

National Organic Program Regulatory Text Livestock Sections Updated to Include October 24, 2008 Proposed Pasture Rule

Title 7: Agriculture

PART 205

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 6501–6522.

Source: 65 FR 80637, Dec. 21, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Definitions

Biologics. All viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products of natural or synthetic origin, such as diagnostics, antitoxins, vaccines, live microorganisms, killed microorganisms, and the antigenic or immunizing components of microorganisms intended for use in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of diseases of animals.

§ 205.1 Meaning of words.

Breeder stock. Female livestock whose offspring may be incorporated into an organic operation at the time of their birth.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand.

Buffer zone. An area located between a certified production operation or portion of a production operation and an adjacent land area that is not maintained under organic management. A buffer zone must be sufficient in size or other features (e.g., windbreaks or a diversion ditch) to prevent the possibility of unintended contact by prohibited substances applied to adjacent land areas with an area that is part of a certified operation.

§ 205.2 Terms defined.

Agricultural inputs. All substances or materials used in the production or handling of organic agricultural products.

Agricultural product. Any agricultural commodity or product, whether raw or processed, including any commodity or product derived from livestock, that is marketed in the United States for human or livestock consumption.

~~**Crop.** A plant or part of a plant intended to be marketed as an agricultural product or fed to livestock.~~

AMDUCA. The Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–396).

Crop. Pastures, sod, cover crops, green manure crops, catch crops, and any plant or part of a plant intended to be marketed as an agricultural product, fed to livestock, or used in the field to manage nutrients and soil fertility.

Animal drug. Any drug as defined in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 321), that is intended for use in livestock, including any drug intended for use in livestock feed but not including such livestock feed.

Dry matter. The amount of a feedstuff remaining after all the free moisture is evaporated out.

Dry lot. A confined area that may be covered with concrete, but that has no vegetative cover.

Excipients. Any ingredients that are intentionally added to livestock medications but do not exert therapeutic or diagnostic effects at the intended dosage, although they may act to improve product delivery (e.g., enhancing absorption or controlling release of the drug substance). Examples of such ingredients include fillers, extenders, diluents, wetting agents, solvents, emulsifiers, preservatives, flavors, absorption enhancers, sustained-release matrices, and coloring agents.

Feed. Edible materials which are consumed by livestock for their nutritional value. Feed may be concentrates (grains) or roughages (hay, silage, fodder). The term, "feed," encompasses all agricultural commodities, including pasture ingested by livestock for nutritional purposes.

Feed additive. A substance added to feed in micro quantities to fulfill a specific nutritional need; i.e., essential nutrients in the form of amino acids, vitamins, and minerals.

Feedlot. A confined area for the controlled feeding of ruminants.

Feed supplement. A combination of feed nutrients added to livestock feed to improve the nutrient balance or performance of the total ration and intended to be:

- (1) Diluted with other feeds when fed to livestock;
- (2) Offered free choice with other parts of the ration if separately available; or
- (3) Further diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed.

Field. An area of land identified as a discrete unit within a production operation.

Forage. Vegetative material in a fresh, dried, or ensiled state (pasture, hay, or silage), which is fed to livestock.

Governmental entity. Any domestic government, tribal government, or foreign governmental subdivision providing certification services.

Graze. (1) The consumption of standing forage by livestock. (2) To put livestock to feed on standing forage.

Grazing. To graze.

Growing season. The period of time between the average date of the last killing frost in the spring to the average date of the first killing frost in the fall or early winter in the local area of production. This represents a temperature threshold of 28 degrees Fahrenheit (-3.9 degrees

Celsius) or lower at a frequency of 5 years in 10. Growing season may range from 121 days to 365 days.

Inclement weather. Weather that is violent, or characterized by temperatures (high or low), that can kill or cause permanent physical harm to a given species of livestock.

Killing frost. A frost that takes place at temperatures between 25 degrees and 28 degrees Fahrenheit (-2.2 and -3.9 degrees Celsius) for a period sufficiently severe to end the growing season or delay its beginning.

