-body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings” in “restricted areas in which occupational exposure to potentially infectious animals.”

Additional Considerations regarding different respirators:

Elastomeric respirators and powered air purifying respirators (PAPRs) are alternatives to disposable N95 respirators in enclosed spaces. There is substantial evidence that elastomeric half-mask respirators provide a higher level of protection than N95s.[6]

Elastomeric half-mask respirators provide a better seal to a person's face than a N95 due to the larger surface area of the respirator in contact with facial skin, the greater elasticity of the material, and the greater resistance to deformation. Some people find elastomeric respirators to be more comfortable than N95s. Full facepiece elastomeric respirators are expected to provide five-fold higher level of protection than half mask respirators and

protect both the respiratory system and the eyes. Elastomeric respirators and PAPRs have an advantage over filtering facepiece respirators in wet environments because they don't get soggy and lose their shape which could affect how well they protect the wearer.

Elastomeric respirators and PAPRs must be cleaned at least daily, and possibly more frequently if they get splashed with infectious material. If farms do not clean and maintain respirators correctly, infectious material could be inadvertently introduced onto workers' faces. In addition, battery packs for PAPRs must be charged periodically.

N95 respirators are not reusable, must be replaced frequently (at least once or twice per shift), and must be disposed of and replaced once they become wet, soiled, deformed, or when the straps are overstretched. N95s do not provide sufficient protection once wet. In wet environments, CDPH recommends that workers wear face shields over their filtering facepiece respirator to protect an N95 respirator from becoming wet.

N95 respirators have been supplied free of charge through state and local stockpiles, to dairy farmers and other groups in response to outbreaks since last summer 2024. **With the ready availability of these filtering facepiece N95 respirators, the assumption that they provide sufficient protection according to their assigned protection factor, and current evidence for inefficient spread of this H5N1 virus through respiratory droplets, CDPH maintains N95s are an acceptable alternative to the current requirement for employers to provide, and employees to wear, elastomeric respirators or PAPRs, in enclosed areas on dairies that may have cows with bird flu.**

As we learn more about this virus, CDPH will continue to update our recommendations to reflect the latest science and information on transmission.

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California Department of Public Health
PO Box, 997377, MS 0500, Sacramento, CA 95899-7377
Department Website (cdph.ca.gov)





An Overview of H5N1 Avian Influenza Virus in Livestock

(Updated October 11, 2024)

California Outbreak

In March 2024, there was a single incident of H5N1 Avian Influenza that infected a dairy cow in Texas. The single point infection led to the current outbreak of Bovine Influenza A across the U.S. On August 30, 2024, California dairies located in the Central Valley tested positive for the virus. All affected dairies are placed under quarantine and enhanced biosecurity measures are in place to prevent the spread of the virus. Sick cows are isolated and are being treated at the dairies. Most infected livestock and dairy cattle can fully recover from H5N1 infection within a few weeks.

Disease Spread

H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza is a highly contagious and often deadly respiratory disease in poultry, such as chickens, turkeys, and geese. It is often spread by wild birds and can infect and make other animals such as livestock and other mammals sick too. The current strain of H5N1 avian influenza affecting our livestock is spreading across the country and state due to several factors. The primary factor of viral spread is through movement of infected livestock. Transmission between farms is likely due to normal business operations including the movement of animals, contaminated vehicles, and other farm equipment frequently moving on and off affected premises and on to other premises. Additionally, H5N1 avian influenza infected cattle can have an asymptomatic incubation period of about 3-10 days so, when infected cattle that look healthy are moved, non-infected cattle are exposed to the virus.

Clinical Signs

Infected cattle may be asymptomatic (subclinical) or symptomatic (clinical) and virus is predominantly found in milk and mammary tissue regardless of symptoms.

Clinical signs may include:

1. Decrease in feed consumption with a simultaneous decrease in rumination and rumen motility
2. Respiratory signs including clear nasal discharge
3. Acute drop in milk production. Severely affected cattle may have thicker, concentrated, colostrum-like milk or produce no milk at all.
4. Abnormal tacky or loose feces

5. Lethargy
6. Dehydration
7. Fever

Diagnosis & Prevention

There is currently no cure for animals infected with Bird Flu and there are currently no vaccines available to prevent this disease. Veterinarians and livestock owners who suspect an animal may have Bird Flu should immediately contact a State or Federal animal health authority.

Testing for H5N1 Avian Influenza in milk samples (lactating cattle) or nasal swab samples (non-lactating cattle) can confirm viral infections.

Even with the best defense measures, H5N1 Bird Flu can still affect your herd. The following are ways to help protect livestock:

- No movement of clinical dairy cattle for 30 days past last matrix-A positive H5N1 test
- Ensure cattle trailers are only used to haul your cattle or thoroughly clean and disinfect trailers between use.
- Adhere to an isolation period of a minimum of 30 days for new arrivals with active observational surveillance for clinical signs.
- Feed only heat treated/pasteurized milk to calves and other livestock and heat treat/pasteurize any milk being discarded.
- Milk affected animals last with thorough cleaning and disinfection of milking equipment (utilizing dedicated milking units if possible)
- Separate animals with clinical signs from healthy animals
- Use dedicated coveralls and boots when handling clinical animals (use dedicated farm personnel to only handle clinical animals where possible).
- Use good personal hygiene measures including freshly laundered clothes and showering before visiting dairy farms or processing facilities.
- Limit vehicle/visitor traffic to strictly essential deliveries/visits (feed, milk, waste removal).
- Clean and disinfect vehicles crossing the line of separation and entering/leaving the farm or obtain a commercial car wash before and after visiting a livestock operation.
- Engage state and federal wildlife agencies for wild bird mitigation.

Sampling Protocol for H5N1 Avian Influenza in Livestock

1. Protocol for cows with clinical signs of H5N1 Avian Influenza
 - a. For dairies with suspect clinical signs contact your district office for regulatory personnel to conduct a Foreign Animal Disease investigation (FADi).
2. Protocol for lactating dairy cattle moving interstate (**not direct to slaughter** movements)

- a. All lactating dairy cattle moving interstate require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) and matrix-A negative H5N1 Avian Influenza test from a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NALHN) laboratory within seven (7) days of movement.
 - b. Samples must be collected by an accredited veterinarian, a sample collector approved by a state animal health official, or a designated individual at a farm that was trained to collect milk and nasal swab samples.
 - c. The sample must be sent to an approved NAHLN laboratory (UC Davis California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) Laboratory is currently only approved laboratory in California)
 - d. For groups/lots of 30 or fewer animals moving interstate, all animals being moved must be tested. If more than 30 animals are moving interstate, only 30 animals total must be tested.
3. Protocol for non-lactating dairy cattle moving interstate and any dairy cattle moving interstate direct to slaughter:
 - a. Currently no testing required, must have CVI within seven (7) days of movement.

CDFA appreciates your efforts to protect livestock health in California on a daily basis. Remember, people, equipment, and vehicles can easily spread dangerous diseases from one location to another.



H5N1 Bird Flu Affected Dairies Quarantine Release Requirements

When a dairy tests positive for H5N1 Bird Flu, it will be placed under a quarantine to reduce the risk of viral spread.

Quarantine release requirements must meet the following:

1. Sixty (60) days after diagnosis, and when clinical signs are gone, CDFA will begin testing infected dairies through creamery samples. No action is needed, as this process will occur automatically. *Clinical signs include fever, dehydration, lethargy, abnormal tacky or loose feces, sudden drop in milk production, and respiratory signs like clear nasal discharge.*
2. An infected dairy will need three (3) negative creamery samples with seven (7) days between tests. Infected dairies will be notified of positive results. Negative results will not be reported, but will be tracked for quarantine release. For questions, you may call the Quarantine Release Coordinator at: **909-301-3481**.
3. Once the dairy has three negative test results (see above), our Response team will contact the dairy to complete a quarantine release form (AHB 76-293).

Dairies released from quarantine will be placed on the surveillance list for weekly testing through creameries.

**Unless a special exemption is requested for earlier quarantine release testing due to an absence of clinical signs, a 60-day quarantine release testing will proceed.*



State of California
California Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health and Food Safety Services

1220 N Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Telephone: (916) 900-5002
Facsimile: (916) 900-5333

RELEASE OF QUARANTINE

(Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9562 and Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Section 1301 *et seq.*)

Owner: _____

Address: _____

You are hereby notified that the population of animals or animal product described below that were placed under Quarantine on _____, Notice Number _____ is released from Quarantine.
(Date)

Description of Population of Animals or Animal Product: _____

Present Location: _____

Release issued by: _____ Title _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Release served by: _____ Title _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Release received by: _____ Title _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Note: Other populations of animals or animal product not described above that are subject to the Quarantine remain subject to the Quarantine until you receive written notice releasing them from Quarantine.



Avian Influenza H5N1 Bird Flu in California Dairy Herds

Questions and Answers

(Updated 12/08/2024)

Situation Summary:

This nationwide outbreak of H5N1 Bird Flu began in poultry in 2022 and was first detected in US dairy cattle in March 2024. On August 30, 2024, California confirmed its first cases of H5N1 Bird Flu in dairies located in Central California. Dairies herds that have fully recovered from the virus and meet all [requirements](#) will have their quarantines released. All quarantine released dairies will be placed on a surveillance list for weekly testing through creameries to maintain continued monitoring of the virus in California.

Is the milk supply safe?

Pasteurization of milk kills the H5N1 Bird Flu virus, preventing the spread of virus to humans through the consumption of pasteurized milk and pasteurized milk products. Pasteurization has the additional advantage of reducing the risk of food borne illnesses like salmonellosis and listeriosis.

Bird Flu in Humans

According to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the risk of Bird Flu to the general public remains low, but additional human cases of Bird Flu are expected to be identified and confirmed in California. CDPH recommends that personal protective equipment (PPE), such as eye protection (face shields or safety goggles), respirators (N95 masks), and gloves be worn by anyone working with animals or materials that are infected or potentially infected with the Bird Flu virus. Wearing PPE helps prevent infection. Please see CDPH's guidance information at [Worker Protection from Bird Flu](#) for additional PPE information. For the latest updates from CDPH, visit [Bird Flu \(ca.gov\)](#). If you have any questions, comments or concerns, you can [submit an inquiry directly to CDPH](#).

How did the cows get Bird Flu?

The H5N1 Bird Flu virus has been detected in North American wild birds in the U.S. since 2022, with occasional transmission into domestic poultry or wild mammals in almost all states, including California. The detection of H5N1 Bird Flu in cattle was not unexpected.

In March 2024, the first detection in cattle was confirmed in Texas, due to a single spillover event from wild birds. The single point infection led to the current outbreak of Bovine

Influenza A across the U.S. Since that time, the USDA has linked new detections in cattle to the interstate and regional movement of infected or contaminated livestock, people, and equipment.

The most likely way for a cow to become infected with Bird Flu is exposure to other cows that are infected. Cows may be infected for 2-3 weeks before they show clinical signs of illness, so movement of cows that appear healthy can contribute to spreading the virus to other farms, sales yards, and auctions. The virus can also be spread by contaminated hands or shoes when people work with an infected animal then handle an uninfected animal. Similarly, items like milking equipment can carry the virus from infected to uninfected animals.

Are the dairies with infected cattle under quarantine?

Yes. Dairies with cattle that test positive for H5N1 virus have been placed under quarantine on the authority of CDFA's State Veterinarian. Enhanced biosecurity measures are in place to reduce the risks of the virus from entering or leaving the quarantined farm. Animal movement is being tracked and evaluated, as are other potential introduction pathways. Additional testing will be prioritized according to risks evaluated by epidemiologists. The investigation and response are ongoing.

How serious is this H5N1 Bird Flu virus for California livestock herds and poultry flocks?

H5N1 has seriously impacted California's animal agriculture. CDFA is engaged with an extensive network of private veterinarians, farmers and ranchers, backyard bird enthusiasts, and local, state and federal partners to actively monitor this disease in livestock and poultry throughout California. CDFA has taken steps to reduce the risk of entry of infected dairy cattle into the state and is rapidly responding to H5N1 detections in poultry based on their extensive experience with emergency responses in animals.

