



Market Animal Sale Options & Regulations

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May 5, 2020

The cancellation of many county fairs and junior livestock auctions, due to the novel coronavirus situation, is creating a lot of heartache and uncertainty for junior livestock exhibitors who have invested money and time in their market animals. A question many are asking is: How can I sell my market animal if the fair is closed? Luckily there are options for alternative online auctions and private treaty sales.

Background

The sale of livestock via technology is not a new concept for the commercial livestock industry. In the early 1990's cattlemen across the nation could be found in front of their satellite tvs purchasing a new herd bull or heifer to improve their genetics that was born and raised thousands of miles away on a ranch, sight unseen. Today, millions of head of cattle are marketed annually based on short video clips, animal care programs, and producer statements, then sold via live auction or on an internet based bid platform. Since 2015, there has been a trend across the West for seedstock producers of bulls to sell animals via live auction with only video or pictures, discontinuing the process of putting animals through a traditional auction ring. These emerging marketing techniques and historic methods of selling to your neighbor can provide options during the unprecedented time with cancellation of community fairs.

Alternative Online Auctions

Many fairs are developing online auctions as an alternative to the live junior livestock auctions. CDFA (California Department of Food and Agriculture) has created a list of Standard Operating Procedures for alternative auctions. Contact your local fair to determine if and how they are arranging an online alternative auction. If an alternative online auction is arranged, the fairgrounds may be used as a gathering point for weighing, and veterinary and market readiness checks, but only if the COVID-19 social distancing and gathering requirements can be met and the fairgrounds are not designated for emergency uses. Veterinary and market readiness checks may be done on site, and will help ensure that the animals will be accepted at a slaughter (harvest) facility.

Private Treaty Sales

If you plan to sell your market animal on your own, outside of the normal junior livestock auction or alternative online auction, it is important to understand how you can do this legally. Although it might be a common practice to do a ranch-slaughter at the time and location where the market animal is sold, this is often not a legal way to slaughter the animal. The regulations behind this practice are not well known, so below is a list of legal ways to sell and slaughter a market animal and illegal practices that must be avoided.

*You should not rely upon the material or information presented here as a basis for making any business, legal or any other decisions.

*LEGAL (cattle, sheep, goats, swine)

- The market animal is sold and the buyer transports the animal to his/her own property where the animal is ranch-slaughtered, fed longer or retained for breeding purpose (e.g. ewe or gilt).
- Beef market animals are sold and ranch-slaughtered on the seller's property. There is a limit of five or fewer cattle that can be slaughtered within a calendar month. **See Cattle Specific Requirements note on this page. (FAC § 19020 and 9 CFR § 303.1).
- The market animal is sold and purchased by a family member who owns the same property where the animal was raised and then ranch-slaughtered.
- The market animal is sold and transported by the seller or the buyer to a CDFA-inspected facility where it is slaughtered, and possibly processed (cut and wrapped) for the buyer.
- The market animal is sold and transported to a USDA-inspected (United States Department of Agriculture) facility where it is slaughtered, and possibly processed (cut and wrapped) for the buyer or is sold.
- The market animal is transported to a USDA-inspected facility where it is slaughtered and the carcass is transported to a CDFA-inspected facility where it is processed and the meat is sold only from that facility.



*Image 1:
Steer carcass
evaluation*

Cattle Specific Requirements

****In 2018, a law was passed that provides an exemption allowing up to five head of cattle to be slaughtered on the seller's property in a calendar month.**

****ALL cattle MUST be inspected by the California Bureau of Livestock Identification prior to being sold and/or butchered (FAC § 21051). You can find your local Brand Inspector here**
<https://apps1.cdffa.ca.gov/brandinspector/>

Mobile Butcher

Mobile custom slaughterers licensed by the Department of Food and Agriculture (FAC § 22001.5) to butcher animals on farm and authorized to transport carcass to custom processors. For a list of local mobile butchers visit the CDFA Mobile Slaughter Directory at www.cdffa.ca.gov/AHFSS/Livestock_ID/pdfs/MobileSlaughterDirectory.pdf.

*ILLEGAL (cattle, sheep, goats, swine)

- The market animal is sold and ranch-slaughtered on the seller's property. **See Cattle Specific Requirements note above.
- The market animal is sold and transported to another property, other than the buyer's property, where it is ranch-slaughtered.
- The market animal is ranch-slaughtered and the carcass is transported to a CDFA or USDA-inspected processing facility where the carcass or the cut and wrapped meat is sold.
- The market animal is transported to a CDFA-inspected facility where it is slaughtered, and possibly processed, and the carcass or cut and wrapped meat is sold.

If you are selling live animals to a business that will then re-sell the live animals, carcasses or meat products, it is advisable to check that the buyer is bonded and insured to protect sellers. Bonds are required for meat packers with annual livestock purchases at or above \$500,000.

