

# ADDENDUM II

## EXHIBIT PROGRAM GUIDELINES FOR FAIR MANAGEMENT AND EXHIBIT STAFF

Fairs and Expositions Branch  
1220 N Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

## Welcome to the Junior Department

### TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR PARENTS OF YOUNGSTERS SHOWING LIVESTOCK

1. Thou shalt not feed, train, and care for the animal for thou art trying to teach the child responsibility.
2. Thou shalt forgive a child for making mistakes in the showing for thou hast made mistakes too!
3. Thou shalt not get mad when thy child forgets items in the showbox for one day thou may forget showbox.
4. Thou shalt help the show management for they are doing a job that thou would not want to do.
5. Thou shalt see that thy child is on time for all show activities for thou would not want to wait on another.
6. Thou shalt make sure thy child has animals entered and registration papers in order by the designated time.
7. Thou shalt teach the child that winning a blue ribbon is a desirable goal but making friends along the way is a more worthy goal.
8. Thou shalt not complain about the judge for it is his opinion that has been sought.
9. Thou shalt remember that livestock projects are teaching projects, not necessarily money-making projects.
10. Thou shalt remember that the livestock project is a family project that shall be enjoyed and supported by the entire family.

Clyde D. Lane, JR  
Extension Specialist  
University of Tennessee

RULES SHOULD ENCOURAGE RATHER THAN DISCOURAGE PARTICIPATION WHILE ENSURING EDUCATIONAL AND EQUITABLE COMPETITION.

STATE RULES ARE ADOPTED TO PROVIDE STATE-WIDE COMPETITION CONSISTENCY. LOCAL RULES MAY BE CREATED BY INDIVIDUAL FAIRS. LOCAL RULES MAY BE MORE STRICT THAN STATE RULES, BUT MAY NOT CONFLICT WITH THEM.

LOCAL RULES SHOULD BE PRINTED IN THE EXHIBITOR HANDBOOK.

1. Local Rules MUST specify protest policy and procedures.
  - a. How and when and with whom protests must be filed.
  - b. Who will hear and determine protests.
  - c. How, when and who will respond to interested parties regarding the decision.
2. Each fair should consider the following items and determine local rules as needed:
  - a. Residency requirements of exhibitors in each department.
  - b. Judging system (American or Danish) to be used in each department or division.
  - c. Dates for receiving entry forms and fees, receiving entries, releasing entries, etc.
  - d. Any additional requirements to the “substitution” rule.
  - e. Length of ownership for specific departments or divisions. NOTE: Local rules may establish longer length of ownership rules than specified in State Rules.
  - f. Specify what is the minimum number of exhibits required to hold a class.
  - g. Fairs may establish award limits that are more strict than State Rules in order to distribute awards further. Example: “One cash award per division” or “entries limited to one per class per exhibitor” or “market animals sold through the junior livestock auction will not receive premium money,” etc.
  - h. Fairs should establish age requirements for junior divisions separate from 4-H, FFA, Grange and Independent exhibitors as specified in State Rules. Fairs should work with local 4-H, FFA, Grange to coordinate consistent age requirements for participation.
  - i. Fairs may require that each animal entered into a group be specified on the entry form.
  - j. Fairs may establish a minimum age limit to be allowed in the show ring for open livestock competition.
  - k. Fairs are encouraged to make a local rule prohibiting the buy-back by exhibitor/seller of animal(s) sold through the junior livestock auction.
  - l. Establish a local rule regarding if the fair will accept and judge “papers pending” livestock exhibits.
  - m. Categories for participation in special small animal and non-livestock divisions for youth under 9 years of age, see VII. Junior Department, Exhibitor Age Requirements, Rule 5.

- n. Establish length of ownership for breeding and feeder animals. See VII. Junior Department, Livestock and Horse Exhibits, Ownership, Rule 1b.
- o. Local rules to specify details for terminal sale. See VIII. Livestock Department, Market Animals, Rule 2.
- p. Determine if post entries in the horse show will accepted and, if so, any penalty to be charged.
- q. Specify description of “age of horse show exhibitor”. See XI. Horse Show Department, Exhibitors, Rule 1.
- r. Determine local requirements for 4-H, FFA, Grange and Independent exhibitors regarding caring for and grooming their animals while at the fair. See VII. Junior Department, Livestock & Horse Exhibits, Other, Rule 1.

INDIVIDUAL FAIRS ARE ENCOURAGED TO DISCUSS ISSUES WITH OTHER FAIRS AND OBTAIN COPIES OF EXHIBITOR HANDBOOKS FROM OTHER FAIRS TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING NECESSARY LOCAL RULES.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION STATEMENT OF EXHIBIT PRINCIPLES**

**THE FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS BRANCH** believes the mission of competitive exhibits at fairs is to ensure the competition is educational, ethical, and equitable. This will be accomplished in a manner representing the highest integrity and standards of all participants.

#### **AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)**

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, exhibitors requesting disability-related accommodations need to contact their respective fair office prior to the fair event.

**UPON SUBMITTAL AND SIGNATURE ON THE ENTRY FORM**, exhibitors, agents, leaders, parents/guardians, acknowledge and agree to the following principles for competition:

1. Exhibitors will comply with State and Local Rules and accept all responsibility for their exhibits.
2. Exhibitors agree to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the fair, the county and the State of California from and against any liability, claim, loss or expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees) arising out of any injury or damage, which is caused by, arises from or is in any way connected with participation in the program or event, excepting only that caused by the sole active negligence of the Fair. The Fair Management shall not be responsible for accidents or losses that may occur to any of the exhibitors or exhibits at the Fair. The exhibitor (or parent or guardian of a minor) is responsible for any injury or damage resulting from the exhibitor's participation in the program or event. This includes any injury to others or to the exhibitor or to the exhibitor's property.

3. Exhibitors must be able to prove their own eligibility and that of their exhibits according to State and Local Rules and acknowledge that misrepresentation of any kind is prohibited.
4. Junior exhibitors are expected to prepare, manage and present their own exhibits.
5. Exhibitors will conduct themselves with sportsmanship; integrity and cooperation with all participants.
6. In the case of animals:
  - a. Exhibitors will exhibit healthy animals and handle them with care; and
  - b. Exhibit them in their unaltered conformation except for common animal husbandry practices, and
  - c. Use all pharmaceuticals, biologics and other chemicals lawfully and with notification to fair management as it specifies.

**IN FULFILLMENT OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES**, the Fairs and Expositions Branch and the Local Fair agrees to the following principles for competition:

1. Fairs will advocate and enforce the printed rules.
2. In the case of rules violations or in practices determined to be unethical and inappropriate with the competitive exhibit program,
  - a. The fair has the right to deny entry or remove any exhibitor or exhibit that is determined ineligible, or whose presentation is deemed not in the best interest of the fair, endangers the public or has violated the rules.
  - b. The fair shall discipline such exhibitors as deemed appropriate; and
  - c. The fair shall submit a written report of such discipline to the appropriate governing body of the Fairs and Expositions Branch, regulatory agency, youth or breed association.
3. Fair staff will conduct themselves with integrity, professionalism and cooperation with all participants.

It is of the utmost importance to the continued integrity of the local fair and to fair industry, as a whole, that directors, managers, department supervisors, staff and any other involved persons remove themselves from the selection of, or fraternization with, judges in departments in which their own minor children are exhibiting. The appearance or assumption of influence over the judging is just as detrimental to fairs and exhibitors as if it were a fact.

Fair must avoid calling upon parents of junior exhibitors to serve as judges, clerks or other official capacities where they have or may appear to have considerable influence over the outcome of judging.

Fairs are encouraged to make a reasonable effort to enforce California Department of Food and Agriculture laws. Fairs have the right to see any described tattoos, tags or documentation to enforce these laws as they see fit.

Combining 4-H, FFA, Grange, and Independent exhibitors. The policy of fairs is to encourage meaningful competition and education. This should be the main consideration when combining any division. When entries in 4-H, FFA, Grange and/or Independent

exhibitors are low, IT IS NOT MANDATORY TO COMBINE CLASSES. If the fair decides to combine competition, great care should be taken in doing so. The combining of too broad a range of weights/ages, etc. could create a situation where competition exists only “on paper.”

Which judged groups of animals to sell in Junior Livestock Auction should be determined which reflects support of the Junior Livestock Auction Committee and the local community. Example: Market Beef are judged Market Ready/Not Market Ready; whereas, veal is judged Group 1, 2 and 3. Local rules may specify only Market Ready, or only specific may sell. See XIII. Judging Standards.

Every market animal exhibitor and parent/guardian must complete the Declaration of Medication form prior to the sale of the animal through the auction. Animals will not be eligible to sell if the form is not signed.

#### Harvesting/Processing Regulations

- a. All animals (beef, sheep, swine, rabbits, poultry, etc.) destined for harvest after the auction should be delivered only to licensed state or federal slaughter plants (California Food & Agriculture Code and Federal Code.)
- b. Harvesting/Processing at **federally licensed plants is mandatory** for livestock purchased from the Junior Livestock Auction when:
  - 1) The carcass is intended for RESALE (including restaurants, retail meat stores, nursing/convalescent homes, fund raisers, etc.).
  - 2) The carcasses of animals are entered into carcass evaluations/contests.

Any person or persons who are found guilty of violating this provision are subject to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or both.

- c. STATE LICENSED PLANTS can only be used for livestock purchased from Junior Livestock Auction when it is for the sole use of the buyer.
- d. SPECIAL EXEMPTION: Poultry and Rabbits are exempt from the above regulations if sold with a “to be harvested by producer” stipulation.
- e. Fairs having difficulties locating or making satisfactory arrangements with licensed slaughtering plants should contact:

California Department of Food and Agriculture  
Meat, Poultry & Eggs Safety Branch  
1220 N Street  
Sacramento, California 95814  
(916) 654-5004

## **CLUB LAMB FUNGUS DISEASE**

See the [fact sheet](#) created by California Department of Food and Agriculture, Animal Health Branch. The disease occurs most commonly in show sheep and is contagious to humans and other animals.

The fact sheet contains specific recommendations for sheep handling, sanitation, surveillance and reduction of stress on the animals. Pre-education of exhibitors is important with all exhibitors, leaders and parents understanding their responsibilities in containing this disease. If club lamb fungus disease is diagnosed in animals at your fair, the animal(s) must be disqualified and removed from the fairgrounds.

## **SPECIAL CATTLE REQUIREMENTS**

The Bureau of Livestock Identification (BLI) is the State's brand registration and inspection program protecting cattle owners in California against loss of animals by theft, straying, or misappropriation. The inspection of cattle is required whenever cattle are sold, or ownership is transferred. There is a required fee of \$1.40 per head.

California Department of Food and Agriculture  
Animal Health and Food Safety Services, Bureau of Livestock Identification  
1220 N Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

To comply with the Beef Checkoff program, the law requires all producers selling cattle or calves, for any reason and regardless of cattle age and sex, to pay \$1 per head to support beef/veal promotion, research and education.

California Beef Council  
P.O. Box 340368  
Sacramento, CA 95834-0368

An additional assessment of \$1 per head shall be paid on each sale of any cattle. This assessment will be used to fund the California Cattle Council in order to provide additional resources to defend and promote cattle production in the state.

California Cattle Council  
1111 16<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **SPECIAL SWINE REQUIREMENTS**

100% Legislative Pork Checkoff Remittance. Federal law requires that \$0.35 per every \$100 of the sale price from hogs sold at auction be deducted from the sales price and sent to the National Pork Board. Remittance instructions and forms may be obtained through:

National Pork Board  
1776 NW 114<sup>th</sup> Street  
Des Moines, IA 50325  
1(800) 456-7675

### **SPECIAL SHEEP REQUIREMENTS**

By federal law, all sheep or lambs of any age, are subject to the national lamb checkoff assessment at the time of every sale. The national lamb checkoff is directed by the American Lamb Board (ALB) and requires that the live weight assessment of \$0.007 per pound and the first handler assessment of \$0.42 per head is deducted. The contributions help fund research, education and promotions designed to build awareness and demand for American Lamb.

**American Lamb Board**  
6300 E. Yale Ave., Suite 110  
Denver, CO 80222

### **LIVESTOCK WEIGHING REQUIREMENTS FOR SALE ANIMALS**

A weighmaster is any person who weighs, measures or counts any commodity and issues a statement or memorandum used as the basis for either purchase or sale of that commodity or charge for service.

1. All scales must be certified annually by the local Division of Measurement Standards before weighing animals for sale.
2. Fairs are not required to have a licensed weighmaster or deputy weighmaster perform the weighing function at the fair. Any fair not using licensed weighmasters should send a notification of exemption letter to:

Division of Measurement Standards  
6790 Florin Perkins Road, Suite 100  
Sacramento, California 95828

If licensed weighmasters are not used, weight tags/slips cannot be represented as “certified” or as “weight certificates.”

3. Fairs that have or have the use of certifiable scales on the grounds, may become licensed weighmasters by application to the California State Division of Measurement Standards. The licenses are annually renewable. There is a fee for the Principal Weighmaster and a lesser fee for each person who is named a deputy. It recommended that at least one deputy weighmaster be named.
  - a. If your fair decides to use licensed weighmasters and deputies, please follow all pertinent rules and regulations. Obtain current regulations contact Division of Measurement Standards at above address.



## 2024 ANIMAL BIRTHDATE LIST

\*Insert date based upon opening date of the fair as published in the Exhibitor's Handbook.

- 1) Four months prior for beef, dairy cattle and swine.
- 2) Three months prior for sheep (use month and year only)
- 3) Two months prior for dairy goats and angora goats.

For example, a fair opening on July 18, 2024 will use March 17, 2024 for beef, dairy cattle and swine; May 17, 2024 for Dairy Goats. When the foregoing rule makes classes inoperative, such as for registered swine at early fairs, the rule will be applied to the last class operative. For sheep, insert the third month prior to the latest month in which your fair operates. For a July fair, insert "April; if the fair continues into August, use "May."

\*\*If October is used, the Yearling birthdate must change to September 2022 through September 2023.

\*\*\* Junior yearling and July/August fall females must have raised a litter of pigs or be in pig to be eligible for entry.

\*\*\*\* Junior and Senior yearling dry can be combined when history or entries indicate.

### HORSES

Weanling	During 2024
Yearling	During 2023
Two Years	During 2022
Three Years	During 2021
Four Years	During or before 2020

### BEEF CATTLE

Junior Calf	Jan. 1, 2024 through _____*
Senior Calf	Sept. 1 through Dec. 21, 2023
Summer Yearling	May 1 through August 31, 2023
Junior Yearling	Jan. 1 through April 30, 2023
Senior Yearling	March 1 through Dec. 31, 2022

### BEEF CATTLE OPTIONAL

Junior Calf	After Jan. 1, 2024
Winter Calf	Nov. 1 through Dec. 31, 2023
Senior Calf	Sept. 1 through Oct. 31, 2023

### DAIRY CATTLE – BULLS

Calf	Sept. 1, 2023 through _____*
Yearling Bull	Sept. 1, 2022 through Aug. 31, 2024

### OPTIONAL – DAIRY BULLS

Junior Calf	March 1, 2024 through _____*
Senior Calf	Sept. 1, 2023 through Feb. 29, 2024
Junior Yearling	March 1, 2023 through Aug. 31, 2023
Senior Yearling	Sept. 1, 2022 through Feb. 29, 2023
Two-Year-Old Bull	Sept. 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022
Aged Bull	Prior to Sept. 1, 2021

### DAIRY FEMALES

Junior Calf	January 1, 2024 through _____*
Senior Calf	Sept. 1, 2023 through Dec. 31, 2023
Junior Yearling	March 1, 2023 through Aug. 31, 2023
Senior Yearling	Sept. 1, 2022 through Feb. 29, 2023
Two Years – Under Three	Sept. 1, 2021 through Aug. 31, 2022
Three Years – Under Four	Sept. 1, 2020 through Aug. 31, 2021
Four Years – Under Five	Sept. 1, 2019 through Aug. 31, 2020
Aged Cow	Prior to Sept. 1, 2019

### DAIRY FEMALES – OPTIONAL

Junior Calf	March 1, 2024 through _____*
Intermediate	Dec. 1, 2023 through Feb. 29, 2024
Senior Calf	Sept. 1, 2023 through Nov. 30, 2023
Summer Yearling	June 1, 2023 through Aug. 31, 2023
Junior Yearling	March 1, 2023 through May 31, 2023
Intermediate Yearling	Dec. 1, 2022 through Feb. 29, 2023
Senior Yearling	Sept. 1, 2022 through Nov. 30, 2022
Junior Two-Year-Old	March 1, 2022 through Aug. 31, 2022
Senior Two-Year-Old	Sept. 1, 2021 through Feb. 29, 2022
Three-Year-Old	Sept. 1, 2020 through Aug. 31, 2021
Four-Year-Old	Sept. 1, 2019 through Aug. 31, 2020
Five and Six-Year-Old	Sept. 1, 2019 through Aug. 31, 2019
Aged Cow	Prior to Sept. 1, 2018
Dry Cow Three Years & Over	Born before Sept. 1, 2020

### SWINE – BOARS

Boar Farrowed	April 2024
Boar Farrowed	March 2024
Boar Farrowed	February 2024
Boar Farrowed	January 2024

### SWINE – FEMALES

Gilt Farrowed	April 2024
Gilt Farrowed	March 2024
Gilt Farrowed	February 2024
Gilt Farrowed	January 2024

Female, Fall  
Female, Junior Yearling

July 1 to Dec. 31, 2023  
Jan. 1 to June 31, 2023

### **SHEEP**

Yearling  
Fall Lamb  
Spring Lamb

Sept. 2022 through Aug. 2023  
Sept. 2023 through Dec. 2023  
Jan 2024 through \_\_\_\_\_\*

### **SHEEP – OPTIONAL FOR DORSETS**

Early Fall  
Late Fall  
Spring

Sept. 1 through October 31, 2023  
Nov. 1 through Dec. 31, 2023  
January 1, 2024 and after

### **SHEEP – OPTIONAL FOR OTHER BREEDS**

Fall Lamb  
Winter Lamb  
Spring Lamb

Sept. through Dec. 2023  
Jan. through Feb. 15, 2024  
Feb. 16, 2024 and after

### **DAIRY GOATS – FEMALES**

Junior Kid  
Intermediate Kid  
Senior Kid  
Junior Yearling  
Senior Yearling  
Yearling Milker  
Two Years – Under Three  
Three Years – Under Four  
Four Years – Under Five  
Five Years and Over

April 16, 2024 through \_\_\_\_\_\*  
March 1 through April 15, 2024  
Jan. 1 through Feb. 29, 2024  
July 1 through Dec. 31, 2023  
Jan. 1 through June 30, 2023  
Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2023  
Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2022  
Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2021  
Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2020  
Prior to Jan 1, 2019 or later

### **ANGORA GOATS – BUCKS**

Kid  
Yearling  
2023

Dec.1, 2024 through June 1, 2024  
Dec. 1, 2022 through Nov. 30,

### **ANGORA GOATS – DOES**

Kid  
Yearling  
Aged

Dec. 1, 2023 through June 1, 2024  
Dec. 1, 2022 through Nov. 30, 2023  
Prior to December 1, 2022

### **CHEVON: MARKET GOATS**

Suggest no more than seven months old at fair. Fairs may set minimum-maximum weight.

### **POULTRY – CHICKENS**

Hen  
Pullet

One year or older  
Less than one year

Cock	One year or older
Cockerel	Less than one year
Meat Chickens: Suggest not over 12 weeks of age.	Three pounds or more.

### **POULTRY – TURKEYS**

Old Hen	One year or older
Young Hen	Less than one year
Old Tom	One year or older
Young Tom	Less than one year
Market Hen: Suggest not over 14 weeks of age; 14 – 16 lbs.	
Market Tom: Suggest 17 – 19 weeks of age; 25 – 32 lbs.	

### **POULTRY – DUCKS**

Old Duck (female)	One year or older
Young Duck (female)	Less than one year
Old Drake (male)	One year or older
Young Drake (male)	Less than one year
Market Duck: Suggest not over six months; three pounds and up	

### **POULTRY – GEESE**

Old Goose (female)	One year or older
Young Goose (female)	Less than one year
Old Gander (male)	One year or older
Young Gander (male)	Less than one year
Meat Goose: Suggest not over six months; five pounds and up.	

### **PIGEONS**

Old Cock	One year or older
Young Cock	Less than one year
Old Hen	One year or older
Young Hen	Less than one year
Meat Pigeons: Suggest not over six months; one pound and up.	

### **RABBITS – LIGHTWEIGHT**

ENGLISH/FRENCH ANGORA, DUTCH, HIMALAYAN, HOLLAND LOP, MINI LOP,  
NETHERLAND DWARF, MINI REX, REX, SILVER MARTIN

Senior Buck	Six months and older
Junior Buck	Under six months
Senior Doe	Six months and older
Junior Doe	Under six months

### **RABBITS – HEAVYWEIGHT**

CALIFORNIAN, ENGLISH LOP, FRENCH LOP, NEW ZEALAND, SATIN, FLEMISH GIANT

Senior Buck	Eight months and older
Intermediate Buck	Six – Eight months of age
Junior Buck	Under six months
Senior Doe	Eight months and older
Intermediate Doe	Six – Eight months of age
Junior Doe	Under eight months
Meat Rabbit: Suggest not over 70 days; 3.5 pounds and up	

**CAVIES (GUINEA PIGS)**

Senior Boar and Sow	Over six months and over 30 oz
Intermediate Boar and Sow	Four - Six months; 22 – 30 ounces
Junior Boar and Sow	Up to four months; under 22 oz

**RIBBON COLOR LIST**

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF RIBBON COLOR IS PROVIDED ONLY AS A REFERENCE AND NOT AS A REQUIREMENT FOR USE.

FAIRS AND LIVESTOCK SHOWS

AMERICAN HORSE SHOW

ASSOCIATION

Champion	Purple	Blue, Red, Yellow
Reserve Champion	Lavender	Red, Yellow, White
1 <sup>st</sup>	Blue	Blue
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Red	Red
3 <sup>rd</sup>	White	Yellow
4 <sup>th</sup>	Pink	White
5 <sup>th</sup>	Yellow	Pink
6 <sup>th</sup>	Green	Green
7 <sup>th</sup>	Lt. Green	Purple
8 <sup>th</sup>	Brown	Brown
9 <sup>th</sup>	Gray	Gray
10 <sup>th</sup>	Lt. Blue	Lt. Blue
Honorable Mention	Lt. Blue or Purple	Green or next place color
Best of Breed	Purple	---
Best of Show	Purple	---