

Kentucky Livestock Care Standards Commission

AGENDA

October 11, 2011

1:00 PM

- Welcome
- Roll Call
- Approval of Minutes
- Presentation of revised drafts
- Discussion of timelines and future meeting dates
- Old Business
- New Business
- Adjournment

Livestock Care Standards Commission

Confidential Draft- not to be circulated 8/10/2011 Edited 9/1/11

Section 1. Definitions

1. "Ambulatory disabled" means being capable of walking, but with a physical impairment that severely limits or threatens the ability to walk.
2. "Distress" means a condition that occurs when livestock or poultry are injured, sick, or in pain.
3. "Euthanasia" means the act of putting an animal to death in a humane manner by methods specified as acceptable for that species in the 2007 report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia.
4. "Housing" means a physical enclosure or location which is occupied by livestock or poultry.
6. "Humane" means the manner of care and handling of livestock and poultry that seeks to minimize distress through utilization of the standards established by this chapter.
7. "Livestock handling" means the moving or restraining of livestock or poultry for management practices, relocating, loading, or unloading.
8. "Management practices" means procedures in livestock and poultry production to maintain or improve animal health, comfort, safety, or product acceptability.
9. "Non-ambulatory disabled" means being unable to rise from a recumbent position or being unable to walk.
10. "Pain" is an unpleasant physical sensation occurring in varying degrees of severity as a consequence of injury, disease or from a medical or management procedure.
11. "Responsible Party" means a person of legal age who is the owner of the livestock or poultry or a person who has current responsibility or custody of the livestock
12. "Veal" is a young bovine harvested at or under 750 pounds, and fed for the purpose of veal meat production of the following types:
 - a) "Special fed veal" is fed a milk-based liquid diet throughout the feeding period;
 - b) "Grain fed veal" is raised on a feed program beginning with a milk-based diet that may subsequently include hay, pasture or other processed feeds; and

c) “Bob veal” is fed a milk-based liquid diet and generally harvested at less than three weeks of age weighing less than 150 pounds.

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13. “Veterinarian-client-patient relationship” pursuant KRS 321.185 means

(a) The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making judgments regarding the health of the animal and the need for veterinary treatment, and the client, whether owner or other caretaker, has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian;

(b) There is sufficient knowledge of the animal by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal. This means that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal by virtue of an examination of the animal or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal is kept; and

(c) The practicing veterinarian is readily available or shall provide medical service for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy. A new regimen of therapy shall be contingent only upon cooperation of the client and availability of the subject animal.

Section 2. General provisions

Failure to comply with the standards of care provided in this regulation may constitute abuse or neglect. When considering animal abuse on the first investigative visit the following shall consider stage of production, age of the animal, disease, stage of disease, weather conditions in determining abuse or neglect has occurred in violation of KRS 525.130.

Exemptions

No statement within this regulation shall limit or prevent a veterinarian or person under the supervision of a veterinarian from providing necessary care for the animal.

The provisions of this article do not apply to the care of livestock and poultry used by an on farm research facility that is regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Animal Welfare Act.

Feed and Water (Level of nutrition)

Livestock and poultry shall receive feed and water of sufficient quantity and quality on a regular basis so as to ensure growth or maintenance of normal body condition appropriate for age, use and stage of production.

A. Reasonable efforts shall be made to provide colostrum or colostrum replacement within first 24 hours to newborns.

B. If not provided unlimited access, veal calves shall be fed two or more times per day following a regular routine. The owner or owner’s designee on all farms that house veal

calves shall have access to hot water for the purpose of sanitation and mixing milk-based liquid diet or milk replacer.

C. Feed and water may be temporarily withheld by an owner or owner's designee for the following reasons:

- (1) specific management practices according to the farm's operational procedures.
- (2) In an emergency situation such as extreme weather condition or loss of utilities.

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Health

A. Practices and procedures reasonable to health or medical treatment of livestock shall be performed promptly and in humane manner.

(1) Use of pharmaceuticals and biologicals shall be authorized. Medication shall be used in accordance with label directions or as directed by a licensed veterinarian.

(2) Prescription and extra-label medications may be administered by an owner or owner's designee as directed by a licensed veterinarian with a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

B. Livestock and poultry shall be regularly inspected by an owner or owner's designee.

C. Dead livestock and poultry shall be disposed of pursuant to KRS 257.160

Livestock handling and transport

A. Facilities and equipment shall be utilized so as to minimize distress.

B. When restraint of livestock or poultry is required, it shall be minimal in degree and duration, and it shall reasonably minimize distress:

1. Livestock or poultry shall be under the supervision of an owner or owner's designee while restrained.

2. Livestock or poultry shall only be restrained as long as necessary to perform the required management practice.

3. Livestock handling shall be minimized during periods of extreme heat or cold.

C. F. When using handling, sorting or other devices to move livestock or for initial diagnostic evaluation, the devices shall be used humanely.

Battery prods may be used humanely for diagnostics or animal movement when deemed necessary.

D. The owner or owner's designee shall advise personnel in appropriate methods of handling livestock and poultry.

E. Livestock housing, handling facilities and equipment shall be designed and maintained so as to minimize bruising and injury.

H. Handling of livestock and poultry during loading, unloading for or from transport shall be done in humane manner.

- L. Ramps, chutes and other means of conveyance used for loading livestock shall be constructed to minimize distress.
- I. Livestock and poultry shall be able to stand or rest in a single layer once loaded for transport.
- J. The responsible party shall determine the fitness of livestock for loading, transport and load density. The density of a load shall be determined by the need to minimize potential for injury and shall allow fallen animals to rise.
- K. Handling of livestock during loading, unloading and transport shall be done humanely.
- M. Livestock, excluding poultry, alpacas, llamas, and equines, shall be able to stand in their natural position without touching the top of the transport conveyance.

Handling of Disabled Livestock

- A. The responsible party for ambulatory disabled, non-ambulatory disabled, or distressed livestock shall provide appropriate protection from other livestock, predators and weather extremes as required by the condition of the animal.
- B. Ambulatory disabled, non-ambulatory disabled or distressed livestock shall have appropriate access to water, and if maintained longer than 24 hours, access to feed
- C. Handling and moving of ambulatory disabled, non-ambulatory disabled, or distressed animals shall be done in a humane manner
- D. Non-ambulatory disabled livestock shall not be loaded for transport to a non-terminal market or a collection facility.
- E. Livestock and poultry in severe distress with an irreversible condition shall be euthanized in a humane manner.

Preparing animals for exhibition

- A. Training and fitting of livestock or poultry for exhibition shall be performed in a humane manner
 - 1. Haltered, tethered or restrained livestock or poultry shall be under the supervision of an owner or owner's designee.
 - 2. Livestock for exhibition shall not be tampered with pursuant to KRS 246.420

Euthanasia

Euthanasia of livestock and poultry shall be performed using the approved methods pursuant to 2007 report of AVMA Panel on Euthanasia.

Bio security

Establishment of bio-security protocols and limitation of public access to farm shall be authorized to the responsible party.

Use of animals, devices and or fencing for predator control shall be authorized.

Housing

Reasonable efforts shall be taken to provide the following:

- A. Livestock and poultry housing shall provide a safe and supportive environment that promotes health and welfare of the animals.
- B. Livestock and poultry may be raised in environmentally controlled, semi-confined facilities, and outdoor lots or pastures.
- C. Livestock shall be monitored regularly for evidence of disease, injury and parasites and corrective measures shall be taken when evidence is found.
- D. Shelter for outdoor housing may be from natural sources or man made. Livestock or poultry may choose to stay outdoors when shelter is available.
- E. Individual or group housing during gestation, lactation, production or growing phases shall be authorized. Housing may include, but not be limited to stanchions, free stalls, stalls, crates, paddocks, tethers, hutches, conventional cages, enriched cages, aviaries, free roaming, free ranging, pens, lots and pastures.
- F. Separation of individual animals shall be authorized.
- G. Indoor stocking densities shall allow animals to stand or rest in a single layer
- J. Permanent or temporary (electric) fencing shall support livestock safety. Fences shall be inspected regularly and shall adequately contain livestock to prevent escape, particularly onto roadways. Fencing specifications may vary according to disposition, number of livestock, and size of pasture.
- K. Natural or artificial lighting shall be provided as reasonably needed

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Beef and Bison

1) "Beef Quality Assurance" means steps taken by the responsible party to insure safe, wholesome and high quality products.

Feed and Water.

All newborn calves must be offered colostrum, or a colostrum replacement within the first 24 hours of life.

Management.

(A) The following livestock management procedures are acceptable and, if performed, must be performed in a humane manner:

1. Castration
2. Disbudding

3. Dehorning
4. Identification
5. Hoof trimming
6. Supernumerary teat removal
7. Tail docking
8. Artificial insemination/ embryo transfer
9. Navel dipping

(B) All housing systems must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Must provide a clean and safe environment that promotes the health, welfare and performance of beef cattle at all stages of their lives;
- (2) Must provide access to facilities or natural features that provide reasonable protection from adverse weather conditions and predators;
- (3) Enclosures, including fencing, must be designed and maintained so as to minimize bruising and injury and provide safety for humans and other animals;
- (4) During calving, there must be sufficient space to enable cows to separate themselves from other animals; and,
- (5) Light intensity must be adequate for observation during inspection.

(C) Indoor housing systems must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Have a stocking density that allows for all cattle to easily lie down at the same time in a normal resting posture and be able to easily stand back up at all stages of production, and in addition all animals must be able to access feed and water without excessive competition;
- (2) Housing must be designed and maintained in a manner which:
 - (a) Seeks to minimize the effects of adverse weather; and,
 - (b) Provides ventilation to reduce concentrations of ammonia and dust;
- (3) Feeding, watering areas and alleys must be cleaned on a regular basis so as to be free of continual standing water and excess manure that may compromise the animal's health and safety;
- (4) If bedded pack is used, it must be bedded regularly;
- (5) Alleys must be designed and maintained so as to minimize the potential for injury and bruising; and,

- (6) If tie stalls are used, the animals must be provided with the opportunity for exercise, weather permitting.

(D) Outdoor housing systems must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Must seek to minimize prolonged exposure to adverse environmental conditions that compromise the animal's health and safety;
- (2) If open lots are used, they must be maintained to promote proper drainage away from resting areas and feed and water; and
- (3) During prolonged periods of wetness, mud must not cause cattle difficulty in accessing feed and water.

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Euthanasia

Euthanasia of livestock and poultry shall be performed using the approved methods pursuant of 2007 AVMA guidelines on euthanasia.

Ambulatory and non ambulatory care

Ambulatory and non-ambulatory disabled cattle must be provided with feed and water and handled humanely. Disabled animals should not be dragged, but may be rolled onto a sled or into a tractor bucket and moved to a safe location for observation, treatment and care. Cattle unable to sit up unaided exhibit no response to treatment and refuse to eat or drink should be humanely euthanized within 24-36 hours of initial onset.

Veal

Definitions

- 1) "Veal" is a young bovine sold for slaughter at or under 750 pounds, and raised for the purpose of veal meat production including:
 - a) "Special fed veal" is fed a milk-based liquid diet throughout the feeding period;
 - b) "Grain fed veal" is raised on a feed program beginning with a milk-based diet and may include hay, pasture or other processed feeds; and
 - c) "Bob veal" is fed a milk-based liquid diet and generally marketed at less than three weeks of age weighing less than 150 pounds.

Feed and Water

If not provided unlimited access, veal calves must be fed two or more times per day following a regular routine.

The responsible party on all farms that house veal calves must have access to hot water for the purpose of sanitation and mixing milk-based liquid diet or milk replacer.

Management

- A. See general provisions section
- B. Group pens and individual pens for veal calves are authorized so long as the pens allow for air circulation, lighting, allow socialization between veal calves, allow the calves to stand without impediment, rest in normal postures, groom and eat.
- C. Veal calves may be tethered and may be isolated.