~~**Livestock.** Any cattle, sheep, goat, swine, poultry, or equine animals used for food or in the production of food, fiber, feed, or other agricultural-based consumer products; wild or domesticated game; or other nonplant life.~~

~~except such term shall not include aquatic animals or bees for the production of food, fiber, feed, or other agricultural-based consumer products.~~

Livestock. Any bee, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, equine animals used for food or in the production of food, fiber, feed, or other agricultural-based consumer products; fish used for food; wild or domesticated game; or other nonplant life.

Pasture. Land used for livestock grazing that is managed to provide feed value and maintain or improve soil, water, and vegetative resources.

Routine use of parasiticide. The regular, planned, or periodic use of parasiticides.

Sacrificial pasture. A pasture or pastures within the pasture system, of sufficient size to accommodate all animals in the herd without crowding, where animals are kept for short periods during saturated soil conditions to confine pasture damage to an area where potential environmental impacts can be controlled. This pasture is then deferred from grazing until it has been restored through active pasture management. Sacrificial pastures are located where soils have good trafficability, are well-drained, have low risk of soil erosion, have low or no potential of manure runoff, are surrounded by vegetated areas, and are easily restored. A sacrificial pasture is land used for livestock grazing that is managed to provide feed value and maintain or improve soil, water, and vegetative resources; it is not a dry lot or feedlot.

Temporary and Temporarily. Occurring for a limited time only (e.g., overnight, throughout a storm, during a period of illness, the period of time specified by the Administrator when

granting a temporary variance), not permanent or lasting.

[65 FR 80637, Dec. 21, 2000, as amended at 72 FR 70484, Dec. 12, 2007]

§ 205.102 Use of the term, “organic.”

Any agricultural product that is sold, labeled, or represented as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” must be:

~~(a) Produced in accordance with the requirements specified in §205.101 or §§205.202 through 205.207 or §§205.236 through 205.239 and all other applicable requirements of part 205; and~~

(a) Produced in accordance with the requirements specified in § 205.101 or §§ 205.202 through 205.207 or §§ 205.236 through 205.240 and all other applicable requirements of part 205; and

(b) Handled in accordance with the requirements specified in §205.101 or §§205.270 through 205.272 and all other applicable requirements of this part 205.

§ 205.236 Origin of livestock.

(a) Livestock products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be from livestock under continuous organic management from the last third of gestation or hatching: *Except*, That:

(1) *Poultry.* Poultry or edible poultry products must be from poultry that has been under continuous organic management beginning no later than the second day of life;

(2) *Dairy animals.* Milk or milk products must be from animals that have been

under continuous organic management beginning no later than 1 year prior to the production of the milk or milk products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic, *Except,*

- (i) That, crops and forage from land, included in the organic system plan of a dairy farm, that is in the third year of organic management may be consumed by the dairy animals of the farm during the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of organic milk and milk products; and
- (ii) That, when an entire, distinct herd is converted to organic production, the producer may, *provided* no milk produced under this subparagraph enters the stream of commerce labeled as organic after June 9, 2007: (a) For the first 9 months of the year, provide a minimum of 80-percent feed that is either organic or raised from land included in the organic system plan and managed in compliance with organic crop requirements; and (b) Provide feed in compliance with §205.237 for the final 3 months.

~~(iii) Once an entire, distinct herd has been converted to organic production, all dairy animals shall be under organic management from the last third of gestation.~~

(iii) Once an operation has been certified for organic production using the exception in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, all dairy animals brought onto the operation shall be under organic management from the last third of gestation.

- (3) *Breeder stock.* Livestock used as breeder stock may be brought from a nonorganic operation onto an organic

operation at any time: *Provided,* That, if such livestock are gestating and the offspring are to be raised as organic livestock, the breeder stock must be brought onto the facility no later than the last third of gestation.