Cattle: Most infected livestock and dairy cattle fully recover from an H5N1 Bird Flu infection. Dairy cattle can show clinical signs of infection such as reduced milk production; thicker, concentrated, colostrum-like milk; a decrease in feed consumption; abnormal, tacky or loose feces; lethargy; dehydration; and fever. Dairy farms with infected cattle also pose a risk to neighboring poultry farms. There have been H5N1 detections on California poultry farms with links to infected dairy cattle within California.

Birds: Avian influenza viruses continue to circulate in migratory and wild birds. When some strains, known as *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza* (HPAI), are introduced by wild birds into domestic poultry farms, they can lead to very high mortality (death) in those flocks. In those cases, the affected flocks/sites are placed under quarantine and extensive response activities and public/industry outreach efforts are conducted to eliminate those outbreaks and protect uninfected birds and flocks.

Are resources available for dairy industry stakeholders?

The USDA has implemented or expanded a number of programs to support affected dairy premises. These include the [Dairy Herd Status Program](#) and [financial assistance](#) for the heat treatment and disposal of milk, veterinary costs, personal protective equipment (PPE), milk loss offset, biosecurity planning and implementation, and shipping cost offset for H5N1 testing.

Public health officials have experience working with agricultural partners and supporting farm workers working with infected poultry to prevent and monitor for infection over the last two years. Earlier this summer, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) supported a distribution of protective equipment for dairy farm workers and others handling raw dairy products, as well as slaughterhouse and commercial poultry farm workers. CDPH recommends that personal protective equipment (PPE), such as eye protection (face shields or safety goggles), respirators (N95 masks), and gloves be worn by anyone working with animals or materials that are infected or potentially infected with the Bird Flu virus. Wearing PPE helps prevent infection. CDPH continues to support affected farms with a limited supply of PPE, while supplies last, to dairies with confirmed positive cases. Please see CDPH's [Worker Protection from Bird Flu](#) for full PPE guidance.

Additional Resources

Avian

- CDFA Avian Health Program: bit.ly/cdfaahp
- CDFA Avian Influenza Updates: bit.ly/CalAvianflu
- USDA APHIS Commercial Flock Detections: bit.ly/HPAICurrentConfirmations
- USDA APHIS Wild Bird Detections: bit.ly/USwbHPAI
- Defend the Flock (Biosecurity): bit.ly/DefendTheFlock
- CDC HPAI Updates: bit.ly/AvianFluCurrent

Bovine

- CDFA H5N1 Bird Flu in Livestock: **bit.ly/cdfaLivestockHPAI**
- USDA Requirements & Recommendations for H5N1 in Livestock: **bit.ly/APHIS_HPAlinLivestock**
- National Dairy FARM Biosecurity Homepage: **bit.ly/FARMbiosecurityHomepage**
- FARM Dairy Cattle Bird Flu Biosecurity Recommendations: **bit.ly/FARMdairyBiosecurity**
- Secure Milk Supply Enhanced Biosecurity Checklist: **bit.ly/smsEnhancedBxChecklist**
- On-Farm C&D Milk Tankers Video: **bit.ly/CD_MilkTankers**
- CDQAP Dairy Visitor Biosecurity: **bit.ly/cdqapDairyVisitorBx**

For public inquiries regarding highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1 Bird Flu) affecting domestic livestock and poultry in California, please call: 916-217-7517 or send an e-mail to cdfa.HPAInfo@cdfa.gov.

For media inquiries, please call 916-654-0462 or send an e-mail to OfficeOfPublicAffairs@cdfa.ca.gov.

Follow us on Facebook at [Animal Health Branch-CDFA](#) and on Instagram at [animalhealthbranch_cdfa](#)

Biosecurity Guidance for Dairy Regulatory Inspections Visiting a Dairy Farm



Effective while California has Active H5N1 Bird Flu Cases In Dairy Herds

1.

General Recommendations if Going to an Affected Farm:

- Regulatory personnel should contact dairy farms prior to visiting to:
 - provide pre-notification of inspections and sampling; and
 - confirm that the premises is not under quarantine or seeing clinical signs consistent with H5N1 ([List of clinical signs](#))
- If a dairy reports clinical signs consistent with H5N1 or is under a quarantine, report the information to your supervisor. They will then report the information to the Animal Health Branch Supervising Veterinarian in the respective district ([contact information](#)). Suspend the planned dairy inspection activity until further direction from a supervisor.

2.

Biosecurity Recommendations for All Farms (Affected and Unaffected):

- Observe and follow all biosecurity practices being implemented by the dairy, with the following practices used as the minimum standard for regulatory inspectors. (Note: regulatory inspections are not waived for unaffected farms. Refusal of entry, if it occurs, is not an applicable biosecurity practice for an unaffected farm or non-quarantined premises.)



Parking

- Park in a designated area away from the milk house, milk parlor, and animal housing areas.

Hands

- Best practice:* Use disposable gloves.
- Backup plan:* Wash hands thoroughly after sampling/inspection activities and utilize hand sanitizer.

Feet

- Best practice for short periods of time on the dairy:* Disposable booties
- Backup plan:* Reusable boots that can be cleaned and disinfected (C&D).
- See below for proper C&D of reusable footwear.

Clothing

- Clean clothes with clean smock or coveralls.
- Best practice:* Should you experience milk splatter or get your outer clothes dirty while on the dairy farm, have an extra set of clothes, Tyvek, smock, or coveralls for use at subsequent farms.

Eyes

- Recommended:* Goggles or other eye protection if close to milk (e.g., during milk sample collection, or in other areas where contact with milk splatter could occur.).

Disposing of PPE

- Best practice:* Leave disposable PPE (booties, gloves, or Tyvek) in a lined trash can near where vehicles are parked on the dairy.
- Backup plan:* Have a trash bag in your vehicle that is disposed of at the end of your workday. Use hand sanitizer after disposing of PPE into the trash bag.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Reusable Footwear

- Thoroughly clean the outside of the footwear to remove any visible signs of contamination, mud, manure, etc. before using a disinfectant.
- Use an approved disinfectant:
 - Apply disinfectant to the outer surfaces of the footwear.
 - The surface of the footwear should be noticeably wet, and disinfectant should begin to drip off the footwear.
 - Allow for proper contact time, as illustrated on the disinfectant label.

As you leave the dairy, at side of vehicle

- Use hand sanitizer.
- Spray soles of feet with aerosol disinfectant (such as Lysol spray).
- Wipe goggles (if used) with disinfectant wipes (such as Lysol wipes).

Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Quaternary Ammonium	AseptiCare •	Maquat 256-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-10 •••	Maquat 32-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-23 •••	Maquat 32 PD •••
	Bardac 205M-5.2 •••	Maquat 32 ••
	BTC 885 NDC-128 ••	Maquat 5.5-M •••
	BTC 885 Neutral Disinfectant	Maquat 50DS •••
	Cleaner-256 •••	Maquat 512-NHQ •••
	Carb •••	Maquat 615-HD •••
	D7 part 1 •••	Maquat 64-NHQ •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (3.85%) •••	Maquat 64 •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (50%) ••	Maquat 7.5-M •••
	Formulation HWS-256 ••	Maquat 705-M ••
	Formulation HWS-32 ••	Maquat 710-HF ••
	HS-267Q ••	Maquat 710-M •••
	Lonza Formulation DC-103 •••	Maquat 750-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R-82 •••	Maquat 86-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R82F •••	Maquat MQ2525M-14 •••
	Lonza Formulation S-18F •••	NP 4.5 (D&F) Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21F •••	NP 4.5 Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21 •••	Opti-cide 3 •••
	Lysol Brand All Purpose Cleaner ••	SC-5:128N ••
	Lysol Brand Disinfectant Direct	SC-5:256N ••
	Multi-Purpose Cleaner •	SC-5:64N ••
	Maquat 10-PD •••	SC-AHD-64 •••
	Maquat 10 •••	SC-NDC-128 •••
	Maquat 128-NHQ •••	SC-NDC-64 •••
	Maquat 128 MN •••	Stepan Disinfectant Wipe ••
	Maquat 128 PD •••	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maquat 128 •••	Solution 1 ••
	Maquat 20-M •••	Sterilex Ultra Powder •••
	Maquat 2420-10% •••	Sting •
	Maquat 2420-Citrus ••	Synergize ••
		Vital Oxide •••

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

**Disclaimer: Trade names used in this publication do not constitute a guarantee, warranty, or endorsement of the products, nor criticize similar products not mentioned. California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) bears no responsibility for liability resulting from the use of these products. These procedures are not guaranteed to prevent highly contagious diseases from affecting your cows; however, they will reduce risks. The HPAI disinfectants listed are approved for animal housing, dairy farms and equipment, and residential sites only.*

Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Hydrogen Peroxide	Accel (Concentrate) Disinfectant Cleaner	Oxy-1 RTU
	Accel TB Wipes	Oxy-1 Wipes
	Accel TB	Oxy-Res (Concentrate)
	Blondie	Peridox RTU
	D7 part 2	Peridox
	Dagwood	Proxitane AHC
	Maguard 1522	Sanidate 5.0
	Maguard 5626	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner Solution 1
	Octave FS	Virasept
	Oxivir TB	Vortexx
	Oxonia Active	
Peroxyacetic Acid (Peracetic Acid)	Maguard 1522	Peridox RTU
	Maguard 5626	Proxitane AHC
	Octave FS	Sanidate 5.0
	Oxonia Active	Virasept
	Peridox	Vortexx
Sodium Hypochlorite	2% Sodium Hypochlorite Spray	GNR
	Buster	KIK 2.75% Scented Sodium Hypochlorite Bleach
	CPPC Storm	Pure Bright Germicidal Ultra Bleach
	CPPC Tsunami	
	CSP-3002-3	
Iodine	Dyne-O-Might	
Chlorine Dioxide	ProOxine	
	Vital Oxide	
Chlorhexidine Diacetate	Fort Dodge Nolvasan Solution (Chlorhexidine)	
Ammonium Chloride	FortiGuard	
Sodium Percarbonate	FortiGuard	

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

Biosecurity Guidance for Feed Haulers Visiting a Dairy Farm



Effective while California has Active H5N1 Bird Flu Cases In Dairy Herds

1.

General Recommendations if Going to an Affected Farm:

- When notified by the feed company or CDFA that a dairy farm is under quarantine, presumptive positive, or showing clinical signs of disease, the dairy farm is to either:
 - be scheduled as the last delivery of the day, or
 - have a dedicated truck and route that does not make deliveries at other farms.

2.

Biosecurity Recommendations for All Farms (Affected and Unaffected):

- Observe and follow all biosecurity practices implemented by the dairy.
- Avoid physical contact with dairy personnel.
- Do not access any part of the dairy except for the feed storage/silo area.
- Feed hauling vehicles should be routinely cleaned and disinfected to include tires, wheel wells, undercarriage and the inside of the cab of the truck.
- The feed hauler should maintain the following items in the cab of their truck for cleaning and disinfecting (C&D) reusable equipment:
 - Spray/pump bottle (2-3 gallon) with premixed disinfectant
 - Hand sanitizer
 - Aerosol disinfectant (example: Lysol)
 - Boot brush
 - Disinfectant wipes (example: Lysol, Clorox)



Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park in the designated animal feed unloading area.
Hands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best practice:</i> Don disposable gloves prior to exiting the cab of the truck. • <i>Backup plan:</i> Utilize hand sanitizer.
Feet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best practice for short periods of time on the dairy:</i> Don disposable booties prior to exiting the cab of the truck. • <i>Backup plan:</i> Reusable boots that can be cleaned and disinfected (C&D). • See below for proper C&D of reusable footwear.
Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always wear clean clothes when arriving at a dairy. • Don a set of clean overalls prior to exiting the cab of the truck or while on the side of the vehicle. • <i>Best practice:</i> Should you get your outer clothes dirty while on the dairy farm, have an extra set of clothes, Tyvek (disposable coveralls), or coveralls for use at subsequent farms.
Disposing of PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best practice:</i> Discard disposable PPE (booties, gloves, or Tyvek) on the dairy in a lined trash can near where the truck is parked. If there is no trash can, request dairy personnel to bring a lined trash can to the feed unloading area. • <i>Backup plan:</i> Have a trash bag in your vehicle that is disposed of at the end of your workday. Use hand sanitizer after disposing of PPE into the trash bag.
Cleaning and Disinfection of Reusable Footwear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoroughly dry clean the outside of the footwear to remove any visible signs of contamination, mud, manure, etc. prior to disinfecting. • Using disinfectant contained in the pump/spray bottle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Apply disinfectant to the outer surfaces of the footwear. ◦ The surface of the footwear should be noticeably wet, and disinfectant should begin to drip off the footwear. ◦ Allow for proper contact time, as written on the disinfectant label. ◦ Repeat if there is still noticeable contamination present.
As you leave the dairy, at side of vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use hand sanitizer. • Spray soles of footwear with Lysol spray. • Wipe eye protection (if used) with disinfectant wipes (Lysol, Clorox).

Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Quaternary Ammonium	AseptiCare •	Maquat 256-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-10 •••	Maquat 32-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-23 •••	Maquat 32 PD •••
	Bardac 205M-5.2 •••	Maquat 32 ••
	BTC 885 NDC-128 ••	Maquat 5.5-M •••
	BTC 885 Neutral Disinfectant	Maquat 50DS •••
	Cleaner-256 •••	Maquat 512-NHQ •••
	Carb •••	Maquat 615-HD •••
	D7 part 1 •••	Maquat 64-NHQ •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (3.85%) •••	Maquat 64 •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (50%) ••	Maquat 7.5-M •••
	Formulation HWS-256 ••	Maquat 705-M ••
	Formulation HWS-32 ••	Maquat 710-HF ••
	HS-267Q ••	Maquat 710-M •••
	Lonza Formulation DC-103 •••	Maquat 750-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R-82 •••	Maquat 86-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R82F •••	Maquat MQ2525M-14 •••
	Lonza Formulation S-18F •••	NP 4.5 (D&F) Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21F •••	NP 4.5 Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21 •••	Opti-cide 3 •••
	Lysol Brand All Purpose Cleaner ••	SC-5:128N ••
	Lysol Brand Disinfectant Direct	SC-5:256N ••
	Multi-Purpose Cleaner •	SC-5:64N ••
	Maquat 10-PD •••	SC-AHD-64 •••
	Maquat 10 •••	SC-NDC-128 •••
	Maquat 128-NHQ •••	SC-NDC-64 •••
	Maquat 128 MN •••	Stepan Disinfectant Wipe ••
	Maquat 128 PD •••	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maquat 128 •••	Solution 1 ••
	Maquat 20-M •••	Sterilex Ultra Powder •••
	Maquat 2420-10% •••	Sting •
	Maquat 2420-Citrus ••	Synergize ••
		Vital Oxide •••

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

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Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Hydrogen Peroxide	Accel (Concentrate) Disinfectant	Oxy-1 RTU ●●●
	Cleaner ●●	Oxy-1 Wipes ●●●
	Accel TB Wipes ●●	Oxy-Res (Concentrate) ●●
	Accel TB ●●●	Peridox RTU ●●
	Blondie ●●●	Peridox ●●
	D7 part 2 ●●●	Proxitane AHC ●●●
	Dagwood ●●●	Sanidate 5.0 ●●●
	Maguard 1522 ●	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maguard 5626 ●●	Solution 1 ●●
	Octave FS ●●	Virasept ●
	Oxivir TB ●●	Vortexx ●●
	Oxonia Active ●●	
Peroxyacetic Acid (Peracetic Acid)	Maguard 1522 ●	Peridox RTU ●●
	Maguard 5626 ●●	Proxitane AHC ●●●
	Octave FS ●●	Sanidate 5.0 ●●●
	Oxonia Active ●●	Virasept ●
	Peridox ●●	Vortexx ●●
Sodium Hypochlorite	2% Sodium Hypochlorite Spray ●●●	GNR ●●●
	Buster ●●●	KIK 2.75% Scented Sodium Hypochlorite
	CPPC Storm ●●●	Bleach ●●●
	CPPC Tsunami ●●●	Pure Bright Germicidal Ultra Bleach ●●●
	CSP-3002-3 ●●	
Iodine	Dyne-O-Might ●●	
Chlorine Dioxide	ProOxine ●●	
	Vital Oxide ●●●	
Chlorhexidine Diacetate	Fort Dodge Nolvasan Solution (Chlorhexidine) ●	
Ammonium Chloride	FortiGuard ●●●	
Sodium Percarbonate	FortiGuard ●●●	

Approved CA Use Sites: ● Animal Housing | ● Dairy Farms & Equipment | ● Residential
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Biosecurity Guidance for Livestock Haulers Visiting a Dairy Farm



Effective while California has Active H5N1 Bird Flu Cases in Dairy Herds

1.

General Recommendations if Going to an Affected Farm:

- Livestock Haulers should contact dairy farms prior to visiting to:
 - provide pre-notification of their live animal pickup or delivery; and
 - confirm that the dairy premises is not under quarantine or seeing clinical signs consistent with H5N1 in dairy cattle. ([List of clinical signs](#))
- If a dairy reports clinical signs consistent with HPAI, or if you question that they are under quarantine, report the information to the Animal Health Branch (916-900-5002). Suspend the planned delivery or pickup until further direction from CDFA.

2.

Biosecurity Recommendations for All Farms (Affected and Unaffected):

- Observe and follow all biosecurity practices implemented by the dairy.
- Avoid physical contact with dairy personnel.
- Do not access any part of the dairy except for the animal loading/unloading area.
- The inside of the livestock trailer will not be cleaned out at any dairy premises.
- The livestock hauler should maintain the following items in the cab of their truck for cleaning and disinfecting of reusable equipment:
 - Spray/pump bottle (2-3 gallon) with premixed disinfectant
 - Hand Sanitizer
 - Boot Brush
 - Aerosol Disinfectant (Lysol)
 - Disinfectant wipes (Lysol, Clorox)



Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park in the designated animal loading/unloading area.
Hands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best practice:</i> Don disposable gloves prior to exiting the cab of the truck. • <i>Backup plan:</i> Utilize hand sanitizer.
Feet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best practice for short periods of time on the dairy:</i> Don disposable booties prior to exiting the cab of the truck. • <i>Backup plan:</i> Reusable boots that can be cleaned and disinfected (C&D). • See below for proper C&D of reusable footwear.
Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always wear clean clothes when arriving at a dairy. • Prior to exiting the cab of the truck, or at the side of the truck, don a clean smock or coveralls. • <i>Best practice:</i> Should you get your outer clothes dirty while on the dairy farm, have an extra set of clothes, Tyvek, smock, or coveralls for use at subsequent farms.
Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recommended:</i> Goggles or other eye protection if splatter could occur.
Disposing of PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Best practice:</i> Discard disposable PPE (booties, gloves, or Tyvek) on the dairy in a lined trash can near where the truck is parked. If there is no trash can, request dairy personnel to bring a lined trash can to the animal loading/unloading area. • <i>Backup plan:</i> Have a trash bag in your vehicle that is disposed of at the end of your workday. Use hand sanitizer after disposing of PPE into the trash bag.
Cleaning and Disinfection of Reusable Footwear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoroughly dry-clean the outside of the footwear to remove any visible signs of contamination, mud, manure, etc. • Using disinfectant contained in the pump/spray bottle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Apply disinfectant to the outer surfaces of the footwear. ◦ The surface of the footwear should be noticeably wet, and disinfectant should begin to drip off the footwear. ◦ Allow for proper contact time, as written on the disinfectant label. ◦ Repeat if there is still noticeable contamination present.
As you leave the dairy, at side of vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use hand sanitizer. • Spray soles of feet with Lysol spray. • Wipe goggles (if used) with disinfectant wipes (Lysol, Clorox).

Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Quaternary Ammonium	AseptiCare •	Maquat 256-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-10 •••	Maquat 32-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-23 •••	Maquat 32 PD •••
	Bardac 205M-5.2 •••	Maquat 32 ••
	BTC 885 NDC-128 ••	Maquat 5.5-M •••
	BTC 885 Neutral Disinfectant	Maquat 50DS •••
	Cleaner-256 •••	Maquat 512-NHQ •••
	Carb •••	Maquat 615-HD •••
	D7 part 1 •••	Maquat 64-NHQ •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (3.85%) •••	Maquat 64 •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (50%) ••	Maquat 7.5-M •••
	Formulation HWS-256 ••	Maquat 705-M ••
	Formulation HWS-32 ••	Maquat 710-HF ••
	HS-267Q ••	Maquat 710-M •••
	Lonza Formulation DC-103 •••	Maquat 750-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R-82 •••	Maquat 86-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R82F •••	Maquat MQ2525M-14 •••
	Lonza Formulation S-18F •••	NP 4.5 (D&F) Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21F •••	NP 4.5 Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21 •••	Opti-cide 3 •••
	Lysol Brand All Purpose Cleaner ••	SC-5:128N ••
	Lysol Brand Disinfectant Direct	SC-5:256N ••
	Multi-Purpose Cleaner •	SC-5:64N ••
	Maquat 10-PD •••	SC-AHD-64 •••
	Maquat 10 •••	SC-NDC-128 •••
	Maquat 128-NHQ •••	SC-NDC-64 •••
	Maquat 128 MN •••	Stepan Disinfectant Wipe ••
	Maquat 128 PD •••	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maquat 128 •••	Solution 1 ••
	Maquat 20-M •••	Sterilex Ultra Powder •••
	Maquat 2420-10% •••	Sting •
	Maquat 2420-Citrus ••	Synergize ••
		Vital Oxide •••

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

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Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Hydrogen Peroxide	Accel (Concentrate) Disinfectant	Oxy-1 RTU ●●●
	Cleaner ●●	Oxy-1 Wipes ●●●
	Accel TB Wipes ●●	Oxy-Res (Concentrate) ●●
	Accel TB ●●●	Peridox RTU ●●
	Blondie ●●●	Peridox ●●
	D7 part 2 ●●●	Proxitane AHC ●●●
	Dagwood ●●●	Sanidate 5.0 ●●●
	Maguard 1522 ●	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maguard 5626 ●●	Solution 1 ●●
	Octave FS ●●	Virasept ●
	Oxivir TB ●●	Vortexx ●●
	Oxonia Active ●●	
Peroxyacetic Acid (Peracetic Acid)	Maguard 1522 ●	Peridox RTU ●●
	Maguard 5626 ●●	Proxitane AHC ●●●
	Octave FS ●●	Sanidate 5.0 ●●●
	Oxonia Active ●●	Virasept ●
	Peridox ●●	Vortexx ●●
Sodium Hypochlorite	2% Sodium Hypochlorite Spray ●●●	GNR ●●●
	Buster ●●●	KIK 2.75% Scented Sodium Hypochlorite
	CPPC Storm ●●●	Bleach ●●●
	CPPC Tsunami ●●●	Pure Bright Germicidal Ultra Bleach ●●●
	CSP-3002-3 ●●	
Iodine	Dyne-O-Might ●●	
Chlorine Dioxide	ProOxine ●●	
	Vital Oxide ●●●	
Chlorhexidine Diacetate	Fort Dodge Nolvasan Solution (Chlorhexidine) ●	
Ammonium Chloride	FortiGuard ●●●	
Sodium Percarbonate	FortiGuard ●●●	

Approved CA Use Sites: ● Animal Housing | ● Dairy Farms & Equipment | ● Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

Biosecurity Guidance for Milk Haulers Visiting a Dairy Farm



Effective while California has Active H5N1 Bird Flu Cases In Dairy Herds

1.

General Recommendations if Going to an Affected Farm:

- When notified by the milk handler or CDFA that a dairy farm is under quarantine, presumptive positive, or showing clinical signs of disease, the dairy farm is to either:
 - be scheduled as the last pickup of the day, or
 - have a dedicated truck and route that does not make pickups at other farms.

2.

