## **RESOLUTION #6**

## HUMANE TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK

1	WHEREAS, the Department, working with industry representatives, New Jersey
2	Farm Bureau, veterinarians, Rutgers University, and the New Jersey Agricultural
3	Experiment Station, wrote and adopted N.J.A.C. 2:8, which became the first regulations
4	of their kind in the country to address the humane care and keeping of domestic
5	livestock; and
6	WHEREAS, the Department adopted the Humane Standards with amendments,
7	as prescribed by the New Jersey Supreme Court on July 30, 2008, following a challenge
8	by the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, among others, in
9	which the Standards were largely upheld; and
10	WHEREAS, continued concerns from stakeholders because of humane-law
11	enforcement personnel's inconsistent and inappropriate enforcement of animal cruelty
12	statutes against the owners of livestock and poultry in New Jersey, by largely ignoring
13	the Humane Standards, even when they are being followed by the livestock owner, have
14	not changed since the adoption of the law, despite the clear rules to guide the
15	investigation of complaints; and
16	WHEREAS, the application of animal cruelty statutes without recognition of the
17	safe harbor provided by compliance with the Humane Standards and without
18	consultation with Certified Livestock Inspectors from the Department's Division of Animal
19	Health (DAH) can, and has, resulted in officers removing or trying to remove animals
20	from farm premises and charging livestock owners without any basis in law: and
21	WHEREAS, the risk of spreading disease is a vital reason why DAH
22	veterinarians and other trained personnel must be consulted by humane-law cruelty

investigators before considering the removal of any animals from a livestock owner's
 premises; and

25 WHEREAS, the certified livestock inspectors within the DAH are, by law, the experts for humane treatment of livestock when an allegation of cruelty or neglect is 26 27 made against an owner of livestock, as those inspectors have expertise that is not 28 common among humane-law enforcement personnel, veterinarians or others, who may 29 mistake normal husbandry, an ill animal or biosecurity measures for mistreatment of 30 animals, as humane-law enforcement officers and others may jeopardize a farmer's livelihood or the state's livestock population when they do not follow appropriate testing 31 32 and biosecurity protocols; and

WHEREAS, SPCA officers often are armed, and livestock owners do not feel they are safe in, or capable of, arguing with armed personnel when a demand is made to move an animal off of a farm or a demand is made to sign over custody of their animals; and

WHEREAS, animal agriculture increasingly finds itself misunderstood by a public largely removed from livestock agriculture and there exists activism of those who either oppose animal agriculture altogether or object to certain science-based practices, even those upheld by the New Jersey Supreme Court as consistent with N.J.A.C. 2:8, as evidenced in recent attempts to legislatively prohibit the use of sow gestation crates in New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, both attempts at legislation to prohibit gestation crates in New
Jersey were vetoed by the Governor, who cited in successive veto messages that
decisions regarding the humane treatment of livestock are most appropriately left to the
Department of Agriculture and to the State Board of Agriculture as the Department's
policy-making body, and New Jersey's farm community is in support of those vetoes.

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48 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that we, the delegates to the 102<sup>nd</sup> State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on February 8-9. 49 50 2017, urge that New Jersey's agricultural community – represented by the New Jersey 51 Farm Bureau, Rutgers University, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the 52 New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association, the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture 53 and Department of Agriculture – evaluate the consistency and appropriateness of the 54 implementation of the Humane Standards by the SPCA and other humane-law 55 enforcement personnel who are tasked to respect and follow them when enforcing 56 animal-cruelty statutes.

57 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we encourage the Legislature to appropriate 58 a minimum of \$350,000 in the FY2018 budget to adequately fund the operations 59 required for implementation and defense of the Humane Standards.

60 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that we urge the New Jersey State Attorney 61 General to require that all law enforcement personnel authorized to respond to animal 62 cruelty complaints comply with the rules set forth in the Humane Standards upheld by 63 the Supreme Court, including reporting and biosecurity measures.

64 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we recognize the interest and concern within 65 the state and country about livestock handling and welfare and therefore support the 66 services provided by the Division of Animal Health in order to maintain pace with 67 requests for field investigations of alleged violations, and that we recognize the 68 limitations currently faced by the DAH in order to conduct field inspections that ensure 69 compliance with the Standards.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the we urge the NJSPCA and other humane-law
 enforcement personnel to avail themselves of regular training regarding the Humane
 Standards, which the Division of Animal Health has made a commitment to provide, in

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- an effort to have humane animal enforcement more accurately and consistently reflectthe provisions of the Standards.
- 75 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we strongly urge appropriate funding levels and resources to provide science-based factual information to educate citizens of the 76 77 state, especially the agricultural community, and to properly comply with the Legislature's mandate that the Department continually review and update standards to 78 ensure the humane care of livestock and poultry. 79 80 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that we urge the Department and the Division of 81 Animal Health, to create a volunteer certification program at the option of livestock owners that the DAH has visited/inspected the operation and found that all humane 82 83 standards were being followed that day and/or to provide suggestions for improvement.