- (b) The following are prohibited:
 - (1) Livestock or edible livestock products that are removed from an organic operation and subsequently managed on a nonorganic operation may be not sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced.
 - (2) Breeder or dairy stock that has not been under continuous organic management since the last third of gestation may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic slaughter stock.
- (c) The producer of an organic livestock operation must maintain records sufficient to preserve the identity of all organically managed animals and edible and nonedible animal products produced on the operation.

[65 FR 80637, Dec. 21, 2000, as amended at 71 FR 32807, June 7, 2006]

§ 205.237 Livestock feed.

~~(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must provide livestock with a total feed ration composed of agricultural products, including pasture and forage, that are organically produced and, if applicable, organically handled. *Except,* That, nonsynthetic substances and synthetic substances allowed under §205.603 may be used as feed additives and supplements.~~

(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must provide livestock with a total feed ration composed of agricultural products, including pasture and forage, that are organically

produced by operations certified to the NOP, except as provided in § 205.236(a)(i)), and, if applicable, organically handled by operations certified to the NOP: Except, That, synthetic substances allowed under § 205.603 and nonsynthetic substances may be used as feed additives and supplements, Provided, That, all agricultural ingredients in such additives and supplements shall have been produced and handled organically.

(b) The producer of an organic operation must not:

- (1) Use animal drugs, including hormones, to promote growth;
- (2) Provide feed supplements or additives in amounts above those needed for adequate nutrition and health maintenance for the species at its specific stage of life;
- (3) Feed plastic pellets for roughage;
- (4) Feed formulas containing urea or manure;
- ~~(5) Feed mammalian or poultry slaughter by-products to mammals or poultry; or~~
- (5) Feed mammalian or poultry slaughter by-products to mammals or poultry;*
- ~~(6) Use feed, feed additives, and feed supplements in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.~~
- (6) Use feed, feed additives, and feed supplements in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;*

(7) Provide feed or forage to which anyone, at anytime, has added an antibiotic; or

(8) Prevent, withhold, restrain, or otherwise restrict ruminant animals from actively obtaining feed grazed from pasture during the growing season, except for conditions as described under § 205.239(c).

(c) During the growing season, producers shall provide not more than an average of 70 percent of a ruminant's dry matter demand from dry matter fed (dry matter fed does not include dry matter grazed from vegetation rooted in pasture). Producers shall, once a month, on a monthly basis:

(1) Document each feed ration (i.e., for each type of animal, each class of animal's intended daily diet showing all ingredients, daily pounds of each ingredient per animal, each ingredient's percentage of the total ration, the dry matter percentage for each ingredient, and the dry matter pounds for each ingredient);

(2) Document the daily dry matter demand of each class of animal using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Average Weight/Animal (lbs)} \times \\ & .03 = \text{lbs DM/Head/Day} \times \\ & \text{Number of Animals} = \text{Total DM} \\ & \text{Demand in lbs/Day;} \end{aligned}$$

(3) Document how much dry matter is fed daily to each class of animal; and

(4) Document the percentage of dry matter fed daily to each class of animal using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{DM Fed} \div \text{DM Demand in lbs/day}) \times \\ & 100 = \% \text{ DM Fed.} \end{aligned}$$

§ 205.238 Livestock health care practice standard.

(a) The producer must establish and maintain preventive livestock health care practices, including:

- (1) Selection of species and types of livestock with regard to suitability for site-specific conditions and resistance to prevalent diseases and parasites;
- (2) Provision of a feed ration sufficient to meet nutritional requirements, including vitamins, minerals, protein and/or amino acids, fatty acids, energy sources, and fiber (ruminants);
- (3) Establishment of appropriate housing, pasture conditions, and sanitation practices to minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites;
- (4) Provision of conditions which allow for exercise, freedom of movement, and reduction of stress appropriate to the species;
- (5) Performance of physical alterations as needed to promote the animal's welfare and in a manner that minimizes pain and stress; and
- (6) Administration of vaccines and other veterinary biologics.

