

Requirements for Transportation of Livestock

Cattle — For Identification Purposes

Brand Inspection Certificate, Saleyard Outbilling, or Transportation Certificate. See “Documents Required for Transportation” section of this handbook.

Cattle — For Health Purposes

If originating from another state, a Health Certificate or Pasture Permit.

Horses — For Identification Purposes

No documents needed for travel within the state.

Horses — For Health Purposes

If originating from another state, a Health Certificate or 6 month Passport.

Brand Inspection Required Prior to Entering State

A Brand Inspection Certificate should accompany all loads from states requiring a brand inspection.

Health Inspection Certificates may be required for some loads entering Oregon. This certificate, when required, will identify loads from non-brand inspection states.

National Uniform Tag Code (prefix number) appears on all Animal Health related forms, eartags, and backtags.

National Uniform Tag Code #	State	Brand Inspection ?	National Uniform Tag Code #	State	Brand Inspection ?
	Alberta	Yes	43	Missouri	
64	Alabama		81	Montana	Yes
96	Alaska		47	Nebraska	Yes
86	Arizona	Yes	88	Nevada	Yes
71	Arkansas		12	New Hampshire	
	British Columbia	Yes	22	New Jersey	
93	California	Yes	85	New Mexico	Yes
84	Colorado	Yes	21	New York	
16	Connecticut		55	North Carolina	
50	Delaware		45	North Dakota	Yes
58	Florida		31	Ohio	
57	Georgia		73	Oklahoma	
95	Hawaii		92	Oregon	Yes
82	Idaho	Yes	23	Pennsylvania	
33	Illinois		15	Rhode Island	
32	Indiana			Saskatchewan	Yes
42	Iowa		56	South Carolina	
48	Kansas	Upon Request	46	South Dakota	Yes
61	Kentucky		63	Tennessee	
72	Louisiana		74	Texas	
11	Maine		87	Utah	Yes
51	Maryland		13	Vermont	
14	Massachusetts		52	Virginia	
34	Michigan		91	Washington	Yes
41	Minnesota		54	West Virginia	
65	Mississippi		35	Wisconsin	
			83	Wyoming	Yes

Completing the Livestock Transportation Report

Highway number or name and county where stop is being conducted.

Include truck and trailer license numbers.

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Animal Health and Identification Division
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532
(503) 836-4681

Cattle
 Horses

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION REPORT

DATE:		TIME:	
LOCATION / COUNTY:			
VEHICLE LICENSE NO:		STATE:	
CARRIER NAME:			
DRIVER:			
DRIVER'S LICENSE NO:			
ORIGIN OF LIVESTOCK			
LOADED AT:			
SHIPPER / OWNER:		PHONE ()	
ADDRESS:			
DESTINATION OF LIVESTOCK			
TO BE UNLOADED AT:			
RECEIVER:		PHONE ()	
ADDRESS:			
PAPERWORK			
TRANSPORTATION CERTIFICATE	DATE		
BRAND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE	DATE	NO.	STATE
LIVESTOCK AUCTION YARD	NAME		STATE
OUTBILLING INVOICE	DATE	NO.	
LIVESTOCK AUCTION YARD	NAME		STATE
OUTBILLING INVOICE	DATE	NO.	
HEALTH CERTIFICATE	DATE	NO.	STATE
This is to certify that I am in legal possession of the livestock being transported.			
SIGNATURE:		PHONE ()	
ADDRESS:			
CITATION ISSUED?:	NO	YES	NUMBER:
OFFICER AGENCY:			
OFFICER SIGNATURE:		BADGE NO:	
NO. OF HEAD / BRANDS & LOCATIONS / COMMENTS:			

FORM 3012 REV 11/00 ORIGINAL - SALEM YELLOW - DRIVER PINK - OFFICER

VERY IMPORTANT!
Is the location of the stop consistent with origin and destination points?

The location where cattle were loaded for shipment (origin).

Phone numbers helpful for follow-up.

The location where the cattle will be unloaded (destination).

Check dates on paperwork. Are they current?

Include City or Town.

Illegible signature? Print YOUR name also.

Also list sexes and colors of livestock and any comments.

Violations/Citable Offenses for Livestock

The following statutes are enforceable by all law enforcement officers.

Livestock Transportation and Brand Use Violations

ORS 604.061 Transportation certificate.

- (1) Cattle transported from the premises of the owner or person in lawful possession to another place in this state shall be accompanied by a Transportation Certificate.

ORS 604.071 Brand inspection and transportation violations.

- (1) Purchase, sell, handle or transport hides or livestock in violation of ORS 604.005 to 604.071, 604.640, 604.650 and 604.670 or the administrative rules promulgated thereunder;
- (2) While marking livestock on the ear, either cut, mark or remove more than one-half of the ear;
- (3) Except for the normal sheepshearing process, cut, burn or otherwise obliterate or disfigure the brand, earmark, dewlap or other distinguishing characteristics upon hides or livestock;
- (4) Purchase, sell or hold for sale any hides or livestock in the condition described in subsection (3) of this section;
- (5) As a custom slaughterer, fail to identify livestock hides and the persons from whom they were obtained;
- (6) Use a recorded brand or similar design on livestock unless the person is the current recorded holder thereof, or use a brand recorded in another state, except in accordance with rules adopted by the State Department of Agriculture;
- (7) Transport livestock out of this state without a brand inspection certificate having been issued to the person presenting the livestock for transport, or fail to have a document identifying each load of livestock as a part of the livestock described on the brand inspection certificate accompanying each load, or fail to deliver the brand inspection certificate to the livestock consignee upon reaching the intended destination;
- (8) Refuse to permit the department to inspect hides or livestock, or refuse to permit hides or livestock to be sheared or otherwise handled so as to enable the department to determine the brands thereon; or
- (9) Knowingly make or issue any false, misleading or incomplete certificate, affidavit, application, proof of claim, document of title or other written instrument required or allowed under the provisions of ORS 604.005 to 604.071, 604.640, 604.650 and 604.670. [1981 c.248 s.14; 1987 c.164 s.1]

ORS 604.992 Penalties.

- (1) Violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or the administrative rules or orders promulgated thereunder, is a Class B misdemeanor.
- (2) Notwithstanding ORS 14.030 to 14.080, an action for violation of brand inspection requirements may be commenced and tried in either the county where the livestock movement originated or the county where the livestock movement terminated. [1967 c.129 s.18; 1981 c.248 s.15]

Livestock at Large

Livestock districts.

Oregon Revised Chapter 607 defines:

- “Livestock District” as an area wherein it is unlawful for livestock or a class of livestock to run at large.
- “Open Range” as an area wherein livestock may lawfully be permitted to run at large.
- “Livestock” as animals of the bovine species, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats and swine. Swine raised as companion animals (i.e., pot bellied pigs) are excluded.

Open and closed range areas for each county are filed with the County Clerk, with copies sent to the Department of Agriculture.

ORS 607.045 Livestock at large in livestock districts.

- (1) No person owning or having the custody, possession or control of an animal of a class of livestock shall permit the animal to run at large or to be herded, pastured or to go upon the land of another in a livestock district in which it is unlawful for such class of livestock to be permitted to run at large.
- (2) This section is not intended to prohibit a person from driving livestock along a public road.
- (3) Justice and circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction of actions for the prosecution of violations of this section. [Amended by 1957 c.604 s.16]

ORS 607.261 Male stock running at large on open range.

- (1) No person shall turn upon, or allow to run upon, the open range, any bull other than a purebred bull of a recognized beef breed. The State Department of Agriculture shall by regulation define, “purebred bull of a recognized beef breed.” No person shall turn upon, or allow to run upon, the open range, any female breeding cattle unless the person turns out with such female breeding cattle one purebred bull of a recognized beef breed for every 25 females or fraction thereof of 10 or over.
- (2) No owner of any stallion or jackass, of the age of 18 months or more, shall permit it to run upon the open range during the period April 1 to October 31 of each year. No owner of any ram shall permit it to run at large upon the open range during the period July 1 to October 31 of each year. [1957 c.604 s.18]

ORS 607.311 Taking up estray prohibited without giving notice.

- (1) A person who finds an estray upon the premises of the person or premises of which the person has lawful possession or control may take up the estray.
- (2) No person shall knowingly take up or retain possession, custody or control of an estray without giving the notice required by ORS 607.313. [1953 c.367 s.9; 1975 c.65 s.3]

ORS 607.365 Driving domestic animals from range.

- (1) No person, who is not the owner of such animal, shall take or drive, cause to be taken or driven, or assist in driving or taking away any horse, gelding, mare, foal, mule, ass, jenny, bull, cow, heifer, steer, calf, sheep, hog or any other domestic animal from the range or place where it is lawfully grazing, pasturing or ranging, or in the habit of ranging, or where it has been herded or placed by the owner thereof, for a distance of more than 10 miles from such place.

- (2) Persons violating this section shall be liable to the owner of such animal for all damages sustained by reason of such driving or taking away of such domestic animal.
- (3) All fines collected for violations of this section shall be paid over to the county treasurer of the county in which the offense was committed, and used for the support of common schools within such county. [Formerly 606.210]

ORS 607.992 Penalties. Violation of any provision of this chapter is a misdemeanor. [1967 c.113 s.3 (enacted in lieu of 607.990)]

Theft of Livestock Animals

ORS 164.055 Theft in the first degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of theft in the first degree if, by other than extortion, the person commits theft as defined in ORS 164.015 and:

(e) The subject of the theft is a livestock animal, a companion animal or a wild animal removed from habitat or born of a wild animal removed from habitat, pursuant to ORS 497.308 (2) (c).

(2) (d) “Livestock animal” means a ratite, psittacine, horse, gelding, mare, stallion, colt, mule, ass, jenny, bull, steer, cow, calf, goat, sheep, lamb, llama, pig or hog.

ORS 164 Penalties Theft in the first degree is a Class C felony. [1971 c.743 s.125; 1973 c.405 s.1; 1983 c.740 s.32; 1987 c.907 s.4; 1991 c.837 s.9; 1993 c.252 s.5; 1993 c.680 s.20]

Unauthorized Use of a Livestock Animal

ORS 167.385 Unauthorized use of livestock animal.

(1) A person commits the crime of unauthorized use of a livestock animal when the person knowingly:

(a) Takes, appropriates, obtains or withholds a livestock animal from the owner thereof or derives benefit from a livestock animal without the consent of the owner of the animal; or

(b) Takes or holds a livestock animal and thereby obtains the use of the animal to breed, bear or raise offspring without the consent of the owner of the animal.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, offspring born to a female livestock animal or hatched from the egg of a female livestock animal belong to the owner of the female livestock animal until the owner transfers ownership of the offspring.

(3) As used in this section, livestock animal, has the same meaning given that term in ORS 164.055.

ORS 167 Penalties Unauthorized use of a livestock animal is a Class A misdemeanor. In addition to any criminal sanctions, if a defendant is convicted of the crime of unauthorized use of a livestock animal under this section, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution to the owner of the animal. [1993 c.252 s.1]

Documents Required for Transportation

All transportation of cattle must have paperwork or documents to accompany the load. They may include one or more of the following:

1. Brand Inspection Certificate (numbered form, starting with a “C”) Good for eight days.
2. Supplemental Brand Inspection Certificate (numbered by brand inspector using master brand inspection certificate number) Good for as long as stated.
3. Memorandum Brand Inspection Certificate (numbered form) completed by brand inspector at point-of-origin inspection, typically issued at a public sale.
4. Self Inspection Form also known as “E” slip (numbered form)—a state issued form completed by the owner or agent for the change of ownership of one head of cattle within the state.
5. Saleyard Outbilling (press numbered or computer generated statement number)—issued at the saleyard and may be stamped (in red) by the brand inspector.
6. Annual Cattle Certificate (numbered form) completed by brand inspector at point-of-origin inspection.
7. Special Feedlot Shipment Certificate (numbered form) signed by brand inspector at point-of-origin.
8. Custom Slaughterer’s Report (completed by owner/agent). Slaughtered animal being removed from owner's premises for additional processing or hide being transported to a central location for inspection by a brand inspector.
9. Transportation Certificate (completed by owner/agent). A Transportation Certificate is a state approved form and is usually completed by the owner or agent for the shipment. It is required at times when cattle are being transported on a public road within the state of Oregon only, unless they have an inspection form. Pursuant to ORS 604.061, the form shall be used and contains all of the following:
 - The name and address of the **buyer or consignee** (or both, when used as a bill of sale to be followed by an inspection within 48 hours).
 - The name and address of the **owner or consignor**, or both.
 - The date of transport.
 - The loading point.
 - The destination.
 - The number and description of the animals including their brands, if any.
 - The name of the transporter or carrier and the license number of the vehicle used to transport the animals.
 - The signature of the owner or his authorized agent.

No Transportation Certificate is needed for Oregon horses to travel within the state. It is recommended all owners carry proof of ownership when travelling. Out of state horses may have a brand inspection document.

10. Annual Horse Inspection (numbered form) completed by brand inspector at point-of-origin inspection, when horse leaves the state.
11. Lifetime Horse Certificate. A yellow or blue laminated card that is valid for intrastate travel as long as the same person owns the animal.
12. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) or “Health Certificate” (numbered form). Cattle and horses entering Oregon from a state with or without a brand inspection program may be accompanied by a “Health Certificate” completed by licensed veterinarian. See list of states requiring brand inspection.
13. Horse Passport - 6 mo. C.V.I. Health purposes only, not proof of ownership. Brand inspection may still be required.