Arizona Livestock

January 29th, 2016
Animal Services Division (ASD) Programs

1. Meat and Poultry
2. Dairy
3. Egg
4. State Vet’s Office
5. Emergency Preparedness
6. Livestock Services
Animal Services Division (ASD) Funding

1. 1.6 Million Dollars from the General fund
2. We do not Line Item Budget
3. All fees collected go to General Fund
4. Any violation fees collected go to the General Fund
5. Seizure animal funds go to the General Fund
Livestock Services Field Staff

[Map showing Livestock Services Field Staff locations in Arizona, with cities like Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson, and others marked.]
Livestock Services
Statutory Obligations

• Livestock definition – cattle, equine, sheep, goats, and swine (except feral pigs)

• Stray, theft, ownership dispute, and welfare/neglect cases

• Required to inspect livestock (except equines) within 48 hours for health, marks, and brands before they are slaughtered, sold, purchased, driven, transported, shipped, or conveyed

• Exception: Self-Inspection Program
Self-Inspection Program (for AZ only)

- Includes cattle, sheep, and goats
- Branded range and feedlot cattle, unbranded dairy cattle, and sheep/goats can move to auction, inspected slaughterhouse, feedlot, arena, and pasture-to-pasture within own ranch
- Can be used for change of ownership, except for branded cattle
- Can’t be used for custom slaughter
Inspection Fee Structure

Livestock Inspections
- $10/call + $0.25/head for cattle or $0.05/head for sheep
- Can’t charge for goats, pigs, or custom slaughter
- Horses are exempt

Self-Inspections
- $0.20/head for beef cattle, feedlots, and dairies
- Can’t charge for sheep and goats
- Pigs aren’t included in self-inspection
AZ Import Requirements

• Equine – health certificate (negative Coggins-good for 12 months)

• Goats/Sheep – health certificate (no bluetongue or scrapie, negative Brucella Ovis for rams 6+ months), entry permit #, premise ID

• Swine – health certificate (no pseudo-rabies vaccine or fed raw garbage), entry permit #, premise ID

• Dairy cattle – health certificate (negative TB for 2+ months and negative brucellosis for 18+ months), entry permit #, individual ID, OCV

• Beef cattle – health certificate, entry permit #, individual ID, other specifications depending on age and sex
Transfer of Livestock
Statutory Requirements

3-1291. Bill of sale required in transfer of livestock
Upon the sale or transfer of livestock, except dairy calves under thirty days of age, delivery of the animals shall be accompanied by a written and acknowledged bill of sale from the vendor to the purchaser.

3-1292. Sale of livestock without lawful brand, bill of sale or power of attorney; classification; defenses
A person who knowingly sells or offers for sale or trade livestock without the person's recorded brand, or for which the person has neither a bill of sale, as provided by section 3-1291, nor power of attorney from the owner authorizing the sale, is guilty of a class 5 felony, unless the person proves that at that time the person was the owner, acted by direction of the owner or acted in good faith.

3-1307. Unlawfully killing, selling or purchasing livestock of another; classification; civil penalty; exception
A. A person who knowingly kills or sells livestock of another, the ownership of which is known or unknown, or who knowingly purchases livestock of another, the ownership of which is known or unknown, from a person not having the lawful right to sell or dispose of such animals, is guilty of a class 5 felony.
B. A person who knowingly attempts to take or does take all or any part of a carcass of any such animal, pursuant to subsection A, for such person's own use, the use of others or for sale is guilty of a class 5 felony.
C. In addition to any other penalty imposed by this section, a person depriving the owner of the use of his animal or animals under subsection A or B of this section shall be liable to the owner for damages equal to three times the value of such animal or animals.
D. This section shall not apply to taking up animals under the estray laws.
Livestock Theft / Welfare Investigations

During CY 2013, the department investigated the following theft cases:

- Cattle – 13 / 217
- Equine – 13 / 892
- Goats – 2 / 55
- Sheep – 2 / 12
- Swine – 0 / 17
Livestock Theft / Welfare Investigations

During CY 2014, the department investigated the following theft cases:

- Cattle – 887 / 188
- Equine – 10 / 817
- Goats – 2 / 50
- Sheep – 2 / 6
- Swine – 0 / 16
Livestock Theft / Welfare Investigations

During CY 2015, the department investigated the following theft cases:

- **Cattle** – 20 / 162
- **Equine** – 20 / 750
- **Goats** – 5 / 58
- **Sheep** – 1 / 13
- **Swine** – 2 / 9
Livestock Theft

- Crime of opportunity
  - People think they can get away with it
  - The animals are usually unbranded
- Planned crime
  - Get to know a person’s habits
  - May work or have worked for the producer
  - May be a relative or someone close
  - May take documents – bills of sale, brand inspections, auction receipts, health certificates, breed registration papers, etc.
- Frauds and scams
Livestock Theft Prevention