(b) When preventive practices and veterinary biologics are inadequate to prevent sickness, a producer may administer synthetic medications: *Provided*, That, such medications are allowed under §205.603. Parasiticides allowed under §205.603 may be used on:

- (1) Breeder stock, when used prior to the last third of gestation but not during lactation for progeny that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced; and
- (2) Dairy stock, when used a minimum of 90 days prior to the production of milk

or milk products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic.

(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation must not:

- (1) Sell, label, or represent as organic any animal or edible product derived from any animal treated with antibiotics, any substance that contains a synthetic substance not allowed under §205.603, or any substance that contains a nonsynthetic substance prohibited in §205.604.
- (2) Administer any animal drug, other than vaccinations, in the absence of illness;
- (3) Administer hormones for growth promotion;
- (4) Administer synthetic parasiticides on a routine basis;
- (5) Administer synthetic parasiticides to slaughter stock;
- (6) Administer animal drugs in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or
- (7) Withhold medical treatment from a sick animal in an effort to preserve its organic status. All appropriate medications must be used to restore an animal to health when methods acceptable to organic production fail. Livestock treated with a prohibited substance must be clearly identified and shall not be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced.

§ 205.239 Livestock living conditions.

~~(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must establish and maintain livestock living conditions which~~

~~accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including:~~

(a) The producer of an organic livestock operation must establish and maintain year-round livestock living conditions which accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including those listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section. Further, producers shall not prevent, withhold, restrain, or otherwise restrict animals from being outdoors, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) and (c) of this section. Producers shall also provide:

~~(1) Access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, and direct sunlight suitable to the species, its stage of production, the climate, and the environment;~~

(1) Year-round access for all animals to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air, water for drinking (indoors and outdoors), and direct sunlight, suitable to the species, its stage of life, the climate, and the environment.

~~(2) Access to pasture for ruminants;~~

(2) For all ruminants, continuous year-round management on pasture, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section, for:
(i) Grazing throughout the growing season; and
(ii) Access to the outdoors throughout the year, including during the non-growing season. Dry lots and feedlots are prohibited.

~~(3) Appropriate clean, dry bedding. If the bedding is typically consumed by the animal species, it must comply with the feed requirements of §205.237;~~

(3) Appropriate clean, dry bedding. When hay, straw, ground cobs, or other crop matter typically fed to the animal species is used as bedding, it must comply with the feed requirements of § 205.237.

(4) Shelter designed to allow for:
(i) Natural maintenance, comfort behaviors, and opportunity to exercise;
(ii) Temperature level, ventilation, and air circulation suitable to the species; and
(iii) Reduction of potential for livestock injury;

~~(b) The producer of an organic livestock operation may provide temporary confinement for an animal because of:~~

(b) The producer of an organic livestock operation may temporarily deny a non-ruminant animal access to the outdoors because of:

(1) Inclement weather;

~~(2) The animal's stage of production;~~

(2) The animal's stage of life;

(3) Conditions under which the health, safety, or well being of the animal could be jeopardized; or

(4) Risk to soil or water quality.

(c) The producer of an organic livestock operation may temporarily deny a ruminant animal pasture under the following conditions:

(1) When the animal is segregated for treatment of illness or injury (the various life stages, such as lactation, are not an illness or injury);

