

Eric J. Holcomb, Governor  
Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian

**INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH**

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CASE NUMBER: 13V01ZKW-01X Jackson

**CASE REPORT**

**TO:** Indiana State Police (ISP) Detective Nathaniel Adams  
**CC:** Dr. Maria Cooper, Deputy Director of Animal Health Programs, and Jennifer Price, Compliance Director, IN Board of Animal Health (BOAH)  
**FROM:** Jodi Lovejoy, DVM, District 8 Field Veterinarian, BOAH  
**CASE TYPE:** Animal Welfare Investigation

**DATES OF INVESTIGATION**

**START:** 10-09-19

**END:** 11-08-19

**ANIMAL OWNER NAME:**

White River Coop

**MANAGER NAME:**

John Otte

**COUNTY:**

Jackson

**COUNTY ANIMALS ARE LOCATED IN:**

Jackson

**INITIAL INFORMATION:**

Pursuant to ISP and BOAH receiving information from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) about a swine farm video, I offered to assist ISP with any investigation they chose to conduct of the swine farm reported to be shown in the video. ISP was able to go to the property, East Fork Farms, on 10-10-19. I was unable to attend due to a schedule conflict.

Dr. Kelli Werling, District 4 Field Veterinarian and Director of Swine Health, BOAH, and I went to the property where the animals were located on 10-21-19. ISP Detective Adams was unable to attend due to a schedule conflict. Mr. John Otte and Mr. Blake Otte were present during the opening interview. Mr. John Otte accompanied Dr. Werling and me throughout the facility. Mr. John Otte was present during the closing interview. There were approximately 5950 swine of various ages present at the time of the inspection. Approximately 1410 were adults, the remaining number divided between suckling pigs and weaned pigs. Mr. Otte was aware the inspection was taking place on this date.

The swine were evaluated using the Swine Body Condition Scoring system from *Managing Pig Health and the Treatment of Disease*, adult sows were also evaluated for shoulder lesions using the scoring system from National Pork Board: *Shoulder Lesions in Sows: Identification, Treatment and Prevention*. Lameness was evaluated on a few adult animals using the scoring system in *Lameness in Pigs* by Jackie Linden. A copy of each of these systems will be included with the final report.

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## **CONDITION OF THE ANIMALS:**

Twenty-seven individual animals were scored.

Most animals were randomly chosen from the Farrowing room population.

As we neared the end of the Farrowing rooms, however, we took note of the parities already scored. We then focused on collecting data on sows with parities that were not represented. The goal was to have animals from each parity scored.

Animals in the Gestation barn were also scored. The selection criteria in the Gestation barn was based on the gestation stall size. The goal was to score animals housed in each size gestation stall.

The walk-through consisted of going through every room in the Farrowing barn and Nursery as well as walking up and down the aisles in the Gestation barn.

All animals on the property were observed.

Not all scored animals received a lameness score.

Please refer to the included Excel form for details on the scored animals.

### Summary of Condition of Animals findings:

BCS: The pig BCS scale has a range from 1.0 (emaciated) to 5.0 (overfat) with normal body condition considered to be in the 3.0 to 3.5 range.

0 of the 27 scored below 2.0

1 of the 27 scored 2.0

3 of the 27 scored 2.5

18 of the 27 scored 3.0 – 3.5

5 of the 27 scored 4.0 – 5.0

Shoulder lesions: This scale runs from 1 to 3, where 1 is no lesion to a lesion less than 0.75 inches, 2 is lesions 0.75 inches or more in diameter but not severe, and 3 is a lesion greater than 2 inches in diameter with callus

26 of the 27 animals received a shoulder lesion score.

23 of the 26 scored 1

1 of the 26 scored 2

2 of the 26 scored 3

Lameness: This scale ranges from 0 to 3, where 0 is no lameness, 1 is mildly lame, 2 is moderately lame, and 3 is severely lame. Only eight animals were scored as most were laying down.

8 of the 8 scored 0. Scoring in these 8 animals was based on balance of weight bearing and ease of movement within their enclosures. Most of these animals were within crates or stalls, limiting the ability to observe them walking. The group housed gilts were observed while walking.

## **CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE ANIMALS:**

### Areas of concern noted in the video included:

- lack of proper disposal of deceased animals
- an animal that appeared to have its legs pinned with hock lesions
- piglet handling - specifically tossing of small pigs from one employee to another
- lack of euthanasia when indicated
- lack of medical care for injuries
- flooring issues (leading to pigs in the pull-plug pit)
- some crates/stalls appear to not provide adequate space

### Opening interview (on-site):

The name Mr. Otte will refer to Mr. John Otte unless otherwise noted.

This facility is a farrow to feeder operation. Once pigs are weaned and eating grain, they are transferred to another facility to be grown and finished. The animals are owned by White River Coop. Mr. Otte manages the animals for White River Coop.

The facility was built in 1996, with the first swine placed in the facility on 11-09-1996.

Mr. Otte reported that he began replacing flooring in the nursery and farrowing buildings two years ago. However, in Oct. 2017 his herd became infected with Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS). This caused a dramatic loss of unborn and neonatal pigs. Working to eliminate this disease and the financial loss from lack of production prevented him from continuing to replace flooring through the rest of the facility.

Mr. Otte reported that all employees went through all Pork Quality Assurance (PQA) training modules soon after he was made aware of the piglet handling situation. Mr. Otte also directly told employees tossing of piglets is not acceptable. The employees are now PQA certified.

There was a signed Animal Welfare Policy Notification form posted in the office.

Mr. Otte provided the White River Coop SOP Plan. This plan covers a wide variety of topics including euthanasia and animal welfare.

Mr. Otte provided a copy of his employee training logs for 2018 and 2019. These are included with this report.

### Piglet processing:

Current piglet processing includes castration and iron shot between days 3 and 5 of age, tail docking between days 8 and 10 of age. Mr. Otte reported that workers apply an iodine/analgesic spray to cut surfaces after castration and tail docking. The solution used is: Barrier Wound Care Spray with Pain Relief, 2% Available Iodine with Lidocaine by Aurora Pharmaceutical. Information on this product is included with this report.

Mr. Otte reported they stopped clipping needle teeth on 07-12-19.

Piglets are weaned at 21 – 23 days of age.

Mr. Otte reported he has increased the number of people processing the piglets from two people to three people.

Water:

Water is supplied via a well on the property. Animals in the farrowing rooms, nursery rooms, and gestation pens are supplied water via nipple waterers. Animals in gestation stalls are supplied water via a trough.

Mr. Otte reported the trough watering system is manually controlled. Employees are to walk to the end of the trough line and if water has not made it that far they use a hose to fill those troughs. Water is supplied two times per day during the winter – first from 8 to 9 am and again from 1 to 2 pm. In the summer water is provided three times per day.

They do have the ability to plug the end of the troughs to hold water in longer; however, he reported this can sometimes lead to problems.

The nipple water system has variable flow rate, depending on the type of pig. Mr. Otte did not know the specific flow rates.

Misc.:

Cull sows are identified with a premise ID tag; feeder pigs are not tagged as they are moving within the company, there is no change of ownership.

Facility description and maintenance:

Mr. Otte stated there are three different widths of gestation stalls. The vast majority of gestation stalls (approximately 816) are 22” wide center to center, some are 24” wide (64 stalls), and some are 26” wide (64 stalls).

The farrowing stalls are 22” wide center to center at the top. The farrowing crates have bow bars. Bow bars provide additional width at the bottom of a farrowing crate, giving the sow extra room to lie down. The bow bars at this facility are 25.5 – 26” wide.

Mr. Otte reported cleaning of the facility occurs in the following pattern:

Nursery is cleaned every time it is empty, approximately every 8 weeks, with 165°F water

Farrowing is cleaned with 165°F water every 4 weeks

If time allows, Nursery and Farrowing will be allowed to dry after cleaning with hot water and treated with disinfectant

Farrowing floor is scraped front and back as needed

Gestation is scraped front and back once per day

The waste management system is made up of a pull-plug pit that is 18” deep. This pit drains by gravity to a lagoon. Mr. Otte noted the end pits in the Gestation area get more water due to using water troughs. Front pits will be flushed with water once every couple of months to remove solids.

Air temperature is controlled via individual controllers for each room. The controller adjusts the fans and heat to maintain the rooms within set parameters. There are back up thermostats in every room in case something happens to the controller.

Gestation has a curtain on one side that can be raised and lowered to control air temperature.

There is a generator available for emergency power outages.

Farrowing has, in addition to the air temperature control described above, heat lamps for the piglets. Mr. Otte reported he just recently began using disposable pads under the heat lamps for neonatal piglets.

The Nursery air temperature is set between 78 – 80\* F, depending on the pigs' behavior

Mr. Otter reported he used rubber mats for awhile but handling and disinfecting the mats was too difficult. He has stopped using rubber mats.

Hands-on handling:

Use of PQA educational courses

Moves sows two at a time

Uses a long stick to control movement

Minimal use of an electronic prod

Employees have completed all PQA tutorials, Mr. Otte reports the employees received PQA certification White River Coop held a training three years ago; Mr. Otte took his employees to that training

Movement of pigs from Farrowing to Nursery:

Pigs are loaded into a hydraulic cart

Movement of gilts/sows from Gestation to Farrowing:

Moves two sows at a time (see Hands-on handling above)

When asked about the frequency of animals becoming entrapped (like the animal with its leg(s) under a pen side) Mr. Otte reported it is very rare for this to happen. Regarding to the video scene showing two females in the same stall Mr. Otte stated gilts can occasionally jump across the top of the stalls, typically this is because they are in estrus (heat).

Farrowing:

On the day of this inspection Mr. Otte reported he had approximately 15 sows/gilts farrowing. There were approximately 2141 animals in the farrowing unit at the end of September (adults and piglets combined)

Gilts:

Pens are used for growing gilts and gilts waiting to be bred. There are six gilt pens. The pens vary in size. Pen sizes range from 8 by 8 feet to 7 by 8 feet to 8 by 9 feet. There are typically 8 to 9 gilts in the 8 by 8 pens.

Gilts are started in crate training around their first heat.

There are 110 non-bred gilts.

Nursery:

Pens are 6 by 12 feet. There are approximately 23 pigs per pen.

Currently have approximately 3400 pigs in the nursery.

Gestation:

There are approximately 1135 bred gilts/sows in the Gestation building.

### Medical Care:

Personnel check for problems twice a day.

There are hospital pens in the nursery rooms and in gestation.

Each employee can independently choose to move an animal to the hospital pen

In Gestation either John or Blake Otte decide medical treatment plan

Congenital issues (for example the malformed neonatal piglet in the video) – Mr. Otte reported they are usually euthanized immediately. He believes the malformed piglet in the video was born after employees left for the day.

They attempt to time farrowing to occur when someone is on property, between 6:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. by using progesterone treatment. This is not always successful so some sows may farrow when no one is present.

Mr. Otte reported that they experience some abortions/miscarriages after vaccinating bred animals. He believes this is what was captured in the video showing piglets being born in the Gestation room instead of the Farrowing room. That this female was likely not due to farrow but was, instead, aborting. Since she wasn't full-term, she hadn't been moved to the Farrowing building. Mr. Otte reported that when pigs are born outside the Farrowing room they do not typically survive.

Time frame for addressing noted problems – usually in the moment, may mark sow/crate to recheck

### Euthanasia:

Mr. Otte is planning on reworking the euthanasia decision tree, specifically to prevent animals suffering from non-curable conditions.

These adjustments to include:

Firm cut-offs for farrowing pigs

If two days of aggressive treatment does not result in improvement, either cull (if past any drug withholding period) or euthanize

John or Blake Otte make the final decision on euthanasia and are the ones who conduct euthanasia.

Time frame between decision to euthanize and euthanasia: Mr. Otte reported it was as soon as possible but done the same day as the decision is made.

### Euthanasia process:

If animals are over 12 lbs. euthanasia is accomplished by shooting the animal in the head with a 22-caliber pistol

If animals are under 12 lbs. euthanasia is accomplished by blunt force trauma

Back-up plan would be to utilize a veterinarian

### Euthanasia training:

John and Blake Otte have watched PQA videos on euthanasia and attended training led by a veterinarian, Dr. John Baker, hosted by White River Coop on 10-18-19. Mr. Otte reported this course covered euthanasia, animal handling, and biosecurity

### Confirmation of death:

Mr. Otte checks for the presence or absence of the blink reflex.

### Dead animal and tissue disposal:

Mr. Otte stated they remove dead animals every day, they remove as soon as possible but at least once per day

Dead animals and tissues (afterbirth, removed tails) are taken to a compost pile. This compost pile is reported to have a lime base, with sawdust and rough chopped vegetation as the carbon source. Deceased animals and tissues are covered with approximately two feet of fresh sawdust/vegetation plus a layer of composting material from within the compost pile. The compost pile is turned twice every nine months. The compost pile is spread once per year.

#### Pest Control:

A professional pest control company treats the property on a regular basis.  
Fly control feed-through additive is included in the grain to prevent fly larvae from hatching.  
Insect spray is used.

#### Audits:

Dr. John Baker walked through the facility and filled out the PQA Plus Site Assessment Report on 10-10-19.

Discussion is taking place about having a third-party auditor evaluate the farm.

#### Changes since the video was released:

Mr. Otte has changed the euthanasia decision tree to be more aggressive.  
Employees took PQA training and are now PQA certified.  
Planning on having quarterly audits conducted.  
Will hold bi-lingual trainings for employees.

End of Opening Interview

#### **Walk-through Inspection**

Please refer to the included Excel form for additional details of the circumstances surrounding the animals.

Piglets that had been processed (tails docked) had brown material coating their tails and inguinal area. It is presumed this is the Barrier Wound Care Spray with Pain Relief product.

Air temperatures in the Farrowing rooms were in the mid 70's \*F according to the individual controller outside each room. Air temperatures under the heat lamps were warmer than the room temperatures.

During this inspection two non-viable newborn piglets were noted. Mr. Otte performed appropriate and effective blunt force euthanasia of these piglets and appropriately checked to confirm death.

Nursery facility: Several pens in multiple rooms were noted to have broken flooring areas. In many cases this was a single broken cross piece in one square. However, this small break creates spaces large enough for the pigs' feet to fall into. Also noted were areas where the floor planking was sagging.

Dr. Werling and I observed a nursery pen where the flooring had given way. A nursery pig was standing in the pull-plug pit below the level of the flooring in this pen. There were several pigs in an adjacent pen that were completely covered in dark material. Mr. Otte reported the flooring gave way in the pen on 10-20-19, with the result being the pigs in that pen going into the pit. Mr. Otte has a ramp leading from the pit to the floor of the pen. Feed has been placed on the ramp and on a mat in the pen to encourage the pigs to self-rescue. All the pigs but one had self-rescued. These were the pigs noted in the adjacent pen covered in dark material. Mr. Otte did attempt to grab the remaining pig while we were present. The pig ran under areas of solid flooring, making it very difficult to catch and lift the pig out.

Space allotment in pen housing appeared to be adequate.  
Flooring in areas other than the nursery appeared to be in good condition.

Farrowing crates have bow bars at the bottom. This appears to provide adequate room for all sows to lay flat on their sides.

A few sows appeared to be getting too large for the farrowing crates in that they touched the feeder and the rear of the farrowing crate when laying down. The vast majority of these animals were older, high parity sows.

Neither Dr. Werling nor I observed any animals that were pinned and unable to rise.

Nipple waterers were manually checked in the farrowing facility. All waterers were functional.

Nipple waterers were observed in the nursery area and front of the gestation facility (gilt pens). In most cases Dr. Werling and I were able to observe animals drinking water and/or water dripping from the nipples. This indicates these animals had free-choice access to water.

Gestation area: a water trough is used in this area. The vast majority of sows/gilts had drinkable water available. There were a few trough spaces without liquid water. These spaces were damp.

The 22" wide gestation stalls appeared to not provide adequate space for the larger sows. When lying down, larger sows were in contact with both sides of the stall and their legs extended into the next sow's stall. The gestation stalls did not have bow bars to provide extra width at the bottom of the stall. It was also observed that many sows extended their hind legs under the back of the stalls. It is not known if they did this out of necessity because the stalls were not long enough or by choice.

Ammonia was notable in two Nursery rooms. Other areas of the facility had minimal ammonia odor.

The pull-plug pit liquid level was below the level of the flooring in all rooms.

End of Walk-through

### **Closing Interview (on-site)**

Dr. Werling and I discussed our findings listed above and on the Excel form with Mr. Otte.

Inadequate space: some of the sows are too large for the current farrowing and/or gestation crates (or, conversely, the crates are too small for the larger sows). Mr. Otte thought he could step up culling of sows that outgrow his equipment.

Worn flooring: Mr. Otte noted he has floor tiles available to replace weak tiles or tiles with broken sections.

We provided Mr. Otte with a Recommendations form. Details of this form are listed under Conclusions. This form is also included with this report.

End of Closing interview



On 10-11-19 I spoke with Dr. John Baker, herd veterinarian for White River Coop and this facility. Dr. Baker noted that Mr. Otte thinks someone broke into the facility and placed a hidden camera in a farrowing room and then walked around the facility with another camera. Dr. Baker stated the video does not represent the farm. He thinks JBS is going to walk through the facility today. This facility is a shower-in/shower-out facility. The last time Dr. Baker was at the property was 03-18-19. The herd has been fighting a PRRS infection.

Dr. Baker remarked that when he walked through the facility on 10-10-19 he observed 7 out of 1200 sows with shoulder injury. He believes shoulder injury is more likely in thin sows. The PQA standard is < 5% decubital ulcers [decubital ulcer means a lesion through the skin; it encompasses shoulder lesions]

Dr. Baker's impression of the unthrifty piglets born in the gestation stall is that the sow aborted, that the piglets were not full-term.

Dr. Baker noted down pigs should have been euthanized. He feels many producers are reluctant to euthanize animals, hoping the animals will be able to recover.

Dr. Baker stated the pit below the animals is a pull-plug pit, not a deep pit. His understanding is that the drainage pipe had become obstructed and that this affected only one small portion of the facility. He also stated this situation has been corrected.

Dr. Baker reported this facility currently has 1120 sows and is operated by John and Blake Otte; there are four employees at this facility (in addition to the Otte's). It is farrow to wean with an on-site nursery.

Dr. Baker stated the gestation crates are 24" to 26" wide and are from 1996.

Dr. Baker reported his March visit was nursery focused, he did not go in the other areas of the facility.

Dr. Baker stated when he was on the property yesterday (10-10-19) 18 animals were euthanized. He reported the facility uses 22 caliber gunshot for animals over 12 lbs. and blunt force trauma for animals under 12 lbs. The PQA booklet on euthanasia is a resource. John and Blake Otte do most of the euthanizing. Carcasses are disposed of via composting.

Dr. Baker remarked that for facilities that use trough watering it is always a problem that animals farther down the trough (from the water source) have to wait to receive water. He noted the troughs are allowed to run out between waterings.

Dr. Baker reported the down sow seen in the video was euthanized.

Dr. Baker noted that weaned pigs are moved to Eagle, a 4 quad unit in Loogootee. Death loss in finishing pigs originating from this property is about 2%, sow mortality is 5%, he did not know the death loss rate in pre-weaned pigs, the nursery mortality is about 2%. He feels these numbers are significantly lower than many operations obtain. He noted the current litter size is 13.5 to 14.5 pigs born alive.

On 10-22-19 I contacted Mr. Otte by phone. Mr. Otte reported the pig we observed in the pull-plug pit had self-rescued that morning. Mr. Otte also reported that he will begin replacing flooring tiles and checking rails (support system) on 10-23-19. He plans on putting ropes in pens (to collect saliva samples for diagnostic testing; the purpose of this is to potentially get a lab diagnosis for the cause of the coughing noted during the inspection). He reported he ships 1000 to 1200 weaned pigs at a time.

## **CONCLUSION & OUTCOME:**

The majority of swine are in normal to overweight body condition.

The majority of sows have minimal to no shoulder lesions.

No adult lame animals were noted.

The vast majority of animals had free-choice water available.

The vast majority of animals had free-choice food available.

Temperature control based on animal age appeared to be appropriate.

The tossing of piglets observed in the video is unacceptable. It is unknown how long this practice has been occurring. It is also unknown if either John or Blake Otte were aware this is how the pigs were being handled by the employees. Clear instruction on how to properly handle and process piglets should have been provided to the employees. Oversight and spot-checking of the employees' piglet handling should have been conducted. This would help assure that employees are utilizing proper handling techniques and piglet welfare is protected.

Tail docking and castration of young pigs without injected or inhaled anesthesia/analgesia is a common swine industry practice. The techniques shown in this video are within current industry standards. This facility's process includes spraying the piglets' cut surfaces with a combination antibacterial and analgesic. It is unknown what level of analgesia is provided by the topical application of 2% lidocaine.

Mr. Otte believes whoever took the video showed the same deceased pig multiple times. It is my impression that there were multiple deceased pigs shown in the video. It also appeared the deceased animals were in various stages of decay. This brings into question whether deceased animals were being removed from the property on a daily basis. That being said, if a deceased pig was a mummified piglet from an abortion, it might appear to be in a later stage of decay than it actually is.

Multiple pens in multiple Nursery rooms had defects in the flooring. These ranged from small holes to the complete collapse of tiles. Mr. Otte reported he began replacing flooring two years ago but became side-tracked when the PRRS outbreak started.

The PRRS outbreak certainly required extra effort to address and likely reduced income. However, over the two-year period since the PRRS outbreak, Mr. Otte could have either replaced some of the floors or at the very least been more proactive in assessing damage and replacing damaged individual tiles and rails rather than waiting for a flooring issue to necessitate immediate reactive action(s). Mr. Otte stated he had salvaged tiles from the floors replaced before the PRRS outbreak available. It is these tiles he plans on using to replace the damaged tiles pointed out during this inspection. While replacement of the entirety of the flooring in the nursery room may be time and cost prohibitive, having tiles readily available on-site indicates that purchase cost and the time to acquire the resources required was not a deterrent to fixing individual tiles.

Most animals had sufficient room to perform normal postural movements like standing, sitting, and laying down. There were, however, some animals that were too large to do so in the Farrowing and Gestation buildings. Specifically, some animals in the farrowing area were not able to achieve full lateral recumbency without the head having to rest on a raised feeder and the rear quarters coming in contact with the back of the stall at the same time. In gestation, the space issue was attributed to the width of the crates and seemed to be most prevalent with the 22" gestation stalls. Gestation stalls lack bow bars, so only provide 22" of space at the bottom where animals lay down. Protrusion of body parts into adjoining, occupied crates increases the risk of animals becoming injured. Correction of this problem could include either, or both, culling of sows as they outgrow crates or stalls or replacing 22"

gestation stalls with wider stalls. During our conversations with Mr. Otte he indicated he will add large sow size to his culling decision tree. Doing this may decrease the number of sows being housed in a manner that restricts normal postural movements. Written recommendations were not given on this point. However, it remains an area that will be monitored moving forward.

The employees have been trained/retrained on proper swine handling; this will hopefully address the improper piglet handling technique noted in the video.

Mr. Otte intends to create a new euthanasia decision tree to prevent undue animal suffering. This should address the issues of non-viable animals continuing to suffer in the future.

Dr. Werling and I provided written recommendations to Mr. Otte at the conclusion of this inspection. I read the recommendations aloud, Mr. Otte signed the Recommendations form, and I provided Mr. Otte with a copy of the recommendations.

Recommendations provided to Mr. Otte at the conclusion of this inspection were:

1. Stewardship and Environment:
  - a. Nursery rooms: replace or effectively cover openings in all nursery rooms to prevent pigs stepping through the flooring and/or the flooring collapsing. Begin replacing damaged flooring within 5 working days.
  - b. Remove pig(s) from pit in nursery room as soon as possible but within 24 hours

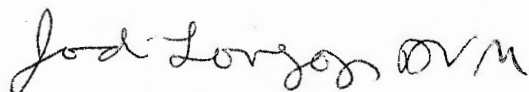
Mr. Otte appears to be addressing many of the issues noted in the video.

Mr. Otte appears to be willing to address the areas of concern Dr. Werling and I discussed with him.

Mr. Otte is providing appropriate feed, water, and shelter to the swine under his care. He will need to correct the nursery flooring problems and implement the changes he proposed during this inspection to provide additional protection for the health and well-being of swine under his care.

BOAH will conduct a follow-up inspection of this facility. This will help determine if Mr. Otte is willing and able to implement the changes needed to protect the health and well-being of the animals under his care.

Respectfully submitted on 11-08-19 by:



Jodi Lovejoy, DVM  
District 8 Field Veterinarian  
Animal Welfare Specialist  
Director Commercial Dog Breeder Broker Program  
BOAH



**ANIMAL WELFARE EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION**

State Form 55742 (1-15)  
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

**INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH**

Telephone 877-747-3038

Email [animalhealth@boah.in.gov](mailto:animalhealth@boah.in.gov)

Date 10-21-19 Species Swine  
(month/day/year)

Name of Owner John Otte

Address of Owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
(number and street) (City) (State) (ZIP code)

Physical Location of Animal(s)  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
(number and street) (City) (State) (ZIP code)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>(A) Adequate</b>                      | <b>(X) Needs Improvement</b>                          | <b>(NA) Not Applicable</b>               |
| 1. <u>A</u> Water                        | 2. <u>A</u> Food                                      | 3. <u>A</u> Shelter                      |
| 4. <u>A</u> Disease, Injury, & Treatment | 5. <u>X</u> Stewardship/Environment                   | 6. <u>NA</u> Handling and Transportation |
| 7. <u>A</u> Carcass Disposal             | 8. <u>NA</u> Rabies Vaccination (dogs, cats, ferrets) |  |

**Recommendations:**

Stewardship and Environment:

1. Nursery rooms - replace or effectively cover openings in ~~the~~ all nursery rooms to prevent pigs stepping through the flooring and/or the flooring collapsing. Begin replacing damaged flooring within 5 working days

2. Remove pig(s) from pit in nursery room as soon as possible but within 24 hours

John Longman DMV  
Signature of BOAH Inspector

John D Otte  
Signature of Owner/Caregiver

OWNER: John Otte  
 ADDRESS: Brownstown, IN

SWINE EVALUATION FORM

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	LOCATION	Crate/Pen/Animal ID	AGE	SEX	BCS	SHOULDER SCORE	LAMENESS SCORE	H2O (Y/N)	FOOD (Y/N)	Comments
2	Farrowing Room (FR) 1	1; Sow 3207	Parity (P) 3	Fe	3.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
3	FR 1	7; Sow 3162	P3	Fe	2.5	3	-	Y	Y	Shoulder lesion: chronic, scabbed. Space allowance adequate; piglets
4	FR 1	13; Sow 2390	P8	Fe	3.5 - 4.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
5	FR 2	1; Sow 2438	P8	Fe	4.0	2	-	Y	Y	head resting on feeder and rear touching back of stall - space allowance not adequate; piglets
6	FR 2	13; Sow 44083	P1	Fe	3.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets; other sow ID's: 4400, 1101
7	FR 3	2; Sow 44050	P1	Fe	3.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; actively farrowing; piglets
8	FR 3	13; Sow 3210	P3	Fe	3.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
9	FR 3	24; Sow 2893	P5	Fe	3.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets (already farrowed)
10	FR 4	3; Sow 2463	P8	Fe	2.5	1	0	Y	N	Has not farrowed yet, standing in stall; difficult to determine if space allowance is adequate front to back, space side to side is adequate
11	FR 4	15; Sow 44064	P1	Gilt	3.0	1	0	Y	N	Space allowance adequate; has not farrowed yet

OWNER: John Otte  
 ADDRESS: Brownstown, IN

SWINE EVALUATION FORM

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	LOCATION	Crate/Pen/Animal ID	AGE	SEX	BCS	SHOULDER SCORE	LAMENESS SCORE	H2O (Y/N)	FOOD (Y/N)	Comments
12	FR 4	24; Sow 44098	P1	Gilt	3.0	1	0	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; standing; has not farrowed yet
13	FR 5	15; Sow 3406	P2	Fe	3.5	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
14	FR 5	17; Sow 3408	P2	Fe	3.0	1	0	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
15	FR 5	19; Sow 24918	P6	Fe	2.5 (laying down)	3	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; shoulder sores were treated; listed to be culled; piglets
16	FR 6	11; Sow 2992	P4	Fe	3.5	1	-	Y	N	Space allowance adequate; piglets
17	FR 6	17; Sow 2990	P4	Fe	4.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
18	FR 6	19; Sow 2984	P4	Fe	2.0	1	-	Y	N	Space allowance adequate; piglets; treated
19	FR 7	19; Sow 2170	P9	Fe	3.5	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
20	FR 7	20; Sow 2515B	P7	Fe	3.5	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets
21	FR 8	4; Sow 3397	P2	Fe	3.0	1	-	Y	Y	Space allowance adequate; piglets



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SWINE EVALUATION FORM

PAGE 4 OF 4  
 DATE: 10-21-19

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	LOCATION	Crate/Pen/Animal ID	AGE	SEX	BCS	SHOULDER SCORE	LAMENESS SCORE	H2O (Y/N)	FOOD (Y/N)	Comments
32	Nursery Room (NR) 1		nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	alert and normal behavior, thrifty; one hospital pen; room temperature adequate; nipple waterers; free-choice grain available
33	NR 2	Left Pen 5	nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Slats gave way, pigs fell into pit, one pig still in the pit, others had escaped; pigs fell in on 10-20-19 evening; manure up to pig's shoulder
34	NR 2, general							Y	Y	Pigs alert, normal BCS and behavior; one sick pen in room; nipple waterers; free-choice grain available
35	NR 3	left side pens only ones with pigs	nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Nipple waterers, water observed coming out of waterers in all pens; free-choice grain available; coughing
36	NR 4		entered nursery Friday 10/18	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Increased ammonia level compared to other nursery rooms; some pigs are sniffing/sneezing; areas on walls rooted through by pigs creating holes; some holes in the walls are patched; Right 3 pen has flooring that needs repair
37	NR 5		nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Alert, normal behavior; some missing flooring; animals coughing
38	NR 6		nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Increased ammonia level compared to most other nursery rooms; some pigs coughing
39	NR 7		nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Alert, normal behavior
40	NR 8		nursery	mixed	normal			Y	Y	Alert, normal behavior; some coughing; Left Pen 6 has flooring issues
41	Nursery General Comments									All nursery room provided adequate space per pig, appropriate stocking density



**EMPLOYEE TRAINING LOG**

2018

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
8-13-18	Wound care Fodine use	John Otte
10-19-18	Zoetis Trainer Workers on Proper Vaccination protocols	Zoetis John Otte
12-7-18	Ibuprofen Use Using oral Ibuprofen use for getting sows back on feet.	John Otte

**EMPLOYEE TRAINING LOG**  
2019

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
3-18-19	New Vaccination Schedule	John Otte
5-18-19	large litter care	John Otte
7-12-19	Tooth nipping stoppage of this practice & what to look for w/ problems & how to treat.	John Otte
10-10-19	PQA Training / Test.	Dr. John Baker
10-14-19	Proper Euthanasia of Small Pigs / Scrotal Eruptions.	John Otte