Biosecurity Recommendations for All Farms (Affected and Unaffected):

- Observe and follow all biosecurity practices implemented by the dairy.
- Avoid physical contact with dairy personnel and animals.
- Do not access any part of the dairy except for the milk house and handwash sink (as necessary).
- Avoid spilled milk as much as possible when transferring milk to the tanker truck.
- To avoid leakage of milk during loading:
 - Ensure valve and gaskets on tanker truck inlet are properly maintained and in good repair.
 - Ensure the milk transfer hose is in good repair without any tape.
- Wherever possible, the draining and rinsing of milk transfer hoses should be done inside the milk house and not outdoors onto the tanker pad.
- Notify dairy farm personnel of any excessive milk spills.
- The milk hauler should maintain the following items in the cab of their truck for cleaning and disinfecting of reusable equipment:
 - Spray/pump bottle (2-3 gallon) with premixed disinfectant
 - Hand Sanitizer
 - Boot Brush
 - Aerosol Disinfectant (Lysol)
 - Disinfectant wipes (Lysol, Clorox)



Parking

- Park on the designated milk tanker pad.

Hands

- *Best practice:* Don disposable gloves prior to exiting the cab of the truck.
- *Backup plan:* Wash hands thoroughly after milk measuring, sampling/milk transfer activities and utilize hand sanitizer.

Feet

- *Best practice for short periods of time on the dairy:* Disposable booties
- *Backup plan:* Reusable boots that can be cleaned and disinfected (C&D).
- See below for proper C&D of reusable footwear.

Clothing

- Clean clothes and clean smock or coveralls.
- *Best practice:* Should you experience milk splatter or get your outer clothes dirty while on the dairy farm, have an extra set of clothes, Tyvek, smock, or coveralls for use at subsequent farms.

Eyes

- *Recommended:* Goggles or other eye protection if close to milk (e.g., during milk sample collection/transfer or in other areas where contact with milk splatter could occur).

Disposing of PPE

- *Best practice:* Leave disposable PPE (booties, gloves, or Tyvek) on the dairy in a lined trash can near the milk pad. If there is not a trash can at the milk pad, request the premises to place a lined trash can at the milk pad.
- *Backup plan:* Have a trash bag in the cab of the truck that is disposed of at the end of your workday. Use hand sanitizer after disposing of PPE into the trash bag.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Reusable Footwear

- Thoroughly dry-clean the outside of the footwear to remove any visible signs of contamination, mud, manure, etc. before disinfecting.
- Using disinfectant contained in the pump/spray bottle:
 - Apply disinfectant to the outer surfaces of the footwear.
 - The surface of the footwear should be noticeably wet, and disinfectant should begin to drip off the footwear.
 - Allow for proper contact time, as written on the disinfectant label.
 - Repeat if there is still noticeable contamination present.

As you leave the dairy, at side of vehicle

- Use hand sanitizer.
- Spray soles of feet with Lysol spray.
- Wipe goggles (if used) with disinfectant wipes (Lysol, Clorox).



Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Quaternary Ammonium	AseptiCare •	Maquat 256-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-10 •••	Maquat 32-NHQ •••
	Bardac 205M-23 •••	Maquat 32 PD •••
	Bardac 205M-5.2 •••	Maquat 32 ••
	BTC 885 NDC-128 ••	Maquat 5.5-M •••
	BTC 885 Neutral Disinfectant	Maquat 50DS •••
	Cleaner-256 •••	Maquat 512-NHQ •••
	Carb •••	Maquat 615-HD •••
	D7 part 1 •••	Maquat 64-NHQ •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (3.85%) •••	Maquat 64 •••
	Formulation HS-1210 Disinfectant/ Sanitizer (50%) ••	Maquat 7.5-M •••
	Formulation HWS-256 ••	Maquat 705-M ••
	Formulation HWS-32 ••	Maquat 710-HF ••
	HS-267Q ••	Maquat 710-M •••
	Lonza Formulation DC-103 •••	Maquat 750-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R-82 •••	Maquat 86-M •••
	Lonza Formulation R82F •••	Maquat MQ2525M-14 •••
	Lonza Formulation S-18F •••	NP 4.5 (D&F) Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21F •••	NP 4.5 Detergent/Disinfectant •••
	Lonza Formulation S-21 •••	Opti-cide 3 •••
	Lysol Brand All Purpose Cleaner ••	SC-5:128N ••
	Lysol Brand Disinfectant Direct	SC-5:256N ••
	Multi-Purpose Cleaner •	SC-5:64N ••
	Maquat 10-PD •••	SC-AHD-64 •••
	Maquat 10 •••	SC-NDC-128 •••
	Maquat 128-NHQ •••	SC-NDC-64 •••
	Maquat 128 MN •••	Stepan Disinfectant Wipe ••
	Maquat 128 PD •••	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner
	Maquat 128 •••	Solution 1 ••
	Maquat 20-M •••	Sterilex Ultra Powder •••
	Maquat 2420-10% •••	Sting •
	Maquat 2420-Citrus ••	Synergize ••
		Vital Oxide •••

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

**Disclaimer: Trade names used in this publication do not constitute a guarantee, warranty, or endorsement of the products, nor criticize similar products not mentioned. California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) bears no responsibility for liability resulting from the use of these products. These procedures are not guaranteed to prevent highly contagious diseases from affecting your cows; however, they will reduce risks. The HPAI disinfectants listed are approved for animal housing, dairy farms and equipment, and residential sites only.*

Approved California Dairy HPAI Disinfectants List

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	
Hydrogen Peroxide	Accel (Concentrate) Disinfectant Cleaner	Oxy-1 RTU
	Accel TB Wipes	Oxy-1 Wipes
	Accel TB	Oxy-Res (Concentrate)
	Blondie	Peridox RTU
	D7 part 2	Peridox
	Dagwood	Proxitane AHC
	Maguard 1522	Sanidate 5.0
	Maguard 5626	Sterilex Ultra Disinfectant Cleaner Solution 1
	Octave FS	Virasept
	Oxivir TB	Vortexx
	Oxonia Active	
Peroxyacetic Acid (Peracetic Acid)	Maguard 1522	Peridox RTU
	Maguard 5626	Proxitane AHC
	Octave FS	Sanidate 5.0
	Oxonia Active	Virasept
	Peridox	Vortexx
Sodium Hypochlorite	2% Sodium Hypochlorite Spray	GNR
	Buster	KIK 2.75% Scented Sodium Hypochlorite Bleach
	CPPC Storm	Pure Bright Germicidal Ultra Bleach
	CPPC Tsunami	
	CSP-3002-3	
Iodine	Dyne-O-Might	
Chlorine Dioxide	ProOxine	
	Vital Oxide	
Chlorhexidine Diacetate	Fort Dodge Nolvasan Solution (Chlorhexidine)	
Ammonium Chloride	FortiGuard	
Sodium Percarbonate	FortiGuard	

Approved CA Use Sites: • Animal Housing | • Dairy Farms & Equipment | • Residential
To be effective, disinfectants must be used according to the label.

Protecting Your Herd Against H5N1 Bird Flu: Biosecurity Recommendations

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H5N1 Bird Flu has been confirmed in California dairy herds as of August 30, 2024. Incorporating consistent and continuous biosecurity practices is the most effective defense against this virus for producers. Most producers already have an established biosecurity program based on state or federal programs; for producers without a comprehensive biosecurity plan, we are providing a list of effective actions that can be taken immediately.

Here are 10 Action Items to Protect Your Herd

Special thanks to Dr. Michael Payne with CDQAP

Comply with movement requirements. If importing cattle from outside California is unavoidable, make sure your out-of-state veterinarian has completed a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI, aka "health papers"), entry permits, and pre-movement testing.

Partner with your processor on milk pick-ups. Infected milk is the primary method of disease spread. Producers should understand what PPE and hygiene practices processors expect from their haulers. Processors may choose to dedicate certain trucks for use only on infected farms.

Isolate new or returning arrivals for 30 days. Isolation paired with pre-movement testing offers the greatest protection. For heifers raised off-site, ensure that springers are either tested before movement and/or returned to the dairy and quarantined 30 days prior to calving.

Use an effective isolation location that will not allow nose-to-nose contact with resident cows and will not share a water source. Such isolation requirements may be difficult to meet on the home dairy and use of an alternative isolation location may be necessary.

Train employees to report suspicious symptoms. Early segregation of infected animals into a hospital string can greatly limit within-herd spread and financial losses. Train employees to both follow your farm's biosecurity protocols as well as report suspicious symptoms in cattle.

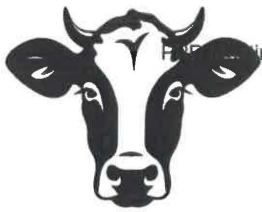
Provide PPE for employees. Provide disposable gloves and N95 masks, along with non-disposable personal goggles or a face shield. At a minimum, have employees wear farm-dedicated clothing & footwear. Report any illness, particularly with respiratory, eye, and cold/flu symptoms, so they may seek medical attention.

Power wash and disinfect trailers. Cleaning and disinfection of shared vehicles (particularly trailers), both before and after farm entry, is critical. If possible, use only your own trailers to transport only your own animals.

Manage essential facility traffic. All delivery vehicles (feed, milk tankers, rendering) should use designated paths and parking areas that do not cross farm vehicle paths. Milk tankers require special consideration. Clean and disinfect any vehicles crossing farm vehicle paths.

Limit or prohibit non-essential farm visitors. Work with essential visitors (veterinarians, artificial insemination and equipment technicians, hoof trimmers) to develop biosecurity plans tailored to their function.

Avoid sharing employees with other dairy or poultry operations. An enhanced biosecurity practice is for farm employees to use farm-specific boots and coveralls that never leave the dairy. This practice becomes even more important if you can't prevent employees from having outside animal contact.



Printed on 12/17/2024

Dairy H5N1 Bird Flu Resources



CDFA H5N1 Bird Flu in Livestock



bit.ly/cdfaLivestockHPAI

Healthy Dairy HPAI Testing



bit.ly/cdfaHPAItesting

USDA Requirements & Recommendations for HPAI in Livestock



bit.ly/APHIS_HPAlinLivestock

National Dairy FARM Biosecurity Homepage



bit.ly/FARMbiosecurityHomepage

FARM Dairy Cattle HPAI Biosecurity Recommendations



bit.ly/FARMdairyBiosecurity

CDPH Worker Protection from Bird Flu



bit.ly/cdphHPAIworkerProtection

Secure Milk Supply Enhanced Biosecurity Checklist



bit.ly/smsEnhancedBxChecklist

On-Farm C&D Milk Tankers Video



bit.ly/CD_MilkTankers

CDQAP Dairy Visitor Biosecurity



bit.ly/cdqapDairyVisitorBx

Protección de su Rebaño contra la Gripe Aviar H5N1: Recomendaciones de Bioseguridad

La Gripe Aviar H5N1 ha sido confirmada en rebaños lecheros de California a partir del 30 de agosto de 2024. La incorporación de prácticas de bioseguridad consistentes y continuas es la defensa más efectiva contra este virus para los productores. La mayoría de los productores ya tienen establecido un programa de bioseguridad basado en programas estatales o federales, pero para los productores que no disponen de un plan completo, proporcionamos una lista de medidas efectivas que pueden tomarse de inmediato.

Aquí Tiene 10 Medidas para Proteger su Rebaño

Agradecimiento especial al Dr. Michael Payne del CDQAP

Cumpla los requisitos de traslado. Si no puede evitar importar ganado de fuera de California, asegúrese de que su veterinario del otro estado haya completado un Certificado de Inspección Veterinaria (CVI, también conocido como "documentación sanitaria"), los permisos de entrada y las pruebas previas al traslado.

Colabore con su procesador en la recogida de leche. La leche infectada es el principal método de propagación de la enfermedad. Los productores deben saber qué PPE y prácticas de higiene esperan los procesadores de sus transportistas. Los procesadores pueden optar por dedicar ciertos camiones a su uso exclusivo en granjas infectadas.

