Poultry Organic System Plan

Account # __________
Name: ______________
Date: ______________
Year: ______________

SOIL FERTILITY AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT NOS §§205.2, .105, .200, .201, .203, .205

The National Organic Standards require active management to build soil fertility, manage plant nutrients, protect natural resources, and prevent soil erosion.
• All fertility inputs must be allowed and producers must demonstrate compliance with all applicable National List annotations/restrictions for use.
• Producers must monitor practices and procedures, including fertility management, to verify that the organic plan is effectively implemented.
• Plant and animal materials, such as manure, compost, and uncomposted plant materials, must be managed so they do not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, and water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or prohibited substance residues.
• List all fertility inputs on the **Input Inventory** form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.
• Have purchase and ingredients documentation available at inspection.

1. Do you use any off-farm fertility inputs? *All fertility inputs used in the past 36 months on land being requested for certification for the first time must be noted on the **3 Year Field History** and the **Input Inventory**. Inputs used or planned for use in the current year are to be noted on the **Crop Summary/Current Year Field Plan** and the **Input Inventory.***
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

2. Do you use or plan to use fertility inputs with synthetic micronutrients? *Micronutrients include boron, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, and zinc. If you use micronutrients, submit documentation showing the micronutrient deficiencies for each field or general area where micronutrients are being used.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

3. What are your soil types?

4. What are your soil/nutrient deficiencies? Note if there are no known deficiencies.

5. How do you manage soil and crop fertility? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **crop rotation**
☐ **green manure plow down/ cover crops**
☐ **interplanting**
☐ **incorporation of crop residues**
☐ **subsoiling**
☐ **summer fallow**
☐ **compost**
☐ **on-farm manure**
☐ **alternate shallow and deep rooted crops**
☐ **alternate heavy and light feeding crops**
☐ **off-farm manure**
☐ **soil amendments**
☐ **side dressing**
☐ **foliar fertilizers**
☐ **biodynamic preparations**
☐ **soil inoculants**
☐ **other**

6. If "other," explain.

7. How do you monitor your fertility management? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **soil testing**
☐ **observation of crop health**
☐ **comparison of crop yields**
☐ **crop quality testing**
☐ **tissue testing**
☐ **observation of soil**
☐ **other**

8. If "other," explain.

9. How often do you monitor your fertility management?
☐ **monthly**
☐ **annually**
☐ **as needed**
☐ **other**

10. If "other," explain.

11. Rate the effectiveness of your fertility management program.
- ☐ **excellent**
- ☐ **satisfactory**
- ☐ **needs improvement**

12. Do you anticipate any changes to your fertility management?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

13. If "yes," explain.

MANURE USE NOS §205.203(c)(1)

The National Organic Standard requires that raw manure must be fully composted as defined above unless applied to fields for crops not for human consumption; incorporated into the soil 120 days prior to harvest for those crops whose edible portions have direct contact with the soil surface or soil particles; or 90 days prior to harvest for crops for human consumption whose edible portions do not contact the soil surface or soil particles. If you grow crops for human consumption and use manure not fully composted as defined above, actual dates of manure application are to be noted on the Current Year Field Plan. If crops are not for human consumption, note seasonal time of application.

14. What type of manure do you apply to organic land? *Check all that apply. Warning: Human manure and sewage sludge are prohibited for use and will require land retransition for 36 months. If no manure is used skip to the Natural Resources Section.*
- ☐ **no manure used**
- ☐ **liquid**
- ☐ **semi-solid**
- ☐ **piled**
- ☐ **dehydrated**
- ☐ **pelleted**
- ☐ **other**

15. If "other," explain.

16. What seasons do you spread manure? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **Spring**
- ☐ **Summer**
- ☐ **Fall**
- ☐ **Winter**
- ☐ **Year-round**

17. Do you have and follow a Nutrient Management or Conservation Plan?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

18. Describe manure spreading including type of ground (sod, tilled land, crop residue), slope of land, rate of application, proximity to surface water or waterways and how runoff is prevented.

NATURAL RESOURCES NOS §205.200

National Organic Standards define organic production as a system managed to respond to conditions unique to your operation by integrating practices that foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biological diversity. Production practices must maintain or improve the natural resources of the operation and minimize erosion. Irrigation water should not contaminate crops with prohibited materials. Appropriate conservation measures are to be maintained.

19. How do you minimize erosion and conserve natural resources? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **terraces**
- ☐ **contour farming**
- ☐ **strip cropping**
- ☐ **under sowing/interplanting**
- ☐ **winter cover crops**
- ☐ **conservation tillage**
- ☐ **permanent waterways**
- ☐ **keep soil covered as much as possible**
- ☐ **long-term sod**
- ☐ **windbreaks**
- ☐ **firebreaks**
- ☐ **tree lines**
- ☐ **retention ponds**
- ☐ **stream bank/riparian management**
- ☐ **other**

20. If "other," explain.

21. What soil erosion problems do you experience? *Note N/A if not applicable.*

22. How do you monitor soil conservation?
- ☐ **observation of soil/fields**
- ☐ **other**

23. If "other," explain.

24. How often do you monitor soil conservation?
- ☐ **weekly**
- ☐ **monthly**
- ☐ **annually**
- ☐ **as needed**
- ☐ **other**

25. If "other," explain.

26. Rate the effectiveness of your soil conservation practices.
- ☐ **excellent**
- ☐ **satisfactory**
- ☐ **needs improvement**

27. Do you anticipate any changes to your soil conservation practices?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

28. If "yes," explain.

29. **Water Quality and Conservation Methods:** A safe Ecoli/fecal coliform test result is required for non-municipal water sources used for washing crops. Submit test results to MOSA.

How are water systems used? *Check all that apply. Submit* ***test*** *results for non-municipal water sources.*
- ☐ **none**
- ☐ **irrigation**
- ☐ **livestock**
- ☐ **foliar sprays**
- ☐ **greenhouse**
- ☐ **washing crops**
- ☐ **other**

30. If "other," explain.

31. What is your source of water? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **on-site well(s)**
- ☐ **river/creek/pond**
- ☐ **spring**
- ☐ **municipal/county**
- ☐ **irrigation district**
- ☐ **other**

32. If "other," explain.

33. How do you protect water quality and conserve water? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **fencing livestock from waterways**
- ☐ **scheduled use of water**
- ☐ **sediment basin**
- ☐ **land forming/laser leveling**
- ☐ **filter strips used to intercept pollutants**
- ☐ **calculate nutrient budgets**
- ☐ **time nutrient application to avoid leaching**
- ☐ **encourage infiltration in fields and pastures**
- ☐ **avoid working saturated soils**
- ☐ **avoid cultivating highly erodible land**
- ☐ **manure, fertilizer and compost stored away from water**
- ☐ **drip irrigation**
- ☐ **micro-spray**
- ☐ **other**

34. If "other," explain.

35. List known contaminants in water supplies in your area. *Indicate N/A if none are known.*

36. Do any pastures/outdoor access areas or portions of these areas flood frequently?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

37. If "yes," explain.

38. How do you monitor water quality and use? *Check all that apply*

- ☐ **observation of water color/odor/taste**
- ☐ **observation of surface water banks**
- ☐ **water testing**
- ☐ **soil moisture monitoring**
- ☐ **monitor for water leaks in system**
- ☐ **water use tracking/metering**
- ☐ **other**

39. If "other," explain.

40. How often do you monitor water quality and use?

- ☐ **weekly**
- ☐ **monthly**
- ☐ **annually**
- ☐ **as needed**
- ☐ **other**

41. If "other," explain.

42. Rate your water quality practices.

- ☐ **excellent**
- ☐ **satisfactory**
- ☐ **needs improvement**

43. Do you anticipate any changes to your water quality practices?

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

44. If "yes," explain.

45. **BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY:**

How does your farm support biological diversity (a variety of life forms)? *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ **leaving uncultivated areas**
- ☐ **diversity among farm animal species**
- ☐ **diversity of crops grown**
- ☐ **fencing livestock out of woods**
- ☐ **hedgerows/windbreaks**
- ☐ **wildlife food plots**
- ☐ **wildlife corridors**
- ☐ **bird/bat boxes**
- ☐ **maintaining wetlands**
- ☐ **raptor perches or trees at field edge**
- ☐ **wildlife friendly fences**
- ☐ **maintaining woodlands**
- ☐ **maintain high conservation value areas**
- ☐ **ground and tunnel nesting sites for native bees**
- ☐ **ponds**
- ☐ **providing habitat for pollinators or insect predators**
- ☐ **allowing noninvasive plants in fence line and ditches**
- ☐ **companion planting & intercropping**
- ☐ **streambank/riparian management**
- ☐ **avoiding nests or not mowing during breeding season**
- ☐ **encouraging/reintroducing native species**
- ☐ **establishing legal conservation areas**
- ☐ **other**

46. If "other," explain.

47. How do you control invasive plants or animals? Methods may include use of weed and pest-free seed, planting stock, soil amendments, and mulches, new species monitoring and control, suppressing invasive species before they spread, competitive beneficial native plants, State or Federal control programs, livestock grazing, biological controls, prescribed burning, or other practices. *Note N/A if not applicable.*

SEED AND CROP MANAGEMENT NOS §§205.105, .201, .204, .206

The National Organic Standards require the use of organic seed, annual seedlings and planting stock.

- Without exception, organic seed must be used for the production of edible sprouts (for human consumption or organic livestock feed).
- Unless the NOP has issued a temporary variance, all annual seedlings must be certified organic.
- Nonorganic seed or planting stock may only be used if an equivalent organically produced variety is not commercially available in the appropriate form, quality, or quantity necessary to fulfill the needs of the operation.
- Before nonorganic seed or planting stock is used, an organic search documenting your attempts to source an organic variety must be performed.
- Nonorganic seed must be untreated and non-GMO.
- Nonorganic planting stock must be untreated post-harvest.

Organic Search Requirements

A minimum of three sources that carry organic seed or planting stock must be consulted before nonorganic seed or planting stock may be purchased.

- Use the **Organic Search** form to document your attempts to source organic varieties, and provide an explanation (form, quality, quantity, or variety preference) for sourcing nonorganic varieties.

• If an organic search is performed by your seed dealer, or if specific varieties are requested by your buyer, you are responsible for ensuring that the search meets these requirements.
• Alternatively, if you follow a standard operating procedure for purchasing organic seed and you source seed or planting stock from catalogs, have the catalogs you consulted (at least three companies that carry organic seed or planting stock) along with your reasons for purchasing nonorganic seed available at inspection.

48. **SEED INFORMATION:** Every year, a **Seed Table** form listing all seed, annual seedlings, and planting stock must be completed. Initial applicants should also list any seeds or planting stock used within the past 36 months.

How do you source organic seed and increase organic seed use over time? *Check all that apply. Use the **Organic Search** form to document your searches.*
☐ **check three or more catalogs that carry organic seed**
☐ **work with a seed dealer that handles organic seed**
☐ **contact three or more seed suppliers by phone, email, or in writing**
☐ **follow a standard operating procedure for purchasing organic seed (describe SOP under "other" below)**
☐ **work with produce buyer to ensure organic seed requirements are being considered when nonorganic varieties are required**
☐ **trial organic varieties**
☐ **other**

49. If "other," explain.

50. **WEED MANAGEMENT:** All weed control products used in the past 36 months on land being requested for certification for the first time must be noted on the **3 Year Field History** and the **Input Inventory** form.
• Products used or planned for use in the current year are to be noted on the **Crop Summary/Current Year Field Plan** form and listed on the **Input Inventory** form.
• Producers should utilize sanitation measures to remove disease vectors, weed seeds, and habitat for pests.
• Cultural practices, including selection of plant species and varieties adapted to site-specific conditions should be used to enhance crop health.
• Allowed synthetic materials on the National List may be used for weed, pest and disease control only when all other management practices used prove insufficient to prevent or control problems and all annotations and restrictions are followed.
• Provide labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

Do you use weed control products? *List inputs on the **Input Inventory**.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

51. What are your problem weeds?

52. How do you prevent and control weeds? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **crop rotation**
☐ **field preparation**
☐ **prevention of weed seed set**
☐ **delayed seeding**
☐ **monitoring soil temperature**
☐ **soil sterilization**
☐ **use of fast emerging varieties**
☐ **stale seedbed**
☐ **mechanical cultivation**
☐ **use of hand tools**
☐ **hand weeding**
☐ **mowing**
☐ **use of approved or restricted inputs**
☐ **livestock grazing**
☐ **flame weeding**
☐ **corn gluten**
☐ **steam weeding**
☐ **electrical**
☐ **smother crops**
☐ **black fallow**
☐ **non-synthetic mulch**
☐ **synthetic mulch**
☐ **soap-based herbicides**
☐ **other**

53. If "other," explain.

54. How do you monitor your weed control?
☐ **observation of weeds**
☐ **observation of crop health**
☐ **comparison of crop yields**
☐ **weed counts**
☐ **other**

55. If "other," explain.

56. How often do you monitor for weeds?

- ☐ **weekly**
- ☐ **monthly**
- ☐ **annually**
- ☐ **as needed**
- ☐ **other**

57. If "other," explain.

58. Rate your weed control management.

- ☐ **excellent**
- ☐ **satisfactory**
- ☐ **needs improvement**

59. Do you anticipate any changes to your weed control management?

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

60. If "yes," explain.

61. **PEST AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT:** All pest and disease control products used in the past 36 months on land being requested for certification for the first time must be noted on the **3 Year Field History** and the **Input Inventory**. Products used or planned for use in the current year are to be noted on the **Crop Summary/Current Year Field Plan** and listed on the **Input Inventory**. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

Do you use pest control products? *List inputs on the **Input Inventory**.*

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

62. What crop pests are present on your farm?

- ☐ **no pest problems**
- ☐ **insects**
- ☐ **rodents**
- ☐ **gophers**
- ☐ **birds**
- ☐ **deer**
- ☐ **other animals**

63. If "other animals" or "insects," specify the type(s).

64. How do you prevent or control pest damage in your pasture/outdoor access areas? *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ **none**
- ☐ **crop rotation**
- ☐ **selection of plant species/varieties**
- ☐ **development of habitat for natural enemies**
- ☐ **timing of planting**
- ☐ **companion planting**
- ☐ **frog ponds**
- ☐ **bat houses**
- ☐ **bird houses**
- ☐ **hand picking**
- ☐ **monitoring**
- ☐ **trap crops**
- ☐ **physical removal**
- ☐ **traps**
- ☐ **lures**
- ☐ **IPM**
- ☐ **insect repellents**
- ☐ **animal repellents**
- ☐ **release of predators/parasites of pest species**
- ☐ **use of approved or restricted inputs**
- ☐ **physical barriers**
- ☐ **other**

65. If "other," explain.

66. What are your problem crop diseases? *Note N/A if none are known.*

67. How do you prevent or control plant diseases? *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ **none**
- ☐ **crop rotation**
- ☐ **field sanitation**
- ☐ **selection of plant species/varieties**
- ☐ **timing of planting/cultivating**
- ☐ **plant spacing**
- ☐ **vector management**
- ☐ **soil balancing**
- ☐ **solarization**
- ☐ **companion planting**
- ☐ **compost/tea use**
- ☐ **use of allowed or restricted materials**
- ☐ **irrigation management**
- ☐ **other**

68. If "other," explain.

69. How do you monitor for pest and diseases? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **soil testing**
- ☐ **microbiological testing**
- ☐ **tissue testing**
- ☐ **observation of soil**
- ☐ **observation of crop health**
- ☐ **comparison of crop yields**
- ☐ **crop quality testing**
- ☐ **monitoring records kept**
- ☐ **traps for insect monitoring**
- ☐ **other**

70. If "other," explain.

71. How often do you monitor for pests and diseases?
- ☐ **weekly**
- ☐ **monthly**
- ☐ **annually**
- ☐ **as needed**
- ☐ **other**

72. If "other," explain.

73. Rate your pest and disease control.
- ☐ **excellent**
- ☐ **satisfactory**
- ☐ **needs improvement**

74. Do you anticipate any changes to your pest and disease control?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

75. If "yes," explain.

MAINTENANCE OF ORGANIC INTEGRITY NOS §§205.201, .202, .272

The National Organic Standards require that organic production areas including pastures and outdoor access areas have distinct boundaries and buffer zones to prevent the unintended application of or contact with prohibited substances.

• Organic production areas that adjoin land not under organic management may require the establishment of a buffer area or setback fencing for organic pasture if natural barriers, roads, headlands or waterways do not provide enough separation.
• Producers may also submit a signed **Verification of Adjoining Land Use (VALU)** form from the adjoining land manager verifying that no prohibited products have been or will be applied to the adjoining land.
• A buffer is required unless adequate natural buffers or a signed **VALU** form are in place.
• Crops harvested from a buffer area are nonorganic and records need to be kept of sale or use.

76. Select the response that best describes your adjoining land use.
○ **adequate natural buffers are in place for the entire operation**
○ **buffers or VALUs are in place - Complete the table below**

77. Describe organic pasture/outdoor access areas that adjoin land not under organic management in the chart below and note these areas as "Conventional" on your field maps. Buffer harvests and the sale or use of buffer crops need to be recorded, either in the **Field Activity Log** or on the **Nonorganic Crop Usage** form. Note all buffers on field **maps**.

Adjoining Land Use Buffers

Field ID#	How is contamination prevented in this area?	If buffer, what is the width?	If VALU, list the expiration date	Adjoining land use	Adjoining land manager name	Do you harvest crop from this buffer?	If harvested, describe sale or use of crop

Additional Comments:

78. Who have you notified (in writing) of your organic status?
- ☐ **no one**
- ☐ **highway departments**
- ☐ **electric companies**
- ☐ **aerial spray companies/airports**
- ☐ **residential neighbors**
- ☐ **drainage commissions**
- ☐ **Farm Service Agency**
- ☐ **other**

79. If "other," explain.

80. Are roadsides sprayed in your area?

81. Do you post 'No Spray' signs along roadsides that adjoin organic fields?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

82. How do you monitor pastures/outdoor access areas from contamination from neighboring nonorganic operations?
- ☐ **visual observation**
- ☐ **photographs**
- ☐ **GMO testing**
- ☐ **residue analysis**
- ☐ **wind direction/ speed data**
- ☐ **other**

83. If "other," explain.

84. How do you monitor the effectiveness of your pasture/outdoor access area contamination management?
- ☐ **soil testing**
- ☐ **microbiological testing**
- ☐ **tissue testing**
- ☐ **observation of soil**
- ☐ **observation of crop health**
- ☐ **comparison of crop yields**
- ☐ **crop quality testing**
- ☐ **monitoring records kept**
- ☐ **traps for insect monitoring**
- ☐ **other**

85. If "other," explain.

86. How often do you monitor for crop contamination?
- ☐ **weekly**
- ☐ **monthly**
- ☐ **annually**
- ☐ **as needed**
- ☐ **other**

87. If "other," explain.

88. Rate your crop contamination prevention.
- ☐ **excellent**
- ☐ **satisfactory**
- ☐ **needs improvement**

89. Do you anticipate any changes to your crop contamination prevention?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

90. If "yes," explain.

91. Is lumber that is treated with arsenate or other prohibited materials in contact with soil used to grow organic crops or pasture?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

92. If "yes," describe contact and how contamination is avoided.

93. **EQUIPMENT:** To prevent commingling and contamination, all equipment used in organic pasture/outdoor access areas must be free of nonorganic crops and prohibited materials. Contamination includes risk from oil, fuel and hydraulic fluids. Equipment used for both organic and nonorganic farming must be cleaned prior to use on organic fields, pastures/outdoor access areas or crops and cleaning records must be documented. MOSA provides a **Cleaning Log** form for you to document equipment cleaning.

List equipment used for planting, tillage, weed control, input application, spraying, harvesting, and crop transport, including custom hire equipment.

Equipment List

Type of equipment	Own or rent?	Custom?	For organic use only?	If also used for conventional, transitional, or buffer crops how is it cleaned?

Additional Comments:

94. Is your equipment maintained so that fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid do not leak?
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**
☐ **Not applicable**

95. **HARVEST:** The National Organic Standards require that organic products be handled, stored and transported in containers free of prohibited substances and/or nonorganic products which could compromise the integrity of the organic products.

How are your organic crops harvested? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **mechanically**
☐ **by hand**
☐ **custom**
☐ **No harvest (skip to next section)**

96. If your outdoor access area/pasture(s) are custom harvested, give the name and contact information of the custom harvester. Describe who is responsible for equipment cleaning and how it is documented. *List equipment on the Equipment Table above.*

97. Do you use your own equipment to do custom harvesting?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

98. If you harvest both organic and nonorganic crops (including your conventional, transitional or buffer crops or any custom work done on nonorganic crops), how do you prevent commingling and contamination during harvest? *Note N/A if not applicable.*

99. What containers are used for harvesting?
☐ **gravity wagons/boxes**
☐ **hay wagons**
☐ **chopper boxes**
☐ **truck boxes**
☐ **other**

100. If "other," explain.

101. Are containers used for organic harvest only?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

102. If "no," describe how contamination and commingling is prevented.

103. Are any inoculants or preservatives used or planned for use on organic crops? *List inputs on the **Input Inventory**.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

CROP STORAGE RECORDKEEPING FOR PASTURE/OUTDOOR ACCESS NOS §§205.103, .201, .270, .272

Producers must keep organic and nonorganic harvest in separate storage areas and prevent commingling and contamination. An operation with split production needs to maintain records to thoroughly document use and sales. MOSA provides the Storage Inventory Form for this purpose. Twine and synthetic materials used for storage should be disposed of properly. Be aware that open burning of plastic is prohibited by the Clean Air Act. Livestock operations will use the crop storage table to list all organic and nonorganic feed stored.

104. Do you store harvest from outdoor access areas/pastures?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

105. Describe your crop and feed storage locations (including off-site locations) in the following table and identify storage facilities or locations (bin, crib, mow, outdoor) on facility **map**.
Additional comments

Crop and Feed Storage

Storage ID#	Type of crops stored	Type of storage	Capacity	Organic status of crops stored

Additional Comments:

106. Do you use the same storage areas for organic, transitional and/or conventional crops?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

107. If "yes," how do you segregate organic crops from nonorganic crops?

108. Are storage areas or units labeled?
○ **Yes**
○ **No**
○ **N/A**

109. How do you clean storage units prior to storage of organic crops? *Note N/A if not applicable.*

110. How do you prevent and control pests in crop/feed storage areas? *List pest control products on the **Input Inventory.***
☐ **keep areas clean**
☐ **prevent entry**
☐ **use traps**
☐ **cats/dogs**
☐ **diatomaceous earth**
☐ **vitamin D3 bait (MOSA must approve use)**
☐ **use of other types of bait or pest products (MOSA must approve use)**
☐ **N/A, not a problem**
☐ **other**

111. If "other," explain.

112. Are pest control products used on or around organic product? *List inputs on the **Input Inventory** and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

113. **RECORDKEEPING for Pasture/Outdoor Access:** MOSA requires that operators keep a log of activities as applicable to your operation. The following need to be included: field preparation, planting information, application of fertility, weed/disease/pest control inputs, harvests and yields, and storage.

What type of crop records do you keep? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **field preparation**
☐ **planting information (seed rate, dates)**
☐ **application of fertility, weed/disease/pest control inputs**
☐ **harvest and yields**
☐ **buffer harvest and storage/use/sales**
☐ **crop storage inventory**
☐ **crop storage cleaning**
☐ **transportation cleaning**
☐ **equipment cleaning**
☐ **mowing**
☐ **other**

114. If "other," explain.

115. How do you record your field activities?
☐ **calendar**
☐ **notebook**
☐ **filing system**
☐ **journal**
☐ **electronic**
☐ **other**

116. If "other," explain.

GENERAL INFORMATION/ORIGIN OF LIVESTOCK NOS §§205.201, .236, .272

The National Organic Standards require all poultry and poultry products that are to be sold, labeled or represented as organic to have been under organic management from the second day of life.

117. **ORGANIC LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:** Please complete the table below to show which types of organic livestock you have on your farm. Be sure to list the number of each type. Include all organic animals being raised on your farm: poultry (egg layers), poultry (broilers), and poultry (pullets), turkeys, ducks, or other avian species. Include organic products marketed on your farm.

Please provide the **average yearly number** of organic livestock in each space. This section only needs to be updated when significant changes to your Livestock Production are planned.

Organic Livestock Production

Type of livestock	Breed	Average number of animals requested for organic certification	Products Marketed

Additional Comments:

118. A Livestock List is not required for poultry as birds are not expected to be individually identified.

NONORGANIC LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: Parallel production is producing the same type of nonorganic and organic products. Split production is both organic and nonorganic production on the same farm, but different products. *If you do not have nonorganic livestock, skip to the Livestock Purchases section.*

If you have animals that are not requested for organic certification, complete the table below. Include all animals on-farm, not requested for certification but managed organically, will not be fed 100% organic feed or will be given prohibited treatments or supplements. This includes animals for home use and work animals. Note: buffer crops are nonorganic feed.

Nonorganic Livestock Production

Type of livestock	Feed, treatment or supplement	Location used or fed

Additional Comments:

119. If organic and nonorganic birds are housed together, how are the flocks individually identified?

120. How do you identify and separate allowed and prohibited livestock health care materials in storage areas?

121. **LIVESTOCK PURCHASES:**
Complete this table if you purchased any birds for which organic certification is requested.

Livestock Purchases

Type of livestock	Number of animals	Date obtained	Poultry hatching date	Source and phone number	Certifier	Sale Facility name	Sale Facility Certifier

Additional Comments:

LIVING CONDITIONS NOS §§205.201, .206(f), .239, .240, .241

The National Organic Standards require organic livestock operations to maximize the health of animals and allow for their natural behaviors:

• Animals must have year-round access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, fresh air, exercise areas, clean water for drinking, and direct sunlight as suitable to the species, its stage of life, and climate; clean and dry bedding as appropriate to the system; and housing design which is safe and allows for natural behavior. Poultry must have access to materials for dust bathing and adequate outdoor space to escape aggressive behaviors.

• Animals must have sufficient space to lie down, turn around, stand up, stretch their limbs or wings, and express normal patterns of behavior each day. Poultry must be able to stretch both wings at the same time.

• If indoor housing is provided, areas must be sufficiently bedded and comfortable to keep animals clean, dry, and free of lesions.

• Temperature, ventilation, and air circulation must be appropriate.

• Manure must be managed such that nutrient recycling is optimized and soil and water degradation is minimized and all housing, pens, runs, equipment, and utensils shall be cleaned and disinfected as needed to prevent cross-infection and build up of disease-carrying organisms.

• Roughage used for bedding must be certified organic.

• Outdoor space must be provided year-round. When outdoor space is on soil, vegetation must be maintained as appropriate for the season, climate, geography, species of livestock, and stage of production. Outdoor access for poultry must be provided at an early age and encouraged and at least 75% of the outdoor space must be soil.

• Poultry must have litter or bedding and materials for dust bathing and scratching. Non-mobile houses with slatted/mesh floors must have 15% minimum of solid floor area.

• Layers must have at least six inches of perch space per bird and be able to perch at the same time, except for aviary housing, in which 55% of the birds must be able to perch at the same time. The alighting rail in front of nest boxes may be included. Floors in slatted/mesh floor housing cannot count as perch space.

• Chickens must meet indoor and outdoor stocking densities. *Stocking density can be calculated two ways for compliance verification. Sq ft/bird or lbs of bird/sq ft.*

<u>Indoors for chickens:</u>

- Indoors for layers =
  - Mobile housing = 4.5 lbs/sq ft or 1.5 sq ft/bird
  - Aviary housing = 4.5 lbs/sq ft or 1.5 sq ft/bird
  - Slatted/mesh floor = 3.75 lbs/sq ft or 1.8 sq ft/bird
  - Floor litter housing = 3 lbs/sq ft or 2.2 sq ft/bird
  - Other housing = 2.25 lbs/sq ft or 3 sq ft/bird
- Indoors for pullets = 3 lbs/sq ft or 1.7 sq ft/bird
- Indoors for broilers = 5 lbs/sq ft or 2 sq ft/bird

<u>Outdoors for chickens:</u>

- Outdoors for layers = 2.25 lbs/sq ft or 3 sq ft/bird
- Outdoors for pullets = 3 lbs/sq ft or 1.7 sq ft/bird
- Outdoors for broilers = 5 lbs/sq ft or 2 sq ft/bird

• Poultry producers must monitor ammonia levels at least weekly at the height of the birds' heads. Levels above 20ppm require an action plan and levels must not exceed 25ppm.

• Artificial light for layers and other fully feathered birds may only be used to prolong the day length up to 16 hours of continuous light. An 8 hour period of darkness is required. Artificial light intensity should be lowered gradually to encourage roosting, and artificial light spectrum manipulation to increase feed intake or growth rate is prohibited.

• Poultry houses must have at least 1 linear foot of exit door space per 360 birds, measured at the exit base. At least one door is required for 360 birds. Alternative plans may be approved. Exit areas must be sufficient and distributed so that all birds can easily access the outdoors.

• Poultry producers subject to requirements in 21 CFR part 118 – Production, Storage, and Transportation of Shell Eggs, must take steps to prevent stray poultry, wild birds, cats, and other animals from entering poultry houses.

• Poultry may be temporarily confined as described in §205.241(d). Continuous total confinement of poultry indoors is prohibited.

122. **HOUSING AND OUTDOOR LOTS:**

Describe housing and outdoor lots used in the table below.

• Include all organic livestock being raised on your farm that you listed in the Organic Livestock Production table above. *Examples include laying hens, pullets, broilers, ducks for eggs, ducks for slaughter, turkeys, etc.*

• In the column 'type of housing' include barn style.

  • (1) Mobile housing. A mobile structure for avian species with solid or perforated flooring that is moved regularly and allows birds to continuously access areas outside the structure during daytime hours.

• (2) Aviary housing. A fixed structure for avian species that has multiple tiers or levels.
• (3) Slatted/mesh floor housing. A fixed structure for avian species that has both: a slatted floor where perches, feed, and water are provided over a pit or belt for manure collection; and litter covering the remaining solid floor.
• (4) Floor litter housing. A fixed structure for avian species that has absorbent litter covering the entire floor.

• In the column "type of outdoor lot" indicate surface type. *Examples include concrete, gravel, soil, pasture, pasture pens for poultry, etc.*
• Pasture pens (avian). Floorless pens, with full or partial roofing, that are moved regularly, provide direct access to soil and vegetation, and allow birds to express natural behaviors.

• In the column "indoor floor space" list the total square footage available to birds, excluding nest box space.
• In the column "indoor litter space" list the total square footage of litter space available to birds, i.e. the usable area that has litter.
• Submit facility map(s) on which all housing and outdoor livestock areas are indicated.

Avian Housing and Outdoor Lots

Facility ID	Type of housing (see list above)	Type of poultry	Maximum number of birds	Stage of life (in weeks)	Average maximum weight	Indoor floor space (total sq ft available)	Indoor litter area (total sq ft available)	Perch space (total linear feet)	Exit door space (total linear feet)	Type of outdoor lot (include dimensions)	Lot and housing attached?

Additional Comments:

123. Are exit doors sufficient in number and size, and distributed appropriately to enable all birds ready access to the outdoors?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

124. If "no," explain exit door locations/sizing and how all birds are provided ready access to the outdoors.

125. Do all birds have access to scratching and dust bathing areas?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

126. If "no," explain.

127. What type of bedding is used? *Check all that apply. Submit the* ***Off-Farm Manure/Bedding Verification*** *form for any non-packaged wood-based bedding materials, and list all types of bedding (including packaged/retail products) on your Input Inventory.*
☐ **none**
☐ **sand**
☐ **sawdust/shavings**
☐ **organic straw**
☐ **organic corn stalks**
☐ **other**

128. If "other," explain.

129. Is bedding purchased or homegrown?
○ **purchased**
○ **homegrown**
○ **both**

130. Describe locations of any treated lumber that may come into contact with livestock or with livestock feed.

131. If treated lumber is present, how do you ensure treated lumber does not contaminate livestock or livestock feed?

132. How often is housing cleaned out and how is it cleaned? *List sanitation and cleaning products on your* ***Input Inventory*** *form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*

133. Poultry producers must monitor ammonia levels at least weekly and maintain levels below 20 ppm. How are ammonia levels monitored (ex: testing)? *MOSA provides the* ***Ammonia Level Monitoring Form*** *for recording levels.*

134. If ammonia levels exceed 20 ppm, what actions are taken to reduce levels? Levels must not exceed 25 ppm.

135. What is the maximum day length (natural and artificial light combined) for pullets and/or layers? *No more than 16 hours of continuous light may be provided.*

136. If artificial light is provided, do you gradually lower light intensity to encourage birds to settle for the night?

○ **Yes**

○ **No**

○ **N.A No artificial light provided**

137. If "no," explain. For example, some facilities may not have a lighting system that allows for gradual lowering of artificial light intensity.

138. If artificial light is provided, is the light spectrum manipulated to increase feed intake and growth rate?

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

139. **OUTDOOR ACCESS:**
Complete the Outdoor Access table below to indicate how many hours per day (on average) birds are outdoors. Daily outdoor access must be provided year-round as appropriate for the species. *If outdoor access varies among different age groups, list each group separately.*

Outdoor access

Type of livestock	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter

Additional Comments:

140. List the dates that outdoor access usually begins and ends, and the average number of days birds have outdoor access annually.

141. Are outdoor areas maintained and kept in good condition, including frequent removal of wastes and prevention of runoff and the contamination of adjoining natural resources?

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

142. If "no," explain.

143. Describe manure management in indoor and outdoor areas.

144. How does your management maintain vegetative growth in outdoor areas, as appropriate?

145. At what age do birds begin to have access to the outdoors? Pullets must have outdoor access by 16 weeks of age. Outdoor access must be on certified organic land.

146. **TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT:** Temporary confinement, which includes any time that the animal is not allowed outside and/or on pasture, including regular events such as night time, feeding, and milking, is only allowed under specific circumstances. *Have records of temporary confinement with time periods, animal IDs/groups and reason for confinement available at inspection.*

Are livestock temporarily confined at any time during the year?

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

147. The National Organic Standards allow livestock to be temporarily confined under the following circumstances. Check the box for each type of confinement that is practiced on your farm. *Check all that apply.*

☐ **Inclement weather (Describe weather that would keep your animal from going outside.) Poultry may be confined when the temperature is below 32 or above 90 degrees F**

☐ **Stage of life *(4 weeks for broilers; 16 weeks for pullets; until fully feathered for all other birds)***

☐ **Health, safety, or well-being of animals *(such as avian influenza)***

☐ **Risk to soil and/or water quality**

☐ **Healthcare *(Short periods of time for healthcare.)***

☐ **Sorting/Shipping**

☐ **Nest box training *(no longer than necessary to establish proper behavior, maximum 5 weeks)***

☐ **Youth projects (stock can be sold organic if you maintain organic management. Must not exceed 1 week prior to event and 24 hrs after returning home.)**

☐ **None**

148. For each box checked above, describe which animals are confined, the reasons for confinement, locations animals are confined to (ex: indoor pens, outdoor lots), and the length of confinement.

LIVING CONDITIONS (continued) NOS §§205.201, .206(f), .239, .241

149. What are your sources of water for livestock? *Check all that apply.*

☐ **on-site well**
☐ **municipal**
☐ **river/creek**
☐ **water catchment**
☐ **pond**
☐ **spring**
☐ **other**

150. If "other," explain.

151. Are any water additives used? *List inputs on the* ***Input Inventory*** *form.*

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

152. How do you prevent erosion and muddy areas around outdoor water sources if your livestock have access?

153. What measures have you taken to prevent livestock damage to wetland and natural areas?

154. Describe locations and sources of water for livestock on pasture.

155. **PASTURE MANAGEMENT:**
Complete this section if you pasture poultry and other animals not requested for certification on certified pasture.
List ALL pasture access (on-site and off-site) (organic and nonorganic) in the table below. List all animals that utilize the pasture, including those not requested for certification (such as horses). Any buffers are to be described on the **Maintenance of Organic Integrity section above** and noted on **maps**.

Types of Livestock: list by group (e.g. laying hens, pullets, broilers, ducks for eggs, ducks for slaughter, turkeys, etc). If nonorganic animals (such as horses, beef animals, etc) utilize the same pastures, include them as Type of Livestock.
Number of animals: list number of animals utilizing the pasture identified. Indicate the number in each group if groups are combined on a single pasture.
Type of Pasture: indicate the type of forage that best describes your pasture (e.g. native, improved, land also cropped, wooded, etc.).
Grazing Method: indicate continuous or rotated.
Grazing Period and Rest Period: list the number of days that are typical for each.
Pasture composition: include predominant forage species.
Use the box below to include any information that does not fit into the table

Pasture Management

Field ID#	Acres	Type of livestock	Number of animals	Type of pasture	Grazing method	Grazing period	Rest period	Pasture composition

Additional Comments:

156. Describe your outdoor access/pasture fencing system, including the type of fencing used and locations.

157. Describe location of shade for livestock in outdoor access/pasture areas.

LIVESTOCK FEED NOS §§205.201, .237, .238, .240, .241, .272

The National Organic Standards require that all certified organic livestock be fed 100% certified organic feed. This standard applies to poultry from the second day of life.

Feeding records and purchase documentation need to be available at inspection.

158. Are any feed supplements or feed additives used? *Feed supplements, salt, mineral and feed additives used or planned for use are to be noted on the **Input Inventory** form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for all inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

159. Do you buy organic feed? *Have receipts, proof of organic certification and clean transport documentation available at inspection.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

160. If "yes," list all feed types purchased and describe your method for verifying organic certification. *List bulk feed types, not specific products, please.*

161. Do you grind, roast, or mix organic products? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **No**
☐ **Yes, with equipment I have on the farm**
☐ **Yes, with mobile equipment brought to the farm**
☐ **Yes, I take it to a certified organic facility**

162. Is equipment for feed processing also used for nonorganic product?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

163. If "yes," how is cleaning documented?

164. If feed is processed at a feed mill, another farm, or other location, name the processor and the processor's organic certifier. *Have a current organic certificate available at inspection.*

165. What type(s) of organic feed do you store?

166. What types of nonorganic feed do you store?

167. How do you prevent commingling of organic and nonorganic feed and feed supplements in storage areas? *Be sure to include all organic and nonorganic feed stored in the Crop Storage section of the Farm Organic System Plan.*

168. How do you dispose of twine and/or synthetic materials used for bale wraps, silage covers, or feed/bedding packaging? *Be aware that open burning of plastic is prohibited by the Clean Air Act.*

169. **POULTRY,** Enter feed information in the table below. Include rations for all life stages. Life stages include chicks, pullets, laying hens, broilers, etc.

Feed rations

Type of livestock	Age of livestock	Feed type	Lbs/animal/day

Additional Comments:

LIVESTOCK HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND RECORDKEEPING NOS §§205.201, .238, .103, .236

The National Organic Standards require a production environment that promotes livestock health, limits livestock stress, and only uses prohibited materials when necessary to save an animal's life:

- Records must be kept for all treatments.
- Medical treatment to minimize pain and suffering, which may include forms of euthanasia, may not be withheld to preserve an animal's organic status.
- Physical alterations may only be performed for the safety or identification, and shall be administered in ways that minimize pain and stress at a young age by a person capable of performing the alteration.. Some physical alterations are restricted or prohibited.
- Animals treated with prohibited materials and/or their products may not be sold as organic.
- Any type of induced molting is prohibited.
- Monitoring of lameness is required. Timely treatment and mitigation of the cause of lameness is required.
- Management must minimize the occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites, and a parasite control plan must be in place and approved by MOSA.

170. How do you manage livestock health? *Check all that apply.*

☐ **selective breeding**
☐ **good sanitation**
☐ **pasture/outdoor access area rotation**
☐ **parasite vector and intermediate host control**
☐ **raise own replacement stock**
☐ **access to outdoors**
☐ **nutritional supplements**
☐ **allowed health inputs**
☐ **culling**
☐ **isolation for incoming/diseased animals**
☐ **well-ventilated housing**
☐ **periodic fecal examinations**
☐ **dusting wallows**
☐ **probiotics**
☐ **clean bedding**
☐ **release of beneficial organisms**
☐ **vaccinations**
☐ **good quality feed**
☐ **other**

171. If "other," explain.

172. How do you monitor livestock health? *Check all that apply.*

☐ **observation of livestock**
☐ **veterinary visits**
☐ **other**

173. If "other," explain.

174. Explain molting on your farm.

175. Provide the name and phone number of your veterinarian.

176. **HEALTH OR DISEASE PROBLEMS:**

Internal and external inputs used or planned for use on organically managed livestock must to be listed on the **Input Inventory** form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA. Have purchase documentation available at inspection. Records of all treatments must be available for inspection. The use of antibiotics, and the use of hormones and parasiticides that are not on the National List will impact the organic status of your animals.

Are any health or disease inputs used? *All instances of use must be recorded in livestock records and the records must be made available for inspection.*

○ **Yes** ○ **No**

177. If surgical procedures are performed on your farm, how do you minimize pain, stress, and suffering?

178. Medical treatment cannot be withheld from a sick animal in order to preserve its organic status. Describe instances when you would treat livestock with prohibited materials, such as antibiotics, or parasiticides or hormones not on the National List.

179. Animals treated with prohibited materials must not be sold or represented as organic. Explain how you would identify all livestock treated with prohibited materials and your plan for product separation to prevent commingling and contamination. *Records must be kept of treatments with prohibited materials, product disposition, and commingling and contamination must be prevented.*

180. Explain how you monitor lameness. What actions are taken to rehab lame animals? Describe all timely and appropriate treatment of lameness for the species; and mitigation of the causes of lameness.

181. Certified operations must have written plans for prompt, humane euthanasia for sick or injured livestock suffering from irreversible disease or injury, including practices ensuring animals are dead. The following methods of euthanasia are not allowed: suffocation; manual blow to the head by blunt instrument or manual blunt force trauma; and the use of equipment that crushes the neck, including killing pliers or Burdizzo clamps. Describe your plan for euthanasia of sick or injured livestock and methods used.

182. **PEST CONTROL:** Organic livestock operations must have a comprehensive plan in place to minimize internal parasite problems in livestock. Your plan should include preventative measures, such as pasture management or fecal monitoring, as well as emergency measures in the event of a parasite outbreak.
• List any pest control products used or planned for use on the **Input Inventory** form.
• Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.
• Have purchase documentation available at inspection.

Are any pest control products used?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

184. Which livestock and facility pests affect your operation? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **flies**
☐ **internal parasites**
☐ **external parasites**
☐ **predators**
☐ **rodents**
☐ **other**

185. If "other," explain.

186. How do you prevent and control livestock and facility pests? *Practices should include preventative and control measures such as pasture management, sanitation, adequate nutrition, livestock cleanliness, facility cleanliness, traps, barriers, and the use of approved pest control products. MOSA may require a map of bait locations.*

187. How do you monitor for the presence of livestock and facility pests? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **observation of livestock**
☐ **veterinary visits**
☐ **observation of facilities**
☐ **fecal monitoring**
☐ **other**

188. If "other," explain.

189. Describe emergency measures planned in the event of a parasite outbreak and why such an outbreak may happen on your farm. *All emergencies must be reported to MOSA and treatments approved prior to use.*

190. **PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS:**
What physical alterations are performed on your livestock? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **none**
☐ **toe clipping of turkeys (not allowed unless infrared at hatchery)**
☐ **wing clipping**
☐ **beak trimming (not allowed after 10 days old)**
☐ **other**

191. If "other," explain.

192. Who performs the physical alterations on your operation?

193. Complete the following table for all physical alterations performed. List any products used on the alteration or to minimize pain or stress on the **Input Inventory** form. *Examples include minimized handling time, handling techniques, equipment to minimize stress, minimizing separation, conducted at a young age.*

Physical Alterations

Alteration	Age of animal when alteration performed	Method used	Means of reducing livestock stress and pain

Additional Comments:

194. **POULTRY RECORDKEEPING:**
Organic animals must be traced from birth to slaughter, including purchase, sales, all health treatments, alterations, and mortality:
• The National Organic Program requires an audit trail capable of tracing the sources and amounts/numbers of all animals, feeds, supplements, additives, and medications.
• Poultry can be tracked by flock, lots, or other applicable units when all individuals receive the same inputs and treatment. Flock health records must be maintained for these animals.
• Records must be kept for five years, even for animals that have died or were sold.

How are animals identified? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **livestock lot or unit**
☐ **flock purchase dates**
☐ **other**

195. If "other," explain.

196. Do you practice an all-in all-out flock management? If not, explain how your identification system allows for the traceability of all animals. *Have identification records available for inspection.*

197. What types of livestock records do you maintain? *Check all that apply.*
☐ **documentation of source of livestock**
☐ **certification of purchased animals**
☐ **purchase records for off-farm feed and feed supplements**
☐ **feed and feed supplement ingredient labels**
☐ **feed storage**
☐ **slaughter records**
☐ **shipping/transportation**
☐ **egg production records**
☐ **temporary confinement**
☐ **ammonia monitoring**
☐ **physical alterations**
☐ **lameness monitoring**
☐ **feeding records**
☐ **veterinary records**
☐ **livestock sales**
☐ **records to show separation of nonorganic**
☐ **herd/flock health records**
☐ **outdoor access**
☐ **rodent and pest logs**
☐ **cooler logs**
☐ **foot bath logs**
☐ **other**

198. If "other," explain.

TRANSPORTATION and SLAUGHTER NOS §§205.102, .201, .236, .242

Humane transportation and handling methods must be used for loading, unloading, holding, shipping and slaughter of organic livestock:
• All livestock must be fit for transport.
• Throughout transport and slaughter, the flock must be clearly identified as organic, and identity must be traceable.
• Transport vehicles must have seasonally appropriate ventilation and bedding as needed for comfort and cleanliness. Roughage bedding must be certified organic.
• If transportation exceeds eight hours, from loading onto a vehicle to arrival at the final destination, the operation must maintain organic management and welfare, and provide records to demonstrate that transport times are not detrimental to the animals.
• Records must be provided for the transport of livestock under your organic management.
• An emergency plan must be in place that adequately addresses possible animal welfare problems that may occur during transport.
• Slaughter facilities must be certified organic in order for meat to be sold as organic.
• Producers and handlers who slaughter organic livestock must be in compliance with federal and state regulations.
• Licensed facilities must have available at inspection records of all reports, noncompliances, and actions taken to resolve noncompliances.
• Contact MOSA if you are requesting on-farm slaughter certification.

199. Are livestock transported?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

200. If yes, for what reason? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **Purchase**
- ☐ **Sale**
- ☐ **Slaughter**
- ☐ **Vet**
- ☐ **Youth project (fair, etc.)**
- ☐ **Transport to remote pasture/custom raising facility**
- ☐ **Other**

201. If "other," explain.

202. Describe how animal stress/injury is minimized during loading, transport and unloading. *For slaughter animals, complete the applicable question in the Meat Processing section below.*

203. Does transport of any animals exceed 8 hours?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

204. If "yes," explain how organic management and animal welfare is maintained.

205. Describe emergency measures you would take to adequately address any animal welfare issues that occur during transport (ex. Vehicle breakdown, travel detