



Federal Spending Freeze & Firings

During their first month in office, the new administration has actively pursued efforts to reduce perceived overspending and bureaucratic waste. Central to these efforts is the newly formed Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), which has reviewed multiple agencies to identify contracts and programs for elimination. Additionally, the administration has implemented a temporary spending freeze and continues to dismiss thousands of probationary federal employees—primarily those with less than a year of civil service. While spending freezes are common for new administrations, these actions have caused significant disruptions at many agencies, including the USDA.

Late last Thursday, USDA Secretary Brooke Rollins issued a statement announcing the release of $20 million in contracts that had been delayed under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Conservation Stewardship Program, and the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program. She reiterated the administration's commitment to honoring all existing contracts with farmers. We understand that many of our members have been affected by these freezes and staff firings, particularly as they impact inspections. If you are experiencing continued disruptions, please reach out to Matthew Viohl at mviohl@cfbf.com. We will provide updates as more funding becomes available.

House Ag Holds Hearing on Economic Challenges Facing the Industry

On February 11th, the House Agriculture Committee held a hearing titled "Examining the Economic Crisis in Farm Country." The hearing aimed to identify key challenges the agricultural industry has faced in recent years and explore potential solutions.

Among the panelists was Ryan Talley, a farmer from Arroyo Grande, CA, representing the Specialty Crop Farm Bill Alliance (SCFBA). The SCFBA, of which CAFB is a member, has long advocated for expanding Farm Bill provisions to better support specialty crops. A common concern among Western producers is that the Farm Bill primarily focuses on traditional row crops like corn, cotton, and soybeans, offering limited benefits to specialty crop growers.

Mr. Talley emphasized the critical need for increased support for specialty crops, particularly as rising labor costs continue to challenge California farmers. You can find a full link to the

hearing here, including access to Ryan Talley's testimony. CAFB remains committed to ensuring specialty crops receive stronger consideration as we push for a full Farm Bill reauthorization this year. Key priorities include expanded crop insurance opportunities, research funding, and improved market access for specialty crops. Staff Contact: Matthew Viohl; mviohl@cfbf.com

Corporate Transparency Act Filing Requirements Reinstated

Last week, a federal court reversed a nationwide injunction on the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA), reinstating Beneficial Ownership Information Report (BOIR) filing requirements for approximately 32 million businesses. The new filing deadline is March 21st.

These BOIR requirements have been repeatedly paused and reinstated since late last year due to ongoing court challenges. While the forms require minimal information from businesses, failure to comply could result in civil and criminal penalties.

We encourage members to review their obligations by visiting the designated BOIR filing portal. We will continue to provide updates as new information becomes available. Staff Contact: Matthew Viohl; mviohl@cfbf.com

Presidential Cabinet Takes Shape

The new administration has now been in office for over a month, with most of the administration's nominees now confirmed. Key confirmations include:

- Doug Burgum – Secretary of the Interior
- Sean Duffy – Secretary of Transportation
- Robert F. Kennedy Jr. – Secretary of Health and Human Services
- Brooke Rollins – Secretary of Agriculture
- Lee Zeldin – Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Secretary Rollins was confirmed on February 13th and has already proposed several budget cuts at the USDA, identified through the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE). During her confirmation hearing, she faced multiple questions regarding trade and tariffs and their potential effects on the agricultural sector. However, she largely avoided committing to specific plans to protect farmers and ranchers. She did reference the Market Facilitation Program, which was established in 2018 to support non-specialty crop producers, such as soybean farmers.

You can find her submitted opening statement here and the full hearing recording here. Staff Contact: Matthew Viohl;mailto:mviohl@cfbf.com

AFBF Market Intel: 2024 Disaster Crop Losses

We wanted to share an important report from the American Farm Bureau Federation's Market Intel team, which provides regular economic insights on agriculture-related issues.

In 2023, California experienced the third-highest crop losses due to natural disasters and extreme weather events, totaling an estimated $1.4+ billion in damages. This includes:

- $660 million in losses due to drought and heat
- $500 million in damage from flooding and excessive precipitation

You can find the full report here for further details.

AFBF Market Intel: Agricultural Exports 101

With the threat of new tariffs looming over the industry this year, we wanted to highlight another Market Intel report outlining the basics of U.S. agricultural exports.

California exports over $20 billion annually in agricultural commodities, with many specialty crops relying heavily on overseas markets. As discussions around trade policy continue, CAFB is actively working to protect producers from direct and indirect impacts of potential trade disruptions.

Click here to read the 'Agricultural Exports 101' report.



Kern Subbasin Update

Groundwater agencies in Kern County have been granted four additional months to improve their Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) and potentially avoid state intervention. This decision was made during a February 20 hearing at the State Water Resources Control Board.

The hearing focused on whether the Kern Subbasin should be placed on probation under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) due to outstanding challenges in achieving sustainability goals by 2040.

While Board members acknowledged that the basin's groundwater agencies and pumpers had not yet fully addressed all sustainability challenges, they recognized the significant progress made in 2024 toward developing a comprehensive, basin-wide plan that protects drinking water needs and minimizes subsidence. Instead of placing the basin on probation, the Board unanimously voted to require a revised GSP by June 20 that includes stronger community communication and engagement efforts. The Board will reassess probation status on September 17. Staff Contact: Alex Biering; abiering@cfbf.com.

Informational Hearing - 2025 Budget on Natural Resources, Environmental Protection, Food, and Agriculture

On February 19, the Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 4 (Climate Crisis, Resources, Energy, and Transportation) held an informational hearing to review the 2025 state budget and discuss the allocation of Proposition 4 Climate Bond funds. Testifying at the hearing were:

- Secretary Omishakin (Transportation Agency)
- Secretary Crowfoot (Natural Resources Agency)
- Secretary Garcia (Environmental Protection Agency)
- Secretary Ross (Department of Food and Agriculture)

Secretary Ross outlined the proposed Proposition 4 funding for the current fiscal year:

- $18.8 million – Urban Agriculture Grant Program
- $35.9 million – Healthy Soils Program
- $37.6 million – State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program
- $19.9 million – Invasive species projects
- $37.6 million – Fairgrounds improvements (energy efficiency, health/sanitation facilities, year-round community use)

Additional funding for two new programs:

- $9.6 million – Certified mobile farmers' market grant program
- $9.6 million – Year-round certified farmers' market program

Other grants:

- $200,000 – Tribal Food Sovereignty Grant Program
- $200,000 – Regional Farm Equipment Sharing Program

New General Fund Spending for CDFA:

- $24.9 million – Farm to School (one-time funding)
- $2.5 million – CDFA IT system upgrades (current fiscal year)
- $4.1 million – CDFA IT system upgrades (FY 2026-27)
- $3.6 million – CDFA IT system upgrades (FY 2027-28 and beyond)

Additionally, Secretary Ross announced the construction of a state-of-the-art animal health laboratory in Turlock, replacing the existing 1940s facility. This lab will provide avian, poultry, and mammalian testing and surveillance. The new lab will reduce sample backlogs at UC Davis, allowing for faster disease detection and response.

- $1.6 million – Current fiscal year funding
- $3.3 million – Ongoing operating costs (next fiscal year)
- Ribbon-cutting ceremony tentatively set for December 2025

Staff Contact: Richard Filgas;rfilgas@cfbf.com

Electricity Utility Bill Affordability Hearing

The Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee held a hearing on February 20 regarding "The California Public Utilities Commission and the Public Advocates Office Annual Update to the Legislature: Addressing Electricity Utility Bill Affordability While Advancing the State's Clean Energy Goals." The hearing featured the President of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the Chair of the California Energy Commission, the Director of the Public Advocates Office, and several other interest group panelists. The PUC presentation made by President Alice Reynolds blamed the rise in rates largely on wildfire mitigation spending and cost shift from legacy net energy metering. And investments in utility transmission and distribution infrastructure as secondary driving factors. Farm Bureau has frequently reminded the PUC that the NEM cost shift is from *residential* customers not from agricultural NEM or net energy metering aggregation customers.

There was some discussion of solutions such as seeking alternative funding, alternative financing for projects, cutting programs that are proven not to be cost-effective, and limiting the number of proceedings where utilities can seek rate increases in order to better scrutinize requests. There was also discussion around utility rate of return. Unfortunately, the discussion largely focused on residential rates and shifting costs to reduce bills for low-income residential customers.

There have already been a number of bills that Farm Bureau will carefully scrutinize to ensure costs are not unfairly shifted to agricultural customers, such as Assembly Bill 332 authored by Senator Wahab (D-Silicon Valley) which would limit residential rate increases to inflation. This would certainly lead to costs being shifted to other customer classes and Farm Bureau will advocate for its amendment, but the bill also does several positive things such as reducing ratepayer contributions to the Wildfire Fund and increasing utility accountability. The new Chair of the Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee, Josh Becker (D-Menlo Park) also indicated he is working on a bill(s) with the Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast) around affordability.

Materials and a link to a recording of the hearing can be found at: 2025-2026 Oversight/Informational Hearings | Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee

Staff: Kevin Johnston; kjohnston@cfbf.com

Coyotes Kept in Nongame Mammals Code Section as Item Referred Back to Committee

The Fish and Game Commission considered removing coyotes from the nongame mammal code section but ultimately referred the item back to committee for further review.

Farm Bureau & FarmTeam members submitted over 1,000 comments opposing the change. The Wildlife Resources Committee will revisit the issue on May 15. Staff Contact: Steven Fenaroli; sfenaroli@cfbf.com

Farm Bureau Joins CARB's Truck Regulation Implementation Group

Farm Bureau staff are now participating in CARB's Truck Regulation Implementation Group, which advises on the rollout of the Advanced Clean Fleet (ACF) Program.

Meeting details available here:

Staff Contact: Steven Fenaroli; sfenaroli@cfbf.com

CARB Legislation Update

CAFB Supports:

AB 34 (Patterson) – Requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to have all proposals analyzed by the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office for consumer cost impacts before implementation.

Staff Contact: Steven Fenaroli | sfenaroli@cfbf.com

CDFA Releases H5N1 Regional Plan

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has released its H5N1 Bird Flu Regional Strategy.

Download the Full Report:

CDFA H5N1 Bird Flu Regional Strategy

CDFA Lab Error Leads to Underreported Pesticide Air Monitoring Data

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has identified a calculation error in its laboratory analyses of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ambient air samples collected for the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). This error, which occurred between 2011 and 2024, resulted in underreported concentrations of two fumigants—methyl bromide and 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D).

The error, which began as a small miscalculation in 2011, grew over the years due to compounding effects of dilution methods and lowered reporting limits. DPR's preliminary analysis of the corrected data identified three instances in 2018 and 2022 where 1,3-D concentrations exceeded regulatory thresholds. However, DPR maintains that its current and proposed 1,3-D regulations were not based on the affected data, and therefore, the regulations remain unchanged and there is no immediate action as a result of this discovery.