Aísle a los recién llegados o a los que regresan durante 30 días. El aislamiento combinado con las pruebas previas al traslado ofrece la mayor protección. En el caso de las vaquillas criadas fuera del sitio, asegúrese de que se realicen pruebas a las que estén a punto de parir antes de su traslado y/o de que se devuelvan a la lechería y se pongan en cuarentena 30 días antes del parto.

Use un lugar de aislamiento efectivo que no permita el contacto nariz con nariz con las vacas residentes y donde no compartan una fuente de agua. Estos requisitos de aislamiento pueden ser difíciles de cumplir en la lechería y puede ser necesario usar un lugar de aislamiento alternativo.

Capacite a los empleados para que informen los síntomas sospechosos. La pronta segregación de los animales infectados en un hospital puede limitar en gran medida la propagación dentro del rebaño y las pérdidas financieras. Capacite a los empleados para que sigan los protocolos de bioseguridad de su granja e informe cualquier síntoma sospechoso en el ganado.

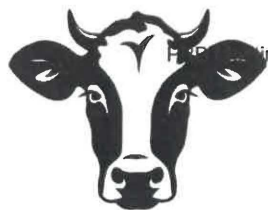
Proporcione PPE a los empleados. Proporcione guantes descartables y mascarillas N95, junto con gafas o protectores faciales personales no descartables. Como mínimo, haga que los empleados lleven ropa y calzado específicos para la granja e informe cualquier enfermedad, en particular los síntomas respiratorios, oculares y de resfriado/gripe, para que puedan recibir atención médica.

Lave y desinfecte los remolques. La limpieza y desinfección de los vehículos compartidos (especialmente de los remolques) tanto antes como después de la entrada a la granja es fundamental. Si es posible, use solamente sus propios remolques para transportar solamente sus propios animales.

Gestione el tráfico esencial de las instalaciones. Todos los vehículos de reparto (de alimentos, de cisternas de leche, de aprovechamiento de residuos) deben usar caminos y áreas de estacionamiento designados que no crucen los caminos de los vehículos de la granja. Las cisternas de leche requieren una consideración especial. Limpie y desinfecte cualquier vehículo que cruce los caminos de los vehículos agrícolas.

Limite o prohíba las visitas no esenciales a la granja. Trabaje con los visitantes esenciales (veterinarios, técnicos de inseminación artificial y equipos, cortadores de pezuñas) para desarrollar planes de bioseguridad adaptados a sus funciones.

Evite compartir empleados con otras operaciones lácteas o de aves de corral. Una práctica de bioseguridad mejorada consiste en que los empleados de la granja usen botas y overoles específicos de la granja que nunca salgan de la lechería. Esta práctica es aún más importante si no puede evitar que los empleados tengan contacto con animales del exterior.



HPAI Reporting 12/17/2024

Recursos sobre la gripe aviar H5N1 en el Sector Lácteo



CDFA - Gripe Aviar H5N1 en el Ganado



bit.ly/cdfaLivestockHPAI

Pruebas de HPAI para Productos Lácteos Saludables



bit.ly/cdfaHPAItesting

Requisitos & Recomendaciones del USDA para la HPAI en el Ganado



bit.ly/APHIS_HPAlinLivestock

Página de Bioseguridad de las GRANJAS Lecheras Nacionales



bit.ly/FARMBiosecurityHomepage

Recomendaciones de Bioseguridad contra la HPAI para el Ganado Lechero de la GRANJA



bit.ly/FARMDairyBiosecurity

CDPH - Protección de los Trabajadores contra la Gripe Aviar



bit.ly/cdphHPAIworkerProtection

Lista de Control de Bioseguridad Mejorada para el Suministro Seguro de Leche



bit.ly/smsEnhancedBxChecklist

Vídeo sobre las Cisternas de Leche C&D en la Granja



bit.ly/CD_MilkTankers

CDQAP - Bioseguridad de los Visitantes de la Lechería



bit.ly/cdqapDairyVisitorBx

Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for Monitored Herd, Pre-Movement, and Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance FOR PRODUCERS

H5N1 Bird Flu virus is an emerging disease in cattle which continues to be an evolving situation as more information becomes available. The mode of introduction into a herd may be via wild birds, new additions of cattle to the herd, contaminated equipment or vehicles, or people. Surveillance for HPAI in the dairy herd may provide for early detection and containment of the disease. **The following guidance is specifically for surveillance in healthy dairy herds with no clinical signs of bird flu.**

Producer Alerts:

1. Producers with cattle showing clinical signs of bird flu need to contact their local Animal Health Branch District office for further information with respect to the clinical animal testing protocol.
2. **Lactating dairy cattle with clinical signs consistent with bird flu are ineligible for interstate movement, as per 9 C.F.R. 71.3(b).**
3. If pre-movement or surveillance testing is positive, the dairy/herd veterinarian will be contacted by a CDFA AHB or USDA veterinarian to initiate a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigation.

Producers are invited to enroll their herds in either the state or federal programs detailed in Options 1 or 2 below. Enrollment and testing are free to producers and help producers verify their herd status.

I. HPAI in Livestock Surveillance Options for Producers:

Note: All laboratory submissions require a National Premises Identification Number (NPIN), which must be provided on the laboratory submission form. See [Location Number Request](#) or contact your local AHB district office for more information on obtaining a NPIN.

All HPAI tests on cattle must be performed by a lab in the National Animal Health Lab Network (NAHLN). CAHFS-Davis is the only laboratory conducting testing in California.

OPTION 1: CDFA HPAI in Livestock Monitored Herd Program

Purpose & Benefit: The Voluntary CDFA HPAI in Livestock Monitored Herd Pilot Program aims to create additional testing options for producers with herds that have tested negative for three weeks in a row. This program is primarily designed to provide assurance that dairies are conducting routine surveillance to monitor herd status.

How to enroll: Contact your local AHB District Office

Surveillance Protocols (producers can use either bulk tank or individual cow protocol)–

1. **Bulk Tank sampling** (preferred surveillance protocol):

Herd Size: Any size herd

Sample requirements:

**Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for
Monitored Herd, Pre-Movement, and Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance
FOR PRODUCERS**

- The bulk tank sample needs to be representative of all cattle in a lactating herd in a 24-hour period
- Collect a minimum of seven (7) mls of milk from the Bulk Tank
- Collect sample(s) from the sick pen
- Sample collection vial required: 10-15 ml sterile screw top tubes/vials (Do NOT use snap cap vials or red top tubes)

Testing Frequency Healthy Strings:

Week 1 - 3: Once per week for the first 3 weeks

Continue every two (2) weeks thereafter

Testing Frequency Sick Pen:

Week 2 or 3: Collect a representative sample of milk from the hospital pen. The sample can be individual cow samples from all functional quarters from up to 30 head of cattle or a single bulk tank sample that represents the hospital pen.

Continue every four (4) weeks thereafter

2. Individual Cow Sampling

Herd & Sample Size:

Milking Herd Size	Sample Size
<33 head	Sample all lactating cows in herd
≤ 1,000 head	33
> 1,000 head	34

Sampling Requirements:

- Individual dairy cattle should be sampled in order of the following priority:
 1. Cows with clinical signs consistent with HPAI (H5N1)
 2. Cows in a hospital pen
 3. For dairies with activity monitors: cows with health alert/event on daily activity monitor
 4. Cows 30 to 150 days in milk (DIM)
 5. All other cows in the herd not mentioned above
- Wash and disinfect teats before sample collection
- Collect a minimum of seven (7) mls of milk from all functional quarters into one tube
- Sample collection vial required: 10-15 ml sterile screw top tubes/vials (Do NOT use snap cap vials or red top tubes)

Testing Frequency:

- **Weeks 1 – 3:** Once a week for the first 3 weeks
- **Every other week thereafter**

OPTION 2: USDA Voluntary HPAI Dairy Herd Status Program

Purpose and Benefit: The Voluntary H5N1 Dairy Herd Status Pilot Program aims to create

Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for Monitored Herd, Pre-Movement, and Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance FOR PRODUCERS

additional testing options for producers with herds that have tested negative for three weeks in a row. Once herds have demonstrated being free of H5N1, they will need to conduct weekly tests on bulk tank milk from that herd to retain their status. They will then be able to ship their cows at the time they prefer and without additional pre-movement testing required of individual animals.

How enroll: Producers can start enrolling in the Voluntary H5N1 Dairy Herd Status Pilot Program by contacting USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge and signing a Herd Monitoring Plan agreement. Contact Dr. Larry Rawson (Larry.rawson@usda.gov) or Dr. Adam Smith (adam.smith@usda.gov).

Surveillance Protocol –

Visit the USDA Website: [Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza \(HPAI\) in Livestock \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/dairy-herd-status-program) for information on USDA's Dairy Herd Status Program

OPTION 3: Interstate Pre-Movement Surveillance for herds not enrolled in USDA Voluntary Program

Purpose and Benefit - Satisfies the requirements of the USDA Federal Order requiring that all lactating dairy cattle moving interstate have a Matrix-A negative HPAI test from a NAHLN lab, except when moving directly to slaughter. (Note: a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) is also required within seven (7) days *before* interstate movement, with official individual identification listed for each animal in the shipment.)

How to enroll – No pre-enrollment needed

Surveillance Protocol –

Herd & Sample size

Number of Dairy Cattle in Shipment	Sample Size
≤ 30 head	All animals
≥ 30 head	30 animals

Sampling Requirements

- Samples to Collect: milk from all functional quarters of individual cows
- Wash and disinfect teats before sample collection
- Collect a minimum of seven (7) mls of milk from all functional quarters into one tube.
- If there are not enough lactating cows available to obtain 30 samples, you can collect nasal swabs to make up the balance of animals sampled and fulfill the sampling requirements.
- Sample collection vial required: 10-15 ml sterile screw top tubes/vials (Do NOT use snap cap vials or red top tubes)

Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for Monitored Herd, Pre-Movement, and Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance FOR PRODUCERS

Testing Frequency

- Must test within seven (7) days *before* interstate movement.

Option 4: Herd Health Status Check (Not enrolled in any regulatory surveillance program)

For herds that do not wish to enroll in the CDFA HPAI Monitored Herd Program or the USDA Dairy Herd Status Program and still want to test for herd health status, follow the bulk tank or individual cow protocol in **Option 1: CDFA HPAI in Livestock Monitored Herd Program**.

Option 5: Herd Health Status Check for non-lactating cattle using nasal swabs

Purpose & Benefit: Nasal swabs can be used as a sample type when a producer wishes to sample non-lactating cattle for health status purposes. Nasal swab samples may aid producers in assessing the risk for movements of non-lactating dairy cattle.

Surveillance Protocol –

Herd & Sample size

- Collect samples from individual non-lactating cattle as needed.
- For statistically representative sampling of a herd:

Herd Size	Sample Size
<33 head	Sample all non-lactating cows or calves in herd
≤ 1,000 head	33
> 1,000 head	34

Sample Requirements

- Use a single sterile swab with at least a 6-inch handle to sample both nostrils, firmly brushing the mucosa in the nasal passages with the swab.
- Place the swab in a 1.5 ml PrimeStore MTM tube, or as an alternative, BHI.
 - If no other option is available, sample with a swab pre-moistened with saline, place the swab in a sterile red top tube with a couple drops of saline, and seal the tube with the swab inside.
- If applicable, vigorously swirl the swab in the MTM or BHI media, express fluid by pressing the swab against the side of the tube and remove the swab. Do not leave the swab in the MTM or BHI media.

Testing Frequency:

- As needed

II. Submitting and Shipping Samples to the Laboratory:

1. Who can collect samples?
 - a. Accredited Veterinarians
 - b. Designated collector (dairy employee) trained and under direction of accredited veterinarians
2. Packaging Samples:
 - a. Label the tubes in order of sample collection that matches individual official IDs if

Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for Monitored Herd, Pre-Movement, and Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance FOR PRODUCERS

collecting individual animal samples. Scan/input official IDs that correspond to tube labels into an Excel Spreadsheet file.