- (2) One week prior to parturition (birthing), parturition, and up to one week after parturition; equipment must be cleaned weekly; and
- (3) In the case of newborns for up to six months, after which they must be on pasture and may no longer be individually housed; (6) In the case of newborns, hay in a rack off the ground, beginning 7 days after birth, unless on pasture, and pasture for grazing in compliance with § 205.240(a) not later than six months after birth.
- (4) In the case of goats, during periods of inclement weather; (e) The producer of an organic livestock operation must manage manure in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, heavy metals, or pathogenic organisms and optimizes recycling of nutrients.
- (5) In the case of sheep, for short periods for shearing; and
- (6) In the case of dairy animals, for short periods daily for milking. Milking must be scheduled in a manner to ensure sufficient grazing time to provide each animal with an average dry matter intake from grazing of not less than 30 percent throughout the growing season. Milking frequencies or duration practices cannot be used to deny dairy animals pasture. (f) The producer of an organic livestock operation must manage outdoor access areas, including pastures, in a manner that does not put soil or water quality at risk; this includes the use of fences and buffer zones to prevent ruminants and their waste products from entering ponds, streams, and other bodies of water. Buffer zone size shall be extensive enough, in full consideration of the physical features of the site, to prevent the waste products of ruminants from entering ponds, streams, and other bodies of water.
- (d) Ruminants must be provided with:
- (1) A lying area with well-maintained clean, dry bedding, which complies with paragraph (a)(3) of this section, during periods of temporary housing, provided due to temporary denial of pasture during conditions listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section; §205.240 Pasture practice standard.
- (2) Yards and passageways kept in good condition and well-drained; The producer of an organic livestock operation must, for all ruminant livestock on the operation, demonstrate through auditable records in the organic system plan, a functioning management plan for pasture that meets all requirements of §§ 205.200 - 205.240.
- (3) Shade and in the case of goats, shelter open on at least one side;
- (4) Water at all times except during short periods for milking or shearing--such water must be protected from fouling; (a) Pasture must be managed as a crop in full compliance with §§ 205.200 through 205.206.
- (5) Feeding and watering equipment that are designed, constructed, and placed to protect from fouling--such

- (b) *The producer must develop and annually update a comprehensive pasture plan for inclusion in the producer's organic system plan. When there is no change to the previous year's comprehensive pasture plan the certified operation may resubmit the previous year's comprehensive pasture plan.*
- (c) *The comprehensive pasture plan must include a detailed description of:*
- (1) *Crops to be grown in the pasture and haymaking system;*
 - (2) *Cultural practices, including but not limited to varying the crops and their maturity dates in the pasture system, to be used to ensure pasture of a sufficient quality and quantity is available to graze throughout the growing season and to provide all ruminants under the organic systems plan with an average of not less than 30 percent of their dry matter intake from grazing throughout the growing season;*
 - (3) *The haymaking system;*
 - (4) *The location of pasture and haymaking fields, including maps showing the pasture and haymaking system and giving each field its own identity;*
 - (5) *The types of grazing methods to be used in the pasture system;*
 - (6) *The location and types of fences and the location and source of shade and water;*
 - (7) *The soil fertility, seeding, and crop rotation systems;*
 - (8) *The pest, weed, and disease control practices;*
- (9) *The erosion control and protection of natural wetlands, riparian areas, and soil and water quality practices;*
- (10) *Pasture and soil sustainability practices; and*
- (11) *Restoration of pastures practices.*
- (d) *The pasture system must include a sacrificial pasture, for grazing, to protect the other pastures from excessive damage during periods when saturated soil conditions render the pasture(s) too wet for animals to graze. The sacrificial pasture must be:*
- (1) *Sufficient in size to accommodate all animals in the herd without crowding;*
 - (2) *Located where:*
 - (i) *Soils have good trafficability;*
 - (ii) *Well-drained;*
 - (iii) *There is a low risk of soil erosion;*
 - (iv) *There is low or no potential of manure runoff;*
 - (v) *Surrounded by vegetated areas; and*
 - (vi) *Easily restored.*
 - (3) *Managed to:*
 - (i) *Provide feed value; and*
 - (ii) *Maintain or improve soil, water, and vegetative resources.*
 - (4) *Restored through active pasture management.*
- (e) *In addition to the above, producers must manage pasture to comply with all applicable requirements of §§ 205.236 - 205.239.*

§§ 205.240-(241)-205.269 [Reserved]

Miscellaneous

§ 205.690 OMB control number.

The control number assigned to the information collection requirements in this part by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C.

Chapter 35, is OMB number ~~0581-0181-0581-~~0191.

§§ 205.691-205.699 [Reserved]