The updated data will be available in DPR's Pesticide Air Monitoring Results Database by the end of February. CDFA will present its findings, recalculated data, and lab process improvements at DPR's Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee meeting on March 21. This meeting will provide an opportunity for public comments and further discussion on the implications of the corrected data. Staff Contact: Isabella Quinonez;iquinonez@cfbf.com

SprayDays California Scheduled for Statewide Rollout on March 24, 2025

We know that many of you have questions about how the new SprayDays California system will impact your operations and privacy. While the intent of the system is to provide public awareness, we recognize the potential risks it could pose to grower security, misinformation, and operational flexibility.

What's Changing?

Starting February 24, 2025, all Notices of Intent (NOIs) for restricted materials must be submitted electronically to County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) via CalAgPermits or approved third-party tools. Key details from NOIs—including pesticide product names, application dates, and 1x1 mile grid locations—will be made publicly available online.

We're actively engaged with the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to ensure this system does not put growers at risk of targeted trespassing, vandalism, or activist disruptions. It's crucial that this tool is used responsibly and does not misrepresent safe, legal pesticide use.

DPR will be collecting feedback in late 2025 or early 2026 to evaluate the system's impact. If you experience privacy concerns, operational challenges, or misuse of information, we need to hear from you. We'll be working to ensure your voice is heard in this process.

Click here for the SprayDays Information Sheet for Growers. Staff Contact: Isabella Quinonez; iquinonez@cfbf.com

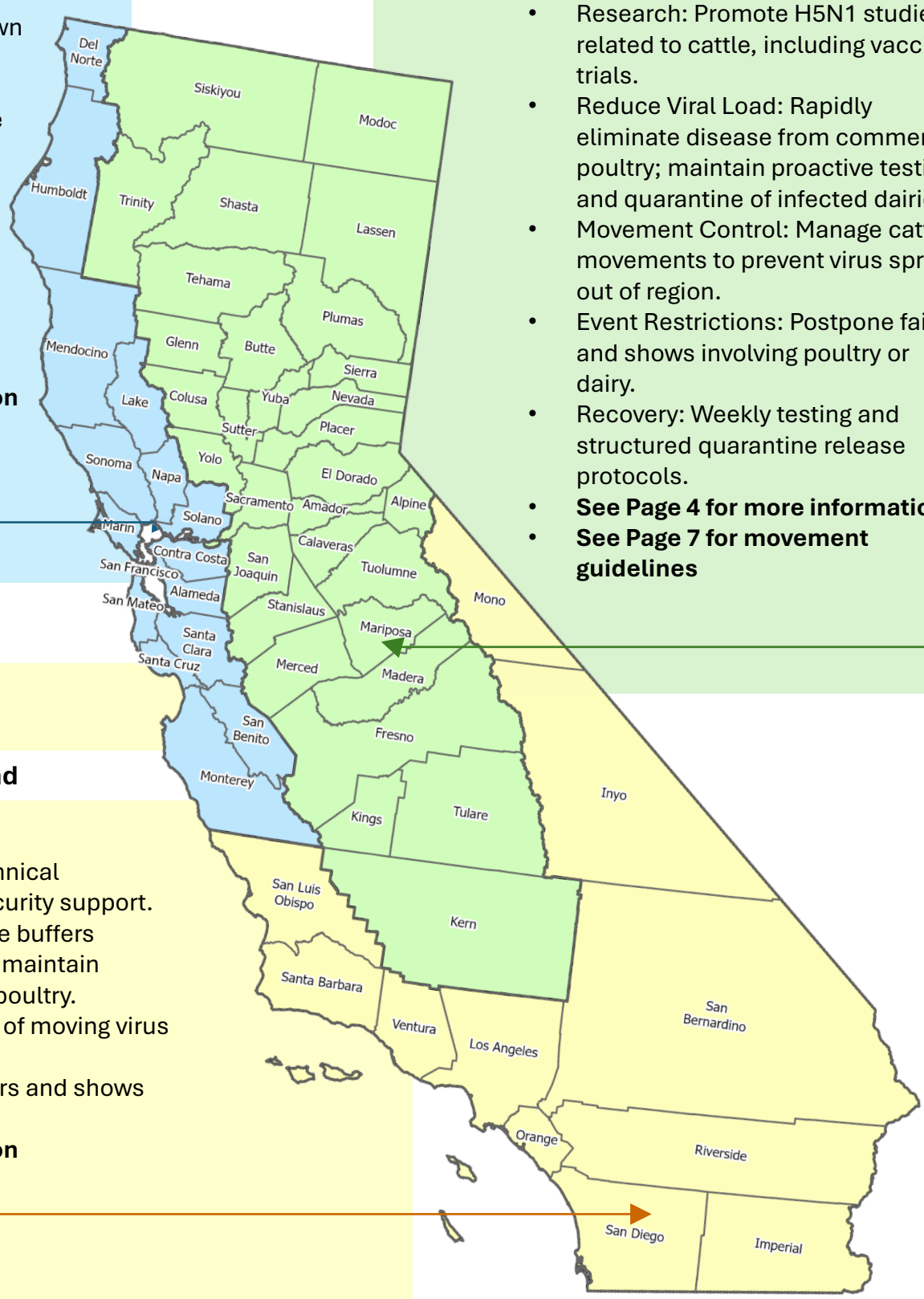
California Department of Food and Agriculture

H5N1 Regional Strategy

North Coast

Prevent introduction

- Dairy & Poultry Biosecurity: Technical assistance and proactive biosecurity support.
- Dairy Movement & Practices: Source replacements from known disease-free regions.
- Communication: Foster increased information exchange between dairies and poultry farms.
- Testing & Monitoring: Weekly dairy milk testing and active disease surveillance.
- Event Restrictions: Postpone fairs and shows involving poultry or dairy
- **See Page 3 for more information**



Central Valley

Reduce virus; Recover

- Dairy & Poultry Biosecurity: Enhanced traffic control, visitor restrictions, and equipment sanitation.
- Research: Promote H5N1 studies related to cattle, including vaccine trials.
- Reduce Viral Load: Rapidly eliminate disease from commercial poultry; maintain proactive testing and quarantine of infected dairies.
- Movement Control: Manage cattle movements to prevent virus spread out of region.
- Event Restrictions: Postpone fairs and shows involving poultry or dairy.
- Recovery: Weekly testing and structured quarantine release protocols.
- **See Page 4 for more information**
- **See Page 7 for movement guidelines**

Southern California

Limit Spread

- Dairy & Poultry Biosecurity: Technical assistance and proactive biosecurity support.
- Reduce Viral Load: Build disease buffers around dense dairy regions and maintain proactive testing of dairies and poultry.
- Movement Control: Reduce risk of moving virus within and out of the region.
- Event Restrictions: Postpone fairs and shows involving poultry or dairy.
- **See Page 9 for more information**

Animal Health and Food Safety Services Division
1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814 • 916-900-5000 • Fax: 916-900-5332

California Department of Food and Agriculture

H5N1 Regional Strategy

Statewide Considerations

- The **scale of H5N1 virus** prevalence in California over recent months is **unprecedented**, with **75% of dairies infected** and over **15 million birds depopulated across more than 62 commercial poultry farms**, including over **70% of the state's egg-producing hens**. This level of impact has never been seen in California, or anywhere else in the world, prior to this outbreak.
- **Re-infection is a growing concern** as dairies test negative and quarantines are released. There is uncertainty about the duration of immunity and the potential clinical impacts of new infections on previously affected dairies. Based on patterns observed with other influenza viruses, both immune competence and the dose of exposure are likely to influence clinical outcomes.
- Growing evidence suggests that **fetuses and calves can become infected** with the virus and other age groups may also experience systemic infection (ongoing research). The **virus is not always confined to the mammary gland** and has been detected in serum, urine, and milk. Calves appear to develop immune competence by 40 days of age, which may reduce the risk of lateral spread, although further data is needed.
- **Health departments remain concerned** that the presence of the virus in cattle, poultry, and other species increases the risk of further mutation and the potential development of pandemic conditions, especially when humans and infected animals have close contact.
- While the current virus is not considered a significant public health threat, cases of cats dying after consuming raw pet food contaminated with H5N1 have raised **public concern and increased regulatory scrutiny of the food supply.**



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General Shift in Approach to Disease Control for CA Regions

North Coast

North Coast — Prevent introduction

- **Facilitate poultry biosecurity** to mitigate risk from wild birds AND potential risk from dairies.
  - Provide technical assistance as requested.
- **Facilitate proactive dairy biosecurity**:
  - **Assign a consistent point of contact** (creamery rep, private veterinarians, CDFA, local USDA) to every dairy to provide biosecurity technical assistance and understand movement (consider use of short epi form) related to services, animals, and equipment to and from HPAI infected areas, such as the Central Valley.
  - Leverage **biosecurity kit distribution**.
  - Enhance **communication** with suppliers and service providers (feed).
  - Advise sourcing **heifer replacements that are only from test-negative sources** and avoid sourcing from cattle co-housed on calf-ranches and heifer ranches that may come from infected herds.
- **Postpone fairs and shows that include dairy or poultry**.
- Implement **weekly milk testing** of dairies to quickly identify and limit the spread of disease. Once the state is free from disease, transition to a national surveillance strategy.
- Support **collaboration and connection** among dairies and poultry growers in the region to **communicate disease status** and **discuss biosecurity practices**.

Status

The North Coast of California is currently free from disease and any introduction would be devastating, particularly to poultry producers who are just recovering from outbreaks in the area due to infected wild bird exposure a year ago.



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General Shift in Approach to Disease Control for CA Regions

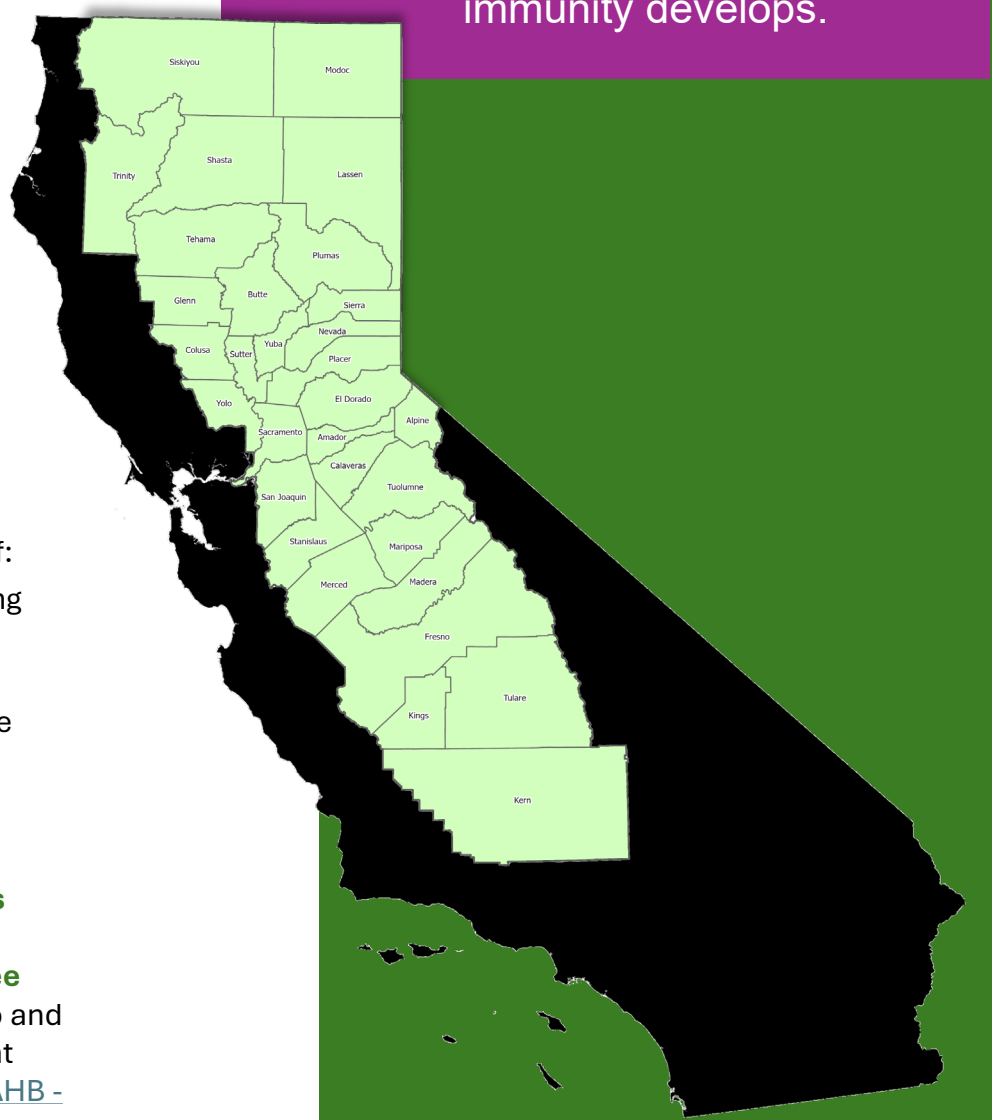
Inland Region

Central Valley — Reduce virus; Recover

- Continue **epidemiological analysis** and **reporting**
- Facilitate **enhanced biosecurity protocols for the dairy industry**, including premises traffic control, visitor limitations, PPE requirements, and cleaning/disinfection (C&D) of equipment and vehicles. Focus on dairies, calf ranches, custom heifer raisers (implicated in outbreaks in Nevada and Southern California), markets, and buying stations.
- Continue to **quarantine test positive dairies and require biosecurity** measures to **reduce risk of viral spread**, while updating **cattle movement restrictions** (see below) to reflect broader immune status.
- **Facilitate H5N1 research studies**, including internal epidemiological risk analysis, and promote data sharing.
- **Manage poultry cases** according to national standards.
- **Facilitate poultry biosecurity** to mitigate risk from wild birds AND risk from dairies, assuming **every dairy poses a threat.**
- Ensure that birds going to slaughter for humans or pets are **test negative for H5N1** through NPIP or Control Area testing.
- **Manage dairy animal movement** to reduce the risk of:
  1. Moving virus out of the region (to support ongoing trade).
  2. Infecting dairies that were never infected or reinfecting dairies that have had their quarantine lifted.
  3. Introducing virus to a poultry flock, leading to depopulation of the flock.
- **Support current interstate movement requirements** implemented by USDA or importing states. Support **restrictions of movement into California regions free from H5N1**, particularly all areas north of Sacramento and parts of Southern California. (See Interstate movement requirements or Federal Order here: CDFA - AHFSS - AHB - H5N1 Bird Flu Virus in Livestock).
- **Postpone fairs and shows that include dairy or poultry.**
- **Quarantined Dairy:** Eliminate movement control on open heifers, feeders, and bulls if older than 85 days, but continue infected premises (IP) biosecurity (see above).

Status

H5N1 virus load is high in the Central Valley but beginning to wane as bird migration (threat to poultry) ends for the season and dairy herd (threat to poultry and uninfected dairies) immunity develops.



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General Shift in Approach to Disease Control for CA Regions

Inland Region

Central Valley, *cont.*

Reduce virus; Recover

- **Quarantined Dairy - Cull Cows (must be dry to leave dairy):** Manage movement of cull cows that have been dried off (no dripping teats and 10 days post last milking) by sending *direct to slaughter*. **If sent through a market, they must be green tagged** to indicate slaughter only. Given the general immune status in the Central Valley, a special market day is not required.
- **Quarantined Dairy - Calves:** Manage calves (unless moving direct to slaughter) through 85 days of age via quarantine mandated biosecurity and traceability requirements that include handling of raw milk/colostrum, heat treating milk or the use of milk replacement, and if shipped, routing to minimize risk, location of pick-up at farms away from adult cow areas and to minimize cross traffic, disinfection (people, equipment, and vehicles), C&D when unload, etc. (Notice of Required Action for receiver and permit if move before 85 days).
- **Regional Calf Raisers:** Manage calf movement on and off (unless direct to slaughter) calf ranches via required biosecurity and traceability of <85 day old calves. Note that the entire premises is NOT quarantined, but the calves <85 days will be under an **Order of Required Actions**. Biosecurity includes handling of raw milk/colostrum, heat treating milk or the use of milk replacement, traffic control to minimize cross contamination, disinfection (people, equipment, and vehicles), C&D when unload, etc. (quarantine and permit if move before 85 days).
- **Quarantined Dairy - Lactating Cows and Springers:** Manage movement of all lactating cows and pregnant cattle within 30 days of calving from IPs via quarantine mandated biosecurity, movement control (permits), and traceability requirements. Movement via permit allowed to other Quarantined dairies (IPs) or direct to slaughter *without co-mingling with any cattle*. *These animals cannot be moved through markets or buying stations* unless by special permit direct to slaughter with no co-mingling of cattle *potentially* going to uninfected dairies (i.e. through Quarantined premises with special sales/buying day and movement direct to slaughter of all cattle on site that day).

Status

H5N1 virus load is high in the Central Valley but beginning to wane as bird migration (threat to poultry) ends for the season and dairy herd (threat to poultry and uninfected dairies) immunity develops.



General Shift in Approach to Disease Control for CA Regions

Inland Region

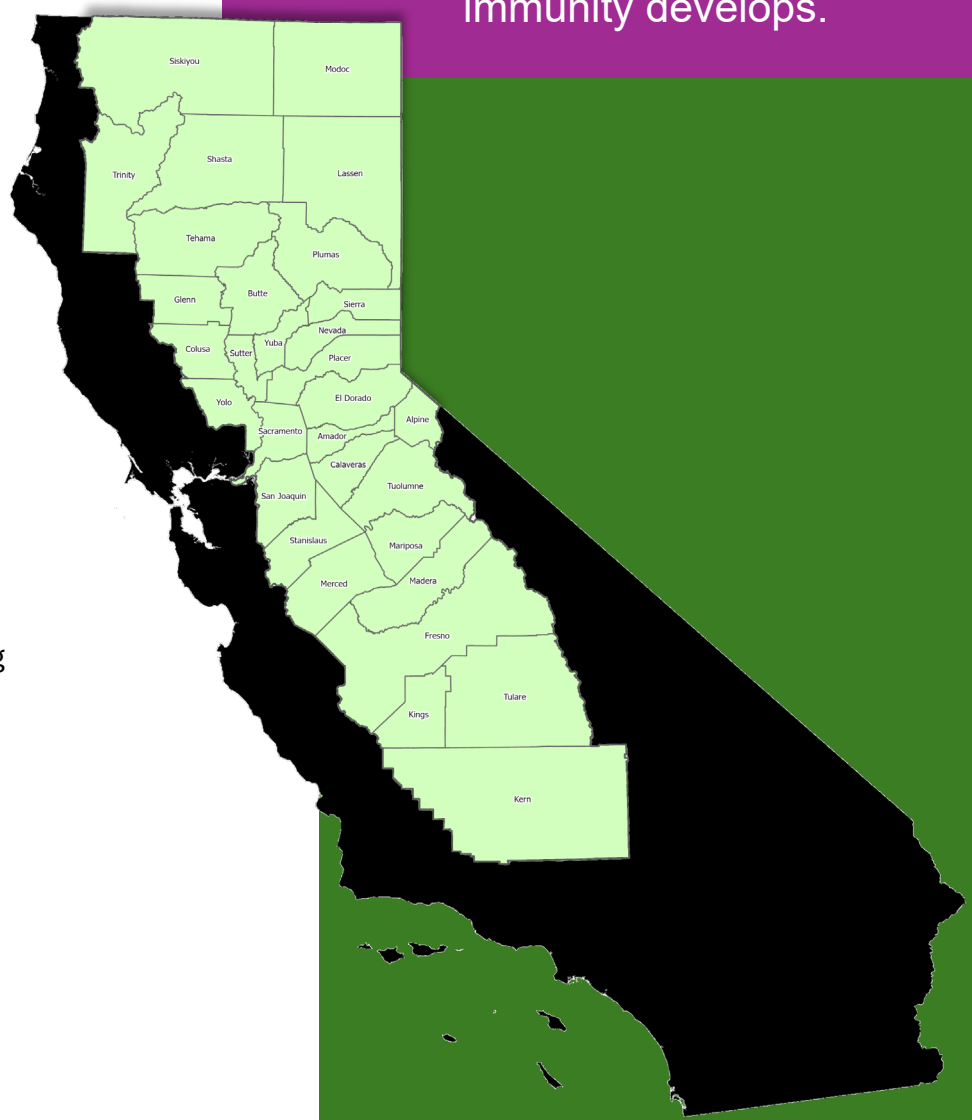
Central Valley, *cont.*

Reduce virus; Recover

- **Non-Quarantined Lactating cows moving anywhere:** Implement a prohibition of the movement of *all* lactating cows within or out of the region unless they individually test negative within seven days prior to movement, or are being moved from a test negative dairy (bulk tank) under CDFA surveillance, or moving between Quarantined IP's, or moving to slaughter without mingling with any cattle that *may* not go to slaughter. (no permits; just a regional mandate).
- **Non-Quarantined Springers moving out of region:** Implement a prohibition of movement to counties north of Sacramento or Counties South of the Tehachapi's unless they are moving directly to an IP in CA; or directly off a dairy that is test negative via CDFA bulk tank surveillance; or the lot is test negative via serology and nasal swabs (30 per load). If serology is positive (immune competent but exposed) and swabs are negative, a permit for movement would be required. If nasal swabs are positive (shedding virus), movement would be restricted to an IP.
- **Engage in dairy quarantine release**
  - Weekly testing until released (initiated 60-days post detection with no clinical signs detected in the herd)
  - Document
  - Complete exit interviews
- **Manage surveillance for uninfected dairies** by testing conventional dairies every four weeks and raw milk dairies weekly until the state is disease-free. Transition to the national surveillance strategy thereafter.

Status

H5N1 virus load is high in the Central Valley but beginning to wane as bird migration (threat to poultry) ends for the season and dairy herd (threat to poultry and uninfected dairies) immunity develops.



California Dairy Producer Guide to Intrastate HPAI Cattle Movements for Dairies within the Central Valley

Permit Desk *Open 7 days a week!*
Hours: 8am to 5pm
Phone: (909) 247 8789
Email: sfspermits@cdfa.ca.gov

Is the Premises Infected with HPAI?

NO

Non-Infected Premises (Includes Premises Released From Quarantine)
Tests to qualify for movement must be done at a NAHLN laboratory

All lactating cows (unless direct to slaughter):
- Negative individual cow test from all 4 quarters within 7 days of movement (up to 30 cows in shipment); or
- From dairy under CDFA bulk tank surveillance

Springers/close up dry cows moving outside Central Valley:
- Negative serology and nasal swabs within 7 days of movement (up to 30 cows in shipment); or
- Directly from dairy under CDFA bulk tank surveillance

YES

Infected Premises (IP)

No Movement Restrictions:
- Open heifers, feeders, bulls that are >85 days old
- Non-lactating cull cows (no dripping teats, at least 10 days post last milking) going through a market - require green tags for slaughter only
  (CDFA will enforce at markets)

Calves ≤85 days old (unless direct to slaughter):
- Move under biosecurity and traceability requirements to calf ranch
- includes handling of raw milk/ colostrum, heat treating milk or the use of milk replacement

Lactating cows and cows within 30 days of calving (Springers/Dry Close Ups):
- All movements by permit only
- No markets unless special sale day and cleaning and disinfection following the special sale

No, receiving calves from IP

Calf Ranch Receiving from IP

Calves ≤85 days old:
- Biosecurity to include traffic control to minimize cross contamination, disinfection (people, equipment, and vehicles), C&D truck and trailer upon unloading
- Biosecure handling of raw milk/ colostrum, heat treating milk or the use of milk replacement
- Movements prior to 85 days require permit

Calves >85 days old:
- No permit required for movements off calf ranch

***Direct to Slaughter – must be transported directly to a slaughter plant without stopping to unload while en route and must not enter a terminal feedlot.**
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.

CATTLE HAULERS – CONDITIONS FOR ALL INFECTED PREMISES MOVEMENTS:
- Must avoid poultry premises
- Cannot mix infected and non-infected cattle in the same load (exceptions apply)
- Cleaning and disinfection protocols for vehicles and equipment

cdfa

Disclaimer: This decision tree is a simplified representation of HPAI cattle movement regulations. For complete and up-to-date information, please consult official state and federal guidelines.

CENTRAL VALLEY DAIRY CATTLE MOVEMENTS

Permit Desk *Open 7 days a week!*
Hours: 8am to 5pm
Phone: (909) 247 8789
Email: sfspermits@cdfa.ca.gov

QUARANTINE DAIRY (Infected Premises – IP)

Calves	Direct to slaughter Calf ranch following CDFA Order of Required Actions
Open heifers, feeders, bulls (>85days)	Free to move*
Springers, lactating, dry close-up cows	Direct to slaughter** Another quarantine dairy (IP)
Cull cows Hold until no drip and 10 days dry	Direct to slaughter** To slaughter via market → must green tag
Other emergency movement	Direct to slaughter** or euthanize and render

DAIRY NOT QUARANTINED (CDFA Test Negative via Bulk Tank)

Cull cows mixed at markets with IP cull cows	Direct to slaughter**
Springers	Must stay within the central valley unless sold on a separate sale day with biosecurity and testing
All other classes of Cattle	Free to move*

HERDS WANTING TO MOVE COWS OUTSIDE CENTRAL VALLEY

Lactating	Negative CDFA bulk tank surveillance or individual cow milk test of all functional quarters within 7 days prior to move*
Springers	Negative serology + negative nasal swabs (30/load) within 7 days prior to move → free to move* Positive serology + negative nasal swabs ⇢ **PERMIT REQUIRED** Positive nasal swabs ⇢ **PERMIT REQUIRED** and may only be moved to IP
Calves, open heifers, feeders, bulls, culled dry cows	Free to move*

LEGEND

⇢ **PERMIT REQUIRED**

*If leaving CA, must also meet USDA and destination state requirements

**direct to slaughter means direct to slaughter facility without stopping to unload while en route

General Shift in Approach to Disease Control for CA Regions

Southern California

Southern California | **Limit spread**

- Continue **epidemiological analysis** and **reporting.**
- **Support H5N1 research studies,** including internal epidemiological risk analysis, and promote data sharing.
- **Manage poultry cases** in accordance with national standards.
- **Support poultry biosecurity** to mitigate wild bird risk AND risk from dairies, assuming every dairy poses a threat.
  - Provide technical assistance as requested.
- Manage movement to **reduce the risk of spreading the virus *within* and out of the region** and **minimize the threat that infected dairies pose to poultry operations.**
  - Feedlots and dairies are generally not geographically co-located, making movements to Imperial Valley feedlots less concerning.
  - Focus on **building buffer zones** around dense dairy regions where possible.
  - **Manage calf movement off an IP** through 85 days of age via quarantine biosecurity and traceability requirements IF they *MAY* be co-mingled with animals returning to dairy farms, particularly those out of region.
  - **Limit movement of lactating cows and springers from IPs** via quarantine biosecurity, movement control, and traceability requirements – no intermingling with cattle that may not be going direct to slaughter or an IP.
  - **Manage dairy movement through markets** to **reduce potential spread** by separating IP sales from unaffected sales, with IP sales restricted to slaughter-only cattle.
- **Postpone fairs and shows that include dairy or poultry.**
- Manage surveillance for uninfected dairies by **testing** conventional dairies every 2-4 weeks and raw milk dairies weekly until the State is disease-free. Transition to the national surveillance strategy thereafter.

Status

In Southern California, several regions are negative with limited spread outside an infected area. There are both poultry and dairy cases.



SprayDays Information Sheet for Growers and Pesticide Applicators

The new regulations, approved by the Office of Administrative Law on December 13, 2024 and effective February 24, 2025, enable the implementation of **SprayDays California**, a statewide restricted material pesticide application notification system developed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). This system has been designed with input gathered from extensive public outreach and engagement efforts over a four-year period.

DPR anticipates implementing the statewide system in late March 2025.

The new SprayDays system will provide the public with timely information in advance of restricted material pesticide applications in production agriculture.

The system will feature a web-based map and option to sign-up for email or text message notifications sent 48 hours prior to the intended use of soil fumigants and 24 hours prior to the intended use of other restricted material pesticides.

The SprayDays website will include:

- Pesticide safety information, including reminders to avoid application sites and follow any posted warning signs.
- Notices that applications may begin within a four-day window or may not occur at all.
- Information on the restricted material pesticides included in the system.
- Context on how pesticides are regulated in California.

What do the regulations require for growers and applicators?

Starting February 24, 2025, the regulations require the electronic submission of all Notices of Intent (NOIs) for the use of restricted material pesticides in production agriculture to the County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC) through CalAgPermits, or third-party tools currently used to submit NOIs to CalAgPermits.

If a grower or applicator cannot submit an NOI electronically due to undue hardship (e.g., internet outage, limited access to electricity, or a declared emergency), the CAC may authorize alternative submission formats, including allowing paper submission of NOIs. In such cases, the CAC will upload select NOI data into CalAgPermits.org on behalf of the grower or applicator.

Will this change how growers and applicators currently submit NOIs to their CAC?

The only change is that NOIs must be submitted electronically to the CAC through CalAgPermits except in cases of undue hardship. Growers who already use CalAgPermits to submit NOIs, or third-party tools currently used to submit NOIs to CalAgPermits, will experience no change to their process.

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What information will be shared with the public from the NOI through SprayDays California?
The SprayDays California website will share:

- The intended date and time of the pesticide application. (Notifications and the website will clearly state that applications may begin within a four-day window or may not occur at all.)
- The location of the application within a 1x1 mile grid, consistent with information listed on NOIs and reported through Pesticide Use Reports (PURs).
- Application information including pesticide product name(s), active ingredient(s), application method, number of treated acres, and U.S. EPA registration number.

This information will be publicly accessible concurrent with NOI submission and will remain on the website for four days following the intended application date.

What information will be shared with the public to support public safety near pesticide applications?
The SprayDays system provides information on the safe and legal use of pesticides in California and reminders to stay away from fields and follow posted warning signs when pesticides are in use.

What additional information will be provided on the SprayDays website?
The SprayDays website will also provide responses to frequently asked questions about the notification system and restricted material pesticides, including context on pesticide regulation in California, explanations of how pesticides are evaluated before registration, and pesticide safety tips, such as reminders to avoid application sites and adhere to posted warning signs.

If a grower or applicator submits an NOI but the application does not occur, is the information removed from SprayDays California?
SprayDays shares NOI information concurrent with its submission to the CAC. If a grower or applicator decides not to proceed with the application, the information will not be removed. However, the SprayDays website and notifications note prominently that the application may not occur or may be rescheduled for a variety of reasons, including a decrease in the pest presence or changes in weather conditions.

Will the system be updated or changed in the future in response to feedback received after SprayDays launches?
The regulation requires DPR to collect broad public comment, along with comment from the State Board of Food and Agriculture and DPR's Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, on an annual basis to inform a final report on the effectiveness and impact of the regulation issued three years after the system is launched. DPR encourages growers, applicators, all interested parties and the public to provide comments to be included in the annual status update and inform any future adaptations necessary to meet the goal of increased transparency and continued safe, legal pesticide use in California. The comment period will be open in late 2025 or early 2026 and more information will be available on DPR's website (www.cdpr.ca.gov).

How does SprayDays California work in conjunction with the annual pesticide use notification requirements near schools and childcare facilities?
The new regulations do not exempt growers or applicators from providing annual notification to school sites within ¼ mile of their production agricultural properties, as required by 3CCR 6692. For more information on pesticide use near school sites: www.cdpr.ca.gov/cac-letter/compliance-assistance-for-agricultural-pesticide-use-near-schoolsites

Who should I contact if I have questions about the system or how it works?

- For information on submitting your NOI electronically or regarding hardship exceptions, please contact your County Agricultural Commissioner.
- For questions about the SprayDays California website, contact the Department of Pesticide Regulation at spraydays@cdpr.ca.gov

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