- b. Barcodes can be used to label tubes and must correspond to individual official ID when collecting from individual animals or National Premise Identification Number (NPIN) if collecting bulk tank samples.
- c. Place each tube into a whirl-pak bag.
- d. Place in a shipping container. Do not pack the shipping container too tight, as tubes can unscrew themselves by rubbing.
- e. Maintain cold chain for all samples (ship on ice). Samples should never be stored in the freezer portion (-20°C) of a standard refrigerator/freezer unit. Rather store milk in the refrigerator (4°C) until shipping.

3. Complete the [Laboratory Submission Form](#):

- a. Depending on the reason for surveillance testing, select one of the following options in the top left section of the submission form:
 - i. Select "Monitored Herd Surveillance" if participating in either the CDFA or USDA monitored herd program
 - ii. Select "Non-monitored Herd Surveillance" if conducting routine surveillance not associated with a monitored herd or interstate movement
 - iii. Select "Pre-Movement" if testing for interstate movement and not enrolled in the monitored herd program
- b. Scan or take a picture of the lab submission form.
- c. Email submission form and Excel spreadsheet with IDs to (include tracking number for shipment when available): hpai.labcoordinator@cdfa.ca.gov

4. Ship samples **PRIORITY or FIRST OVERNIGHT** to:

CAHFS-Davis
University of California, Davis
620 W. Health Sciences Dr.
Davis, CA 95616
530-752-8700

III. Receipt of Surveillance Results (expect at least a 3-day turnaround for results once samples are received by CAHFS-Davis)

1. If testing is negative:

- a. Results will be sent to the sample submitter
- b. Movement can proceed as planned

2. If testing is positive:

- a. Results will be sent to the sample submitter
- b. CDFA or USDA will contact the dairy and initiate "CA Response to HPAI in Cattle Protocol."
- c. Herd will be placed under quarantine

Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for
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FOR PRODUCERS

d. Movement permits will be issued based on risk-assessments

Healthy Dairy Cattle H5N1 Bird Flu Testing Protocols for Monitored Herd, Pre-Movement, and Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance FOR PRODUCERS

Table 1: Testing Protocol Options for HPAI H5N1 in Livestock

	Pre Movement Testing for Interstate Movement for herds NOT enrolled in USDA Monitored Program	CDFA Monitored Herd Testing and Non Monitored Herd Testing	USDA Monitored Herd Testing	Nasal Swab Testing for Non lactating cattle
Specimen Type (s)	Milk from all functional quarters ¹		Bulk Tank Milk (BTM)	Nasal swab from both nasal passages
Collection Vial	10-15 mls sterile clean screw cap tube/vial	10-15 mls sterile clean screw cap tube/vial	10-15 mls sterile clean screw cap tube/vial	1.5 ml PrimeStore MTM tube, BHI or pre-moistened swab with saline-collect sample and place swab in a sterile red top tube with a couple drops of saline.
Submission Form Box to Check	Pre-Movement	Monitored Herd Surveillance Or Non-Monitored Herd Surveillance	Monitored Herd Surveillance	Non-monitored Herd Surveillance
Premises ID Required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Frequency of Sampling	Within 7 days <i>before</i> interstate movement (need CVI and official ID)	Weekly x 3 weeks Then every other week (if using bulk tank protocol test hospital pen once in the first 3 weeks then once every 4 weeks unless clinical signs develop)		
Number of Cows to Sample	Shipping ≤30 head = all animals Shipping ≥30 head = 30 animals	Bulk Tank sample size: 1 BTM representative of all lactating cows in herd in a 24-hour period Individual animal sample size: Herds <33 head = all lactating cows in herd Herds ≤ 1000 head = 33 head Herds > 1000 head = 34 head		

¹ If there are not enough lactating cows available to obtain 30 samples, you can collect nasal swabs to make up the balance of animals sampled and fulfill the sampling requirements.

Note: samples can be collected by an Accredited Veterinarian (AV) or a trained designated collector under supervision of an AV.

Quota Fund Condition And Monthly Activity

	2023	Assessment	RQA	Adjustments	Payout	Monthly Net	Running Total
202311	November	\$11,931,994.32	\$1,260,279.96	\$ 41.98	\$ (12,939,870.97)	\$252,445.29	\$ (2,002,717.56)
202312	December	\$12,509,207.96	\$1,304,193.95	\$ (532,978.25)	\$ (13,384,640.26)	(\$104,216.60)	\$ (2,106,934.16)
202401	January	\$ 12,807,902.36	\$ 1,305,341.81	\$ 2,847.63	\$ (13,383,384.84)	\$732,706.96	\$ (1,374,227.20)
202402	February	\$ 12,156,013.72	\$ 1,218,206.01	\$ (2,977.80)	\$ (12,520,296.11)	\$ 850,945.82	\$ (523,281.38)
202403	March	\$13,206,175.72	\$ 1,301,877.82	\$ -	\$ (13,378,997.54)	\$1,129,056.00	\$ 605,774.62
202404	April	\$ 12,752,408.92	\$ 1,258,219.60	\$ 64,777.83	\$ (12,935,660.32)	\$1,139,746.03	\$ 1,745,520.65
202405	May	\$ 12,879,458.52	\$ 1,300,030.10	\$ -	\$ (13,363,553.52)	\$815,935.10	\$ 2,561,455.75
202406	June	\$11,991,001.36	\$ 1,263,762.81	\$ 89,648.60	\$ (12,932,027.30)	\$412,385.47	\$ 2,973,841.22
202407	July	\$11,794,324.12	\$1,304,753.39	\$ (9,277.63)	\$ (13,347,273.90)	(\$257,474.02)	\$ 2,716,367.20
202408	August	\$12,152,987.88	\$ 1,305,967.05	(\$21,281.99)	\$ (13,360,656.00)	\$77,016.94	\$ 2,793,384.14
202409	September	\$11,605,741.36	\$1,265,096.10	\$ 25,545.89	\$ (12,951,307.56)	(\$54,924.21)	\$ 2,738,459.93
202410	October	\$11,579,104.00	\$1,307,307.89	\$0.00	\$ (13,382,680.32)	(\$496,268.43)	\$ 2,242,191.50

Outstanding Check	\$ 801,546.92
	As of November 30, 2024

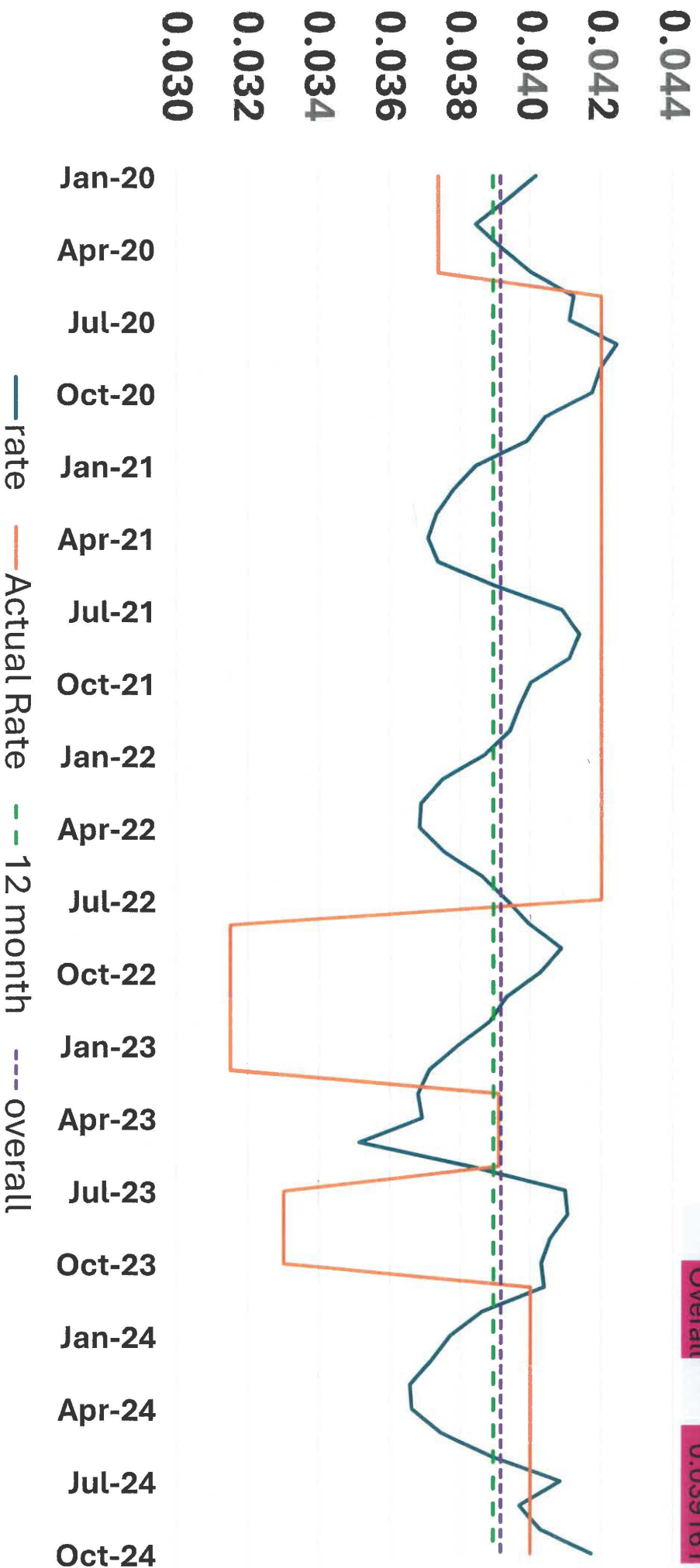
Quota Premium Assessment Rate Recommendation

Quota Administration Program

12/17/2024

PRB Meeting - Modesto

SNF Rate History

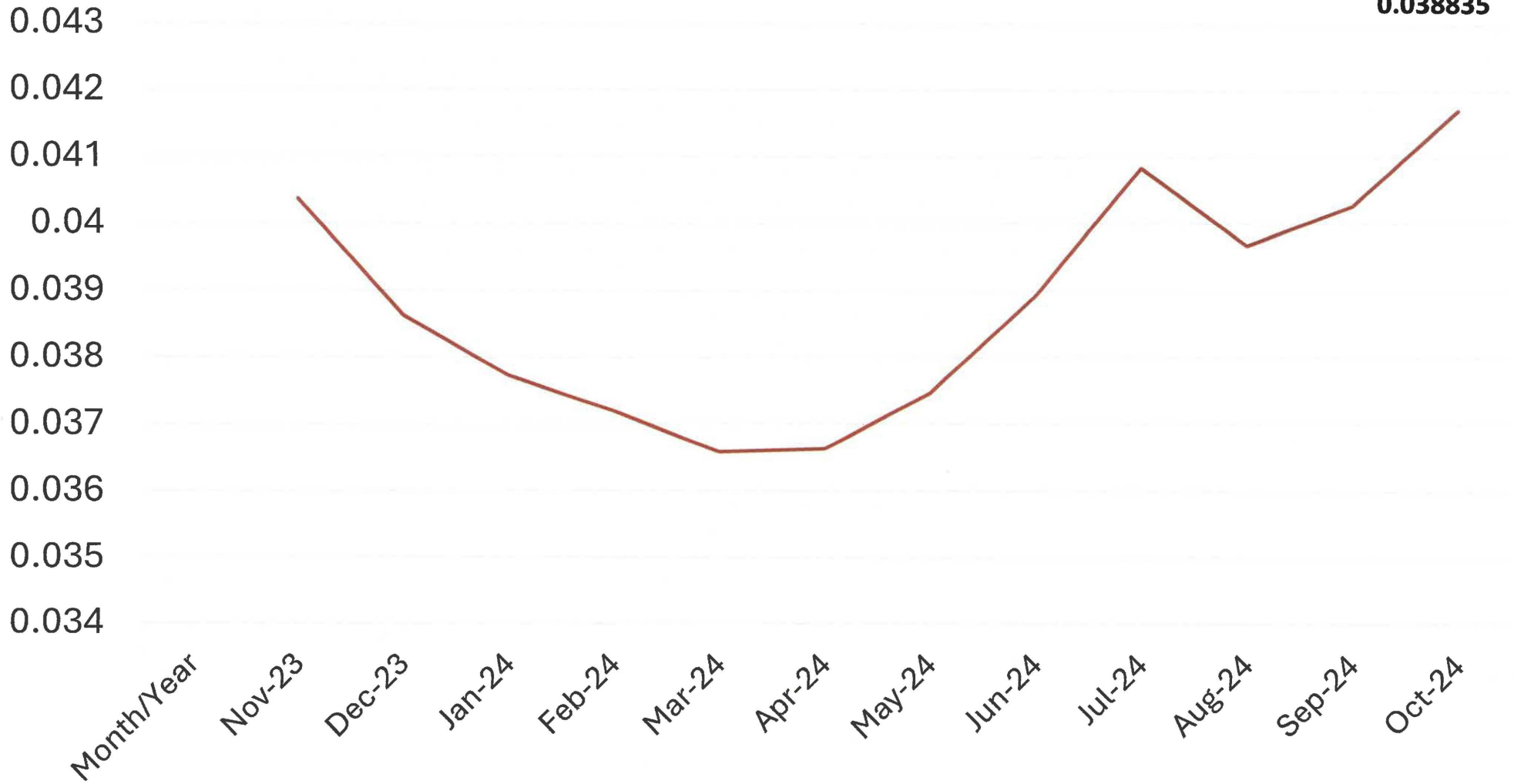


12 month	0.038835
Overall	0.039161

PRB Meeting 12/17/2024

Ideal SNF Rate (2023-2024)