Legal Uses of Meat

In order for meat or meat products to be sold, the animal must be slaughtered at a USDA-inspected facility. Anytime an animal is slaughtered by any person or facility other than a USDA-inspected facility, the meat enters a “custom exempt” process and must be labeled “NOT FOR SALE.” That label means that under no circumstances can the meat from that animal be sold. This meat must be used exclusively by the owners, members of the owner's household, the owner's employees, and nonpaying guests (FAC § 900.3 and § 908.5).



*Image 2:
Custom exempt
meat image
with label
indicating “Not
for Sale”*

The UC ANR publication [Selling Meat and Meat Products](#) is a free download and is a useful reference and guide in understanding federal and state regulations for livestock slaughter and meat processing. A more comprehensive guide is this [USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service publication](#).

Goat & Sheep Official ID

Sheep and goats sold should have an official Identification (ID) “Scrapie” tag. The eartags must be a device or identification mark approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and provide a unique identification number for each animal. (FAC § 760.6).

Sales by Weight

If you choose to sell your animal by weight, you are required to use a sealed scale, certified by your County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights & Measures (BPC §12501.1). Additionally, a licensed weighmaster is required when the weight is used as the basis for either the purchase or sale of a commodity (animal) (BPC § 12700.)

Drug Residue and Withdraw Regulations

Drugs intended for food production animals should be used in accordance with label instructions. Label instructions include and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved withdrawal period that must be observed before the food animals go to slaughter. The withdrawal period is defined as the time when the animal was last treated with the drug, to when the animal can be slaughtered for food. “The withdrawal period allows for the drug (or parts of the drug) in the edible tissues of the treated animal to get to levels that are at or below the tolerance. It is illegal for dairies, livestock dealers, and other animal producers to sell an animal for food with tissue residues above the set tolerance” (Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act).

Environmental Concerns with on-Farm Butchering

Butchering on-farm can result in offal, or non-consumptive animal parts. When conducting on farm

butchering, maintain distance from property lines and ensure that offal does not enter into any river, creek, pond, reservoir, or stream (HSC § 116975).



*Image 3:
Waterways can
pose an
environmental
concern when
butchering on
farms.*

Lottery or Raffles Prohibition

Holding a raffle (lottery) to sell your market animal violates 4-H policy and is prohibited by individuals under California law.

Public, non-profit agencies, such as the 4-H Youth Development Program (YDP) are not to conduct lotteries, raffles, bingo, and other games of chance. See [Games of Chance and the 4-H YDP FAQ](#) and [Raffles, Lotteries, Gaming and 4-H](#).

Additionally, the use of the 4-H name and emblem are protected under the law and cannot be used to promote raffles or other games of chance (i.e., lotteries) (see 4-H Policy, Chapter 9, VII, H2).

Marketing and Advertising

With the traditional market outlet of county fairs and sales postponed, youth may be exploring alternative options to market their animals. If you are thinking about alternatives such as reaching out to neighbors by phone, sending letters to local businesses, or advertising on social media, be sure to talk with your parents to decide what (if any) information you should share publicly. Providing materials about yourself online and in public can be risky, so your family must determine what (if any) facts you are comfortable with sharing, always keeping your safety in mind. Including pictures or a short video of your animal may help buyers learn about your animal. For families that prefer to market their animal without including personal information (such as your name or photo)

about youth, they may share information about your animal project, how your animal was raised, interesting facts about the species of animal, why this individual animal was chosen, what was learned while raising the animal, how animal projects can make teens and younger children better people, and any goals that the project helped the youth achieve. Make it a story that gives the buyer reasons to support you and your project – even if the information does not include facts that could allow someone to identify who you are.

When you describe the animal, avoid making claims like organic, natural, etc., unless there is a certification to substantiate such claims. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service is the agency responsible for ensuring the truthfulness and accuracy in labeling of meat and poultry products. You can learn more at <https://www.ams.usda.gov/>.

If you have the option to be part of an online auction, help your prospective buyers register online. Check out [this video](#) on how to register to buy animals in an online auction or contact your local UCCE Livestock Advisor for assistance.

Tax Deduction Myth When Purchasing 4-H Project Livestock

A big incentive for youth to raise and sell their 4-H project market animals is to raise money by receiving prices for their animals well above the market price for that species and class of livestock. Some buyers may consider purchasing an animal if there is a tax deductible charitable contribution. However, this can be done only if the money from such a sale is donated to an IRS-recognized non-profit organization for that organization's use. In the case of 4-H project livestock sales, at an auction or private treaty, the sale proceeds go to the owner of the animal and not the 4-H program. These sales cannot be considered a charitable contribution. In California, 4-H is a program within the University of California (UC),

which has non-profit status, and will only provide charitable contribution receipts and acknowledgements for donations made to UC programs and not for funds that pass through UC to another recipient. Please refer to this [4-H Fact Sheet](#) and consult with a tax advisor for guidance on your specific situation.

Regulatory References

Be aware that this document was developed in April 2020 and that regulations can change. Before producing meat or poultry product, review current regulations or consult with someone familiar with meat and poultry regulations.

Federal Regulation cited in this publication are most easily accessed at this web site:

www.ecfr.gov

The California Code can be found at this web site:

<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>