



REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT Livestock Care Standards – Five Year Rule Review

The rules in this package have been reviewed pursuant to Chapter 119 of the Revised Code and are being proposed as follows. **The comment period will remain open through April 7, 2017.** Comments may be emailed to ecomments@agri.ohio.gov or mailed to Legal Section, Ohio Department of Agriculture, 8995 E. Main St., Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.

The comprehensive livestock care standards housed in division 901:12 of the Ohio Administrative Code are meant to be practical for livestock producers of all sizes, scales and production methods and assure better livestock care. In addition, the rules support state's overarching goals of promoting safe and affordable food, and helping to prevent the outbreak of both animal and human diseases.

The rules in division 901:12 of the Administrative Code are up for five year rule review. The rules have been reviewed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture ("Department"), the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board ("OLCSB"), and the regulated community. The rules are being submitted as requiring no changes.

Chapter 901:12-1 of the Administrative Code outlines the humane euthanasia standards for livestock in the state of Ohio. Euthanasia must be performed when the likelihood for recovery of the animal is poor and the condition of the animal cannot be effectively relieved by the best species management and medically appropriate procedures. The rules more specifically are outlined below:

OAC 901:12-1-01 sets forth the definitions and general considerations that are used in the Chapter.

OAC 901:12-1-02 outlines the acceptable inhalant euthanasia agents.

OAC 901:12-1-03 states that all injectable euthanasia agents must be used by or under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian.

OAC 901:12-1-04 sets out the physical methods of euthanasia permitted under the chapter.

OAC 901:12-1-05 outlines specific euthanasia methods for specific species.

OAC 901:12-1-06 states that persons responsible for the violation of this chapter are subject to the civil penalties outlined in OAC 901:12-2-01.

Chapter 901:12-2 of the Administrative Code outlines the civil penalties for violations to Division 901:12 of the Administrative Code.

Chapter 901:12-3 of the Administrative Code – General Requirements



OAC 901:12-3-01 sets forth the definitions that are used in Division 901:12.

OAC 901:12-3-02 states that all livestock must receive feed and water of sufficient quantity and quality to help ensure maintenance of normal body condition and/or growth.

OAC 901:12-3-03 outlines the general management practices for the handling of livestock.

OAC 901:12-3-04 states that the euthanasia of livestock must be performed pursuant to Chapter **901:12-1** of the Administrative Code.

OAC 901:12-3-05 outlines requirements as they relate to the health of all livestock. This includes obtaining medication from a licensed veterinarian for which the livestock owner has a veterinary-client-patient relationship.

OAC 901:12-3-06 outlines the requirements for the transportation of livestock.

OAC 901:12-3-07 states that nothing in Division 901:12 of the Administrative Code shall be construed to prevent a licensed veterinarian from meeting the standards found in Chapter 4741 of the Revised Code.

OAC 901:12-3-08 states that persons responsible for the violation of this chapter are subject to the civil penalties outlined in **OAC 901:12-2-01**.

Chapter 901:12-4 of the Administrative Code - Ambulatory Disabled, Non-ambulatory, and Distressed Livestock.

OAC 901:12-4-01 states that all ambulatory disabled, non-ambulatory, and distressed livestock must have access to water and if maintained for longer than 24 hours, feed.

OAC 901:12-4-02 outlines the management requirements for ambulatory disabled, non-ambulatory, and distressed livestock. Specifically, the responsible party must protect these animals from other livestock, predators, and weather conditions.

OAC 901:12-4-03 states that ambulatory disabled, non-ambulatory, and distressed livestock must have their health closely monitored.

OAC 901:12-4-04 prohibits non-ambulatory disabled livestock from being loaded to transport to a non-terminal market or a collection facility.

Chapter 901:12-5 of the Administrative Code – Veal Calves

OAC 901:12-5-01 outlines specific definitions used in Chapter **901:12-5** of the Administrative Code and includes definitions of “special fed veal,” “grain fed veal,” and “bob veal.”

OAC 901:12-5-02 states that all veal calves must receive feed and water. If unable to feed or drink on its own, the responsible party must provide assistance.



OAC 901:12-5-03 outlines the management of veal calves. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule outlines the housing structures utilized for veal calves.

Chapter 901:12-6 of the Administrative Code – Dairy Cattle

OAC 901:12-6-01 states that all dairy cattle must receive feed and water. In addition, all newborn calves must be fed colostrum, or a colostrum replacement, within the first twenty-four hours of life.

OAC 901:12-6-02 outlines the livestock management practices of dairy cattle. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule outlines the housing structures utilized for dairy cattle.

OAC 901:12-6-03 prohibits the transportation of calves with navels that have not dried after birth.

Chapter 901:12-7 of the Administrative Code – Beef Cattle

OAC 901:12-7-01 states that all beef cattle must receive feed and water. In addition, all newborn calves must be fed colostrum, or a colostrum replacement, within the first twenty-four hours of life.