Average:
0.038835



US Bank COH Balance

US Bank COH Balance		Outstanding Check	\$ 801,546.92					
\$ 5 - 7 million			As of Nov 30, 2024	Effective February 1, 2025				
% increase	CWT Rate:	SNF Rate:	October-24	November-24	December-24	January-25	February-25	
0	0.348	0.04	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 7,031,839	
-13%	0.305	0.035	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 5,512,337	
-10%	0.313	0.036	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 5,816,238	
-8%	0.322	0.037	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 6,120,138	
-4%	0.335	0.0385	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 6,575,988	
-3%	0.339	0.039	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 6,727,939	
-3%	0.337	0.0387	\$ 5,659,957	\$ 5,552,403	\$ 5,448,186	\$ 6,180,893	\$ 6,636,769	

March-25	April-25	May-25	June-25	July-25
\$ 8,160,895	\$ 9,300,641	\$ 10,116,576	\$ 10,528,962	\$ 10,271,488
\$ 4,990,621	\$ 4,536,316	\$ 3,742,319	\$ 2,655,829	\$ 924,065
\$ 5,624,676	\$ 5,489,181	\$ 5,017,170	\$ 4,230,456	\$ 2,793,549
\$ 6,258,731	\$ 6,442,046	\$ 6,292,022	\$ 5,805,082	\$ 4,663,034
\$ 7,209,813	\$ 7,871,344	\$ 8,204,299	\$ 8,167,022	\$ 7,467,261
\$ 7,526,840	\$ 8,347,776	\$ 8,841,725	\$ 8,954,335	\$ 8,402,003
\$ 7,336,624	\$ 8,061,917	\$ 8,459,269	\$ 8,481,947	\$ 7,841,158

August-25	September-25	October-25
\$ 10,348,504	\$ 10,293,580	\$ 9,797,312
\$ (518,042)	\$ (2,023,684)	\$ (3,967,340)
\$ 1,655,267	\$ 439,769	\$ (1,214,410)
\$ 3,828,577	\$ 2,903,222	\$ 1,538,521
\$ 7,088,541	\$ 6,598,401	\$ 5,667,916
\$ 8,175,195	\$ 7,830,127	\$ 7,044,381
\$ 7,523,202	\$ 7,091,092	\$ 6,218,502

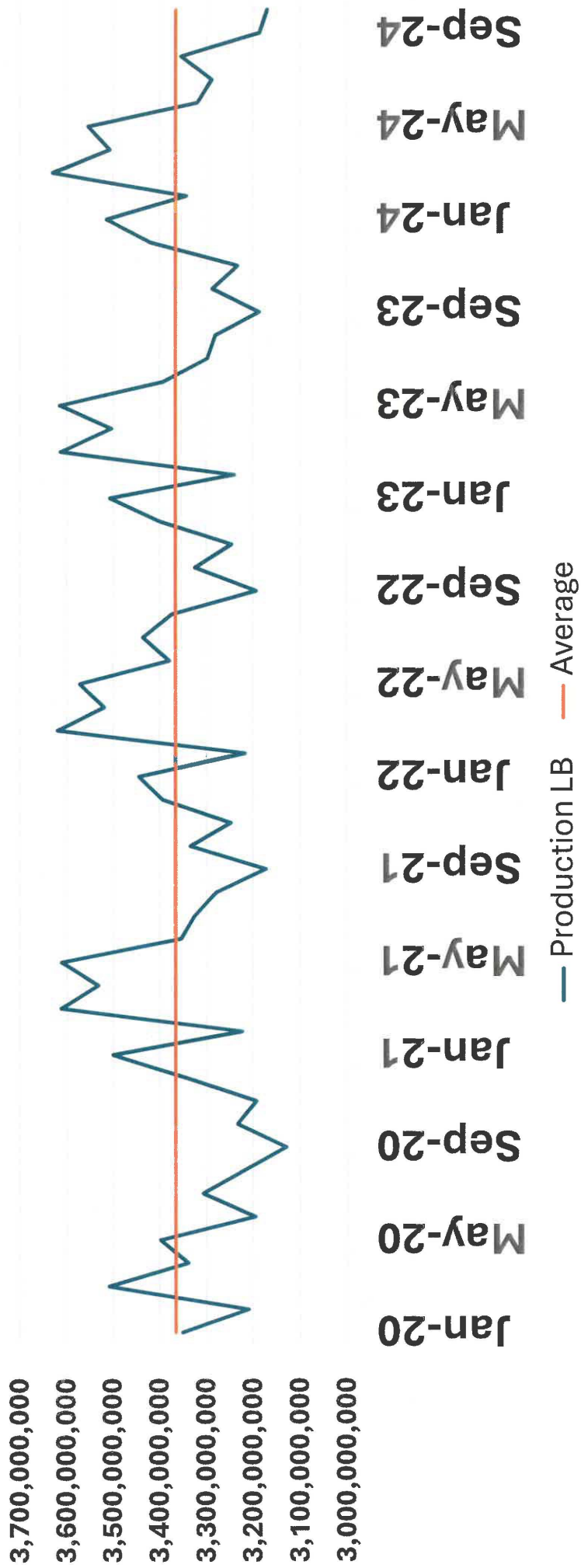
QIP Fund Balance

QIP Fund Balance								
\$ 2.5-3 million								
% increase	CWT Rate:	SNF Rate:	October-24	November-24	December-24	January-25	February-25	
0	0.348	0.04	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 3,614,073	
-13%	0.305	0.035	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 2,094,571	
-10%	0.313	0.036	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 2,398,472	
-8%	0.322	0.037	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 2,702,372	
-4%	0.335	0.0385	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 3,158,222	
-3%	0.339	0.039	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 3,310,173	
-3%	0.337	0.0387	\$ 2,242,192	\$ 2,134,637	\$ 2,030,420	\$ 2,763,127	\$ 3,219,003	

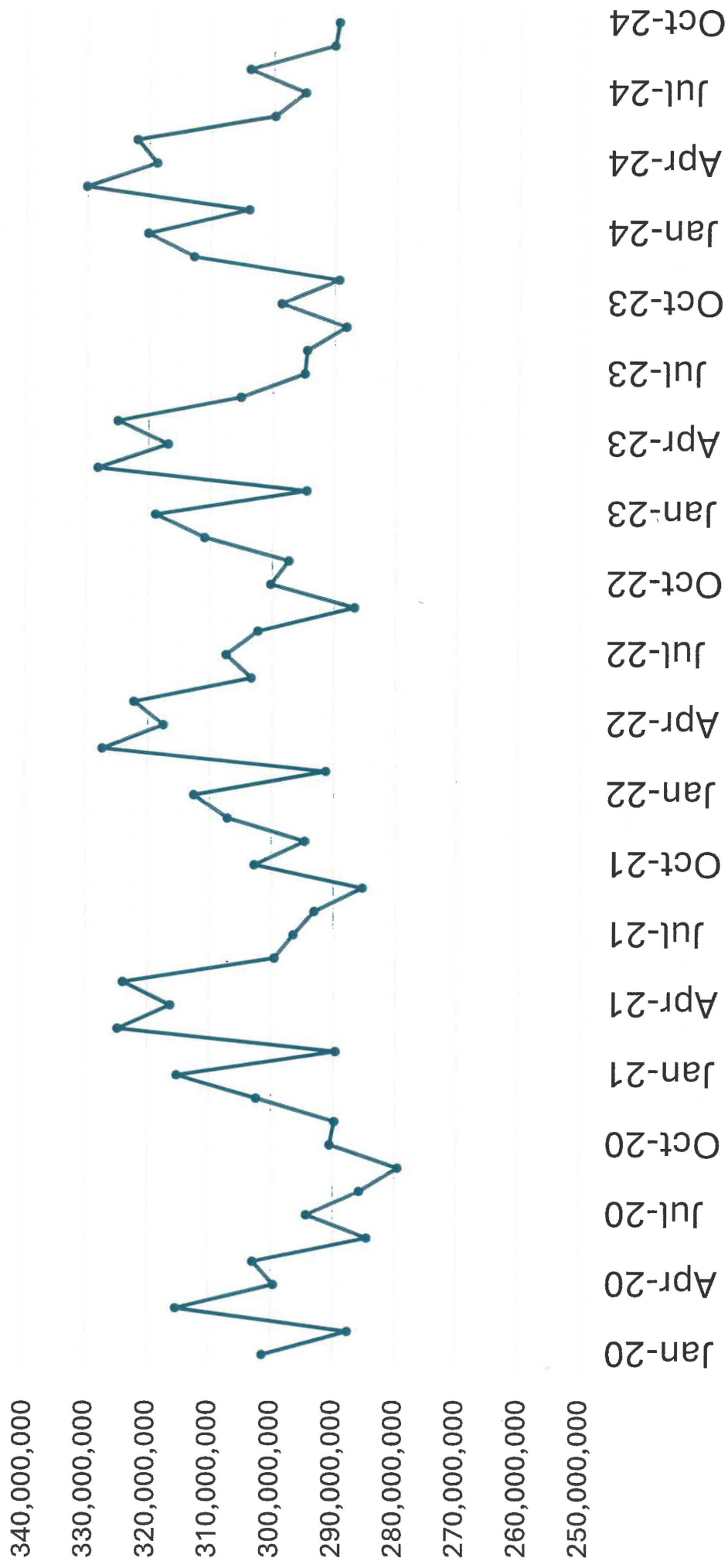
March-25	April-25	May-25	June-25	July-25
\$ 4,743,129	\$ 5,882,875	\$ 6,698,810	\$ 7,111,196	\$ 6,853,722
\$ 1,572,855	\$ 1,118,550	\$ 324,553	\$ (761,937)	\$ (2,493,701)
\$ 2,206,910	\$ 2,071,415	\$ 1,599,404	\$ 812,690	\$ (624,217)
\$ 2,840,965	\$ 3,024,280	\$ 2,874,256	\$ 2,387,316	\$ 1,245,268
\$ 3,792,047	\$ 4,453,578	\$ 4,786,533	\$ 4,749,256	\$ 4,049,495
\$ 4,109,074	\$ 4,930,010	\$ 5,423,959	\$ 5,536,569	\$ 4,984,237
\$ 3,918,858	\$ 4,644,151	\$ 5,041,503	\$ 5,064,181	\$ 4,423,392

August-25	September-25	October-25
\$ 6,930,738	\$ 6,875,814	\$ 6,379,546
\$ (3,935,808)	\$ (5,441,450)	\$ (7,385,106)
\$ (1,762,499)	\$ (2,977,997)	\$ (4,632,176)
\$ 410,811	\$ (514,544)	\$ (1,879,245)
\$ 3,670,775	\$ 3,180,635	\$ 2,250,150
\$ 4,757,429	\$ 4,412,361	\$ 3,626,615
\$ 4,105,436	\$ 3,673,326	\$ 2,800,736

Production LBs



SNF - Assessments



Quota Administration Program Fund Balance Based On Revenue & Expenditures as of June 30, 2024

Beginning Balance, July 1, 2023	\$	3,980,691
Current Fiscal Year Revenues		
Quota Administrative Fee*	\$	290,065
Reimbursements**	\$	65,400
Interest Income	\$	68,261
Total Current Fiscal Year Revenue	\$	423,726
Total Funds Available for Expenditure	\$	4,404,417
Expenditures	\$	(1,146,174)
Fund Balance, June 30, 2024	\$	3,258,243

*Quota Administrative Fee suspended 9/1/2023

**Fees for Assessment Collections for CMAB, DCC, & CMPB



August 19, 2024

**QUOTA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
QUOTA PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT REVISION
EFFECTIVE
SEPTEMBER 1, 2024**

TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES:

The California Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) section 62757 authorizes the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA or Department) to establish a stand-alone quota program if a federal milk marketing (FMMO) order were to be established in California. An FMMO was issued into effect in California in 2018 which resulted in the implementation, via industry referendum, of the Quota Implementation Plan (QIP). QIP became effective on November 1, 2018.