• Brand / Tattoo or Tag your livestock,

• Document everything

• Some of you may think that getting a brand inspection OR completing a self-inspection is a waste of your time and money. **IT IS NOT.** It is the paper trail that is needed when an officer is putting together a case. They become the building blocks of “traceability.”
Livestock Theft Prevention

• Branded Cattle per ARS 3-1267.B

• Is prima facie evidence that the owner of the registered brand is the owner of the branded livestock.
Livestock Auction Theft Scenarios

• Bidder and seller working together – bidder bids up price, seller gets check from auction and cashes it ASAP, bidder doesn’t pay

• Dispute of ownership – horses stolen from auction pens, now under lock and key at auction pens or kept at different location

• Stolen horses sold at auction – sellers have to sign affidavit or have bill of sale because hauling cards no longer required, voluntary hauling cards are encouraged

• Inspections need to occur before the auction and not at the auction

• Problems with sellers not having required paperwork

• Won’t accept fresh brands unless calves are mothered up or prior approval from inspector
Livestock Theft Prevention

• Be more observant when you are out in your pasture and around areas where animals can be trapped.

• Look at other pickups and trailers on or near your property. If you don’t recognize them or something doesn’t seem right, make a note of the date, time, and their description.

• Count your livestock when you move pastures and keep a record.

• Make a note of weather conditions (e.g. rain, snow).

• Keep your notes (notebook, tally book, etc.) where you can easily find them.

• Vary your routine. If the cows know what time you are going to throw some feed, so do the “bad guys.” Go out on horseback – go look at your property and animals.

• Water lots, enclosures, and corrals should always have two entry/exit points so animals can’t be trapped by closing one gate.

• Remove or lock back gates on enclosures so only you can use them to trap the animals.
Livestock Theft Prevention

• If you find animals trapped on water, and you did not cause that to happen, then be very suspicious -- KNOWN tactic for theft from range.

• Remove tracks (e.g. vehicle, people, and animal) from loading and unloading areas when you are done working so it’s easier to see if someone else is using that facility. Carry a broom on truck or in trailer.

• Treat “Indicia of Ownership” as such – the visor of the pickup is not a place to secure paperwork.

• Brand or identify your animals as soon as practicable.

• Don’t assume anything. If it seems suspicious, report it as soon as possible. Something that happened six months ago is harder to deal with than something that happened within the last day or so.

  • Federal agencies investigate “federal crimes.” Livestock theft is not a federal crime.

  • Report suspicious activity and/or missing animals to: SHERIFF’s OFFICE and/or DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Livestock Theft

Livestock in Arizona is considered real property.

Any Law-Enforcement agency can take a theft report.

The Arizona Department of Agriculture Law-Enforcement officers work with local agencies to combat livestock theft.

We also work with Investigative Associations in the western states and internationally.
# Western States Livestock Investigations Association

## States Represented

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Livestock Health

• Always get a health certificate (Certificate of Veterinary Inspection – CVI) when you import and/or export livestock.

• If you have a transit herd (winter in one state and summer in another state), you still need to comply with the requirements of both states.

• Disease can cause a huge expense and loss.

• Someone who illegally brings livestock into the state could be bringing a disease to their (and your) herd, range, or neighborhood. DON’T TURN A BLIND EYE – IT COULD HURT YOUR POCKET BOOK!

• Our officers and inspectors can’t be every where so if you see something, call us so we can investigate.
Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) – Federal Rule

• USDA’s rule for improving the traceability of U.S. livestock moving interstate became effective March 11, 2013

• Includes cattle, bison, sheep, goats, swine, equine, captive cervids, & poultry

• Animals moving interstate have to be officially ID’ed and accompanied by a CVI or other movement document

• Exceptions: tribal land with its own traceability system, direct movement to a custom slaughter facility, chicks moved from a hatchery, and beef cattle under 18 months of age (unless they are moved interstate for shows, exhibitions, rodeos, or recreational events)

• All animals (unless otherwise specifically provided for) transported or moved into AZ must be accompanied by a CVI

• Always check with the other state for their import/ export requirements
ADT (continued)

- Producers may apply official ID to their own animals
- Metal ear tags are available at authorized tag distributors in AZ
- 5 authorized tagging sites in AZ – Arlington Cattle Co., Marana Stockyards, Westlake Cattle Growers, Arizona Livestock Auction and JBS Five Rivers
- Commuter herd agreement – for cattle moving across state lines between 2 premises under retained ownership for grazing purposes. (none at this time)
  - For up to 1 year, can be renewed annually
  - Has to be approved by both shipping and receiving state health officials
  - AZ requires an AZ registered brand to roam the range
AZ Contact Information

Leatta McLaughlin: 602-542-7186
lmclaughlin@azda.gov

State Veterinarian’s Office: 602-542-4293
chilgen@azda.gov

Dispatch: 602-542-0799, 1-800-294-0305 x3

Self-Inspection: 602-542-6407
selfinspection@azda.gov

Horse Hauling Permit: 602-542-6406

Brands: 602-542-3578