OAC 901:12-7-02 outlines the livestock management practices of beef cattle. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule outlines the housing structures utilized for beef cattle.

Chapter 901:12-8 of the Administrative Code – Swine

OAC 901:12-8-01 outlines specific definitions used in Chapter **901:12-8** of the Administrative Code and includes definitions of “existing facility” “and “breeding/gestation stall.”

OAC 901:12-8-02 outlines the livestock management practices of swine animals. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule outlines the housing system standards utilized for swine animals.

OAC 901:12-8-03 states that if transportation of a sow with her suckling litter is necessary, the sow must be segregated from all other animals during transport and the litter must be protected appropriately.

Chapter 901:12-9 of the Administrative Code – Poultry Layers

OAC 901:12-9-01 outlines specific definitions used in Chapter **901:12-9** of the Administrative Code and includes definitions of “cage housing systems,” “cage-free housing systems,” and “existing farm.”



OAC 901:12-9-02 states that all poultry layers must receive feed and water. The rule does allow for water to be withheld based on the instructions of a veterinarian or specific management practices according to the farm's operating procedures.

OAC 901:12-9-03 outlines the livestock management practices of poultry layers. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule requires that responsible parties must catch, lift, and move poultry humanely. Further, the rule requires the housing systems be designed for environmental conditions, maximum stocking density, and light intensity. Finally, the rule sets out the different requirements for conventional battery cage systems, enriched cage systems, and cage free housing systems.

OAC 901:12-9-04 states that while transporting poultry layers the animals must be allowed to rest without being forced to rest on top of each other.

Chapter 901:12-10 of the Administrative Code – Poultry Broilers

OAC 901:12-10-01 outlines specific definitions used in Chapter **901:12-10** of the Administrative Code and includes definitions of “conditioning.”

OAC 901:12-10-02 states that all poultry broilers must receive feed and water. The rule does allow for water to be withheld based on the instructions of a veterinarian or specific management practices according to the farm's operating procedures.

OAC 901:12-10-03 outlines the livestock management practices of poultry broilers. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule requires that responsible parties must catch, lift, and move poultry humanely. Further, the rule requires the housing systems be designed for environmental conditions, maximum stocking density, and light intensity. Finally, the rule sets out the different requirements for conventional battery cage systems, enriched cage systems, and cage free housing systems.

OAC 901:12-10-04 states that while transporting poultry broilers the animals must be allowed to rest without being forced to rest on top of each other.

Chapter 901:12-11 of the Administrative Code - Turkeys

OAC 901:12-11-01 outlines specific definitions used in Chapter **901:12-11** of the Administrative Code and includes definitions of “conditioning.”

OAC 901:12-11-02 states that all turkeys must receive feed and water. The rule does allow for water to be withheld based on the instructions of a veterinarian or specific management practices according to the farm's operating procedures.

OAC 901:12-11-03 outlines the livestock management practices of turkeys. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment. In addition, the rule requires that responsible parties must catch, lift, and move poultry humanely. Further, the rule requires the



housing systems be designed for environmental conditions, maximum stocking density, and light intensity.

OAC 901:12-11-04 states that while transporting turkeys the animals must be allowed to rest without being forced to rest on top of each other.

Chapter 901:12-12 of the Administrative Code - Sheep

OAC 901:12-12-01 states that all sheep must receive feed and water. In addition, all newborn lambs must be fed colostrum, or a colostrum replacement, within the first twenty-four hours of life.

OAC 901:12-12-02 outlines the livestock management practices for sheep. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment.

Chapter 901:12-13 of the Administrative Code - Goats

OAC 901:12-13-01 states that all goats must receive feed and water. In addition, all newborn kits must be fed colostrum, or a colostrum replacement, within the first twenty-four hours of life.

OAC 901:12-13-02 outlines the livestock management practices for goats. T The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment.

Chapter 901:12-14 of the Administrative Code – Alpacas and Llamas

OAC 901:12-14-01 outlines specific definitions used in Chapter **901:12-14** of the Administrative Code and includes definitions of “conditioning.”

OAC 901:12-14-02 states that all newborn crias must be fed colostrum, or a colostrum replacement, within the first twenty-four hours of life.

OAC 901:12-14-03 outlines the livestock management practices for alpacas and llamas. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment.

OAC 901:12-14-04 requires that the animals must be able to stand so that their backs do not touch the top of the vehicle and that the density of the animals transported must allow them to lay down.

Chapter 901:12-15 of the Administrative Code - Equine

OAC 901:12-15-01 specifically defines equines as including horses, ponies, mules, and donkeys.

OAC 901:12-15-02 states that all newborn foals must be fed colostrum, or a colostrum replacement, within the first twenty-four hours of life.

OAC 901:12-15-03 outlines the livestock management practices for equine animals. The rule includes requirements that the animals be housed in a clean and safe environment.



OAC 901:12-15-04 requires that all suckling foals be transported separately from other animals and must be transported with their dams. Additional transportation requirements and restrictions are listed in the rule.