FAC section 62757 and Article 9 of QIP provide for a *program administration assessment* to cover the cost of managing the QIP. Since the inception of QIP the administration assessment rate had been set at \$0.0030 per hundredweight. In July 31, 2023 the Producer Review Board (PRB or Board) concurred with the Department's determination that the administration assessment rate had generated more reserves than needed to administer the QIP. The PRB, as an advisory body to the CDFA, voted to recommend that the assessment rate be suspended for 1-year effective September 1, 2023; this means that unless a new assessment rate is adopted the old rate will be reinstated. The CDFA accepted and implemented the PRB's recommendation.

Recently CDFA reviewed its projections for 2024 and determined that reserve levels for the administration of QIP will be higher than anticipated. In order to make reserve levels consistent with the Department's goals and the Board's recommendation, CDFA has set QIP's **administration assessment to \$0.00 per hundredweight effective September 1, 2024**. This assessment rate will remain in place until modified by CDFA. The Assessment Order can be found on the back of this letter.

Sincerely,

Kathy Diaz

Digitally signed by Kathy Diaz
Date: 2024.08.19 15:45:24 -07'00'

Kathy Diaz, Director
Marketing Services Division





Notice of Determination related to a Petition received on August 6, 2024 to terminate the Quota Implementation Plan

November 4, 2024

On August 6, 2024 the California Department of Food and Agriculture (Department) received a petition to terminate the Quota Implementation Plan (Plan). Per the procedures for handling petitions outlined in section 1103 of the Plan, the Department has performed a review of the petition signatures and their respective reported volume and has determined that the twenty five percent (25%) threshold has been achieved. Therefore, the petition will be referred to the Producer Review Board (PRB) for review.

Clarification:

California Market Milk producers are currently in the middle of a referendum to consider amendments to the Plan. Neither the qualification of the petition, nor any recommendations issued by the (PRB) regarding next steps would impact the referendum that is currently in progress as **the petition and the amendment vote are completely separate processes**. Accordingly, market milk producers are encouraged to submit their ballots by the January 9, 2025 deadline. For more information about the amendment referendum, please contact David Ko with the Quota Administration Program at (916) 900-5012 or David.Ko@cdfa.ca.gov.

About the process to qualify the petition: In calculating the qualified signatures, the Department utilized producer data from June 2024 as it was the most current producer information available when the petition was received. A summary of the petitions received from eligible Market Milk producers is as follows:

Total Number of eligible Market Milk Producers on the list:	787
Number of valid petitions received from eligible Market Milk producers:	197
Percentage of valid petitions received from eligible Market Milk producers:	25.03%
Total reported production volume (in product pounds) as of June 2024:	3,305,913,595
Total reported production volume (in product pounds) represented by those submitting valid petitions as of June 2024:	1,091,584,622
Total reported percentage of production volume represented by those submitting valid petitions as of June 2024:	33.02%

The Department anticipates holding a Producer Review Board meeting in the next few weeks to discuss this petition. A copy of the Petition to Terminate the QIP #5 submitted by Stop QIP on August 6, 2024 can be viewed on our website at:

https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy/dairy_hearings_matrix.html



Petition to Terminate the QIP # 5

1228 N Street Suite # 15
Sacramento, CA 95814

January 24, 2024

Madame Secretary,

We, the undersigned submit the following petition in support of immediately terminating the Quota Implementation Plan (QIP) and request that the CDFA conduct a referendum in accordance with the procedures set forth in California Food & Agriculture Code, §§62716 and 62717, 62719.

Merits to terminate the Quota Implementation Plan are as follows:

The QIP is a burdensome assessment on most California dairies and is hurting families and the entire California dairy industry. All Grade A shippers are currently paying \$433,000 a day because of the QIP assessment. The cost exceeds the benefit for most dairy producers in California. We no longer wish to pay a small group of quota holders over \$12 million per month. We want to terminate the QIP and establish a level playing field for all dairymen.

Under Article 11, Section 1103 of the QIP it states, "Upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 25% of market milk producers regarding the amendment or termination of this plan, the Secretary shall convene the Producer Review Board to review the merits of the petition and make a recommendation to the Secretary. The Secretary shall submit the Plan for referendum in the same manner as provided for its initial approval." *The State is required to hold a referendum vote when this 25% threshold is met.*

Owner – Producer

Signature

Date

Pool Producer State #

Avg. Monthly Milk Volume (cwts.).



400 Capitol Mall, Suite 1100
Sacramento, California 95814
T. 916.444.6400 F. 916.444.6405
mwasser@markwasser.com

Admitted in California and Nevada

May 29, 2024

VIA E-MAIL TO secretary.ross@cdfa.ca.gov

Karen Ross
Secretary of Agriculture
California Department of Food and Agriculture
1220 N Street
Sacramento, California 95814

RE: *Hardship Application*

Dear Secretary Ross,

We represent Luke Vanderham and L&J Vanderham Dairy ("Vanderham"). This is an application to the Producer Review Board on behalf of Vanderham for hardship consideration under Section 500 of the Quota Implementation Plan. Vanderham is suffering a continuing challenge to the management and operation of its dairy because of the operation of the Plan.

Starting in March, 2023, Vanderham's heifer ranch and farm were flooded as a result of unprecedented and unforeseeable rainfall and run-off. They were under 4 feet of water and were ordered to evacuate by law enforcement. Vanderham was forced to move animals multiple times, temporarily place heifers in a safe off-site location, rent temporary emergency facilities, move feed, move equipment, and suffered the loss of feed, the loss of milk production, the loss of cattle, and the loss of income from feed crops related to the dairy. The dairy was unable to operate for 13 months.

The combination of severe rainfall, flooding, their inability to operate, the continuing quota premium assessments that are taken from their milk checks, and the generally poor economic conditions in the dairy business are threatening to put Vanderham out of business.

We request that Vanderham be relieved of the quota premium assessment for the next 12 months and that Vanderham be refunded the quota premium assessments that have been taken from their milk checks since March, 2023.

Vanderham is prepared to provide such additional information or documents as the Producer Review Board deems necessary and appear for oral interview so the Board can prepare its recommendation and findings to you as required by Section 500. Please schedule this application for consideration by the Producer Review Board at the earliest opportunity and inform us when it will be considered so we may appear and participate in the Board's consideration of this application.

We ask that this application be approved.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



Mark A. Wasser

cc: Carol Tate (via email to carol.tate@cdfa.ca.gov)
Kathy Diaz-Cretu (via email to kathy.diaz@cdfa.ca.gov)
Peter Weber (via email to peter.weber@cdfa.ca.gov)
Haig Baghdassarian (via email to haig.baghdassarian@cdfa.ca.gov)
Luke Vanderham (via email to lukevanderham@gmail.com)

From: Jenise Gorzeman <littlerockdairy@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2024 2:24 PM
To: Ross, Karen@CDFA <karen.ross@cdfa.ca.gov>
Subject: QIP

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CAUTION: [External Email] - This email originated from outside of our CDFA organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is expected and is safe.

Dear Madame Secretary,

I understand in the QIP, that we can ask for relief under the current language of the QIP, and that is why I am writing this letter. I no longer want to pay the quota assessment because I am paying good money and getting nothing in return. It is a tremendous hardship on my dairy and my family. I am currently paying \$0.40 per hundred pounds of milk shipped which was \$18374.77 for the month of May's milk. I would like to stop paying right away. I do not believe I can remain in the business paying this tax and enriching my neighbors on the labors of my workers is not only unfair, but a tragedy every day on all of the non quota dairies.

We need to call a PRB meeting right away or multiple meetings on the Hardships in our industry.

I look forward to your answer.

Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Gorzeman

FIRE-LAKE JERSEYS

7/11/2024

Dear Madame Secretary,

It is my understanding that within QIP, I can ask for relief. I am writing this letter because I no longer want to pay the quota assessment, because I am paying good money and getting NOTHING in return. It is a tremendous HARDSHIP on my dairy and my family. I am currently paying close to \$1,200.00 per month, which is \$14,400.00 yearly which I could use to pay bills! I would request it to stop right away. I believe my business will continue to suffer by continuing to pay this tax and enriching my neighbors on the labors of myself and my workers. It is unfair and a tragedy every day on all the NON quota dairies.

I request that one or multiple PRB meeting(s) to be called right away to address the unfair hardship in the dairy industry. I look forward to your answer and more money to pay MY bills.

I can be reached at any time via email, catrsand@aol.com or phone or text message, 209-678-2670. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Cathryn R. Sanders

Owner

*11301 W.
Bradbury Road
Turlock, CA 95380*

*PHONE 209*632*2924
FAX 209*669*6506
EMAIL catrsand@aol.com*



Tony Sousa Dairy

7709 Avenue 376
Dinuba, CA 93618-9739
559 799 3151

CDFA

Secretary Ross - kb.r@cdfa.ca.gov
Kathy Diaz - kathy.diaz@cdfa.ca.gov
Peter Weber peter.weber@cdfa.ca.gov

Hardship Exemption Request from Quota Implementation Program

July 17, 2024

Dear Madame Secretary,

I understand in the QIP, that we can ask for relief and exemption under the current language of the QIP. It is the intention of this letter to request immediate relief and exemption from this assessment. I am unable to pay the quota assessment as it is a tremendous hardship on my dairy and my family. I have paid \$ 56,804.08 so far this year. This needs to stop immediately.

I do not believe I can remain in business paying this tax and enriching my neighbors on the labors of my workers is not only unfair, but a tragedy every day on all of the non-quota dairies.

We need to call a PRB meeting right away or multiple meetings on the Hardships in our industry.

Thank you for your help. I look forward to your answer. Please contact me at the email below should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Tony Sousa Dairy

Owner
SousaDairy@yahoo.com

PRB Meeting 12/17/2024
Hansen Custom Farming LLC

Double J Farms
Triple H Farms
Circle H Dairy
Hansen Fertilizer
Homeland Cattle Co.



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James B. Hansen
Jess V. Hansen
Phillip W. Hansen
Erik J. Hansen
Nis P. Hansen

Dear Madame Secretary,

I understand in the QIP, that we can ask for relief under the current language of the QIP, and that is why I am writing this letter. I no longer want to pay the quota assessment because I am paying good money and getting nothing in return. It is a tremendous hardship on my dairy and my family. I am currently paying \$ 0.04000 per lb. I would like to stop paying right away. I do not believe I can remain in the business paying this tax and enriching my neighbors on the labors of my workers is not only unfair, but a tragedy every day on all of the non quota dairies.

We need to call a PRB meeting right away or multiple meetings on the Hardships in our industry.

I look forward to your answer.

Sincerely,

Phil Hansen