



Fairs and livestock exhibitions are vital community events that bring people together, support youth programs, and strengthen Oregon's agricultural heritage. Because these gatherings also create opportunities for disease to spread among animals and between animals and humans, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has established regulations requiring all livestock exhibitions to follow basic disease prevention and recordkeeping practices to help protect both the industry and the communities these events serve.

1. Exhibitions must be registered

Each exhibition where animals owned by two or more people are brought together for competition or public display must register with the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) at least 20 days prior to the exhibition. Registration is free and simply lets ODA know that the exhibition is happening.

2. Keep Records of Animals and Exhibitors

Exhibition organizers are responsible for maintaining records of all animals present at the exhibition. These records include animal identification, the exhibitor's contact information, and the physical address from which the animal originated immediately prior to the exhibition. Animals originating from outside of Oregon are also required to present a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). Records must be kept for 90 days after the exhibition and must be made available to ODA in the event of a disease outbreak.

3. Work with a Veterinarian

Each exhibition must work with at least one veterinarian who is involved in the planning of the event. During the exhibition, at least one designated veterinarian must be available to provide veterinary care if necessary but does not need to be present at the exhibition unless needed.

4. Provide an Isolation Area and have a Plan to Use It

Exhibition organizers must provide a designated isolation area for livestock showing signs of disease. The area must be away from other livestock, with limited access to authorized personnel only.

5. Follow Disease-Specific Requirements

Influenza susceptible animals (poultry, waterfowl, dairy cattle, and swine) must be housed separately and not share space with other influenza susceptible species. Lactating dairy cattle must be milked in areas inaccessible to the public, or with a 10-foot barrier. Waterfowl cannot be given open containers of water, except for drinking, and containers must be small enough to prevent entry.

6. Promote Good Hygiene at Exhibitions Open to the Public

Organizers of exhibitions open to the public must provide accessible hand-washing stations near livestock areas and post signs warning visitors about potential illness from animals, especially for vulnerable groups.

7. Follow Official Identification Requirements (Starting January 1, 2027)

Starting January 1, 2027, sheep, goats, cattle, and swine present at exhibitions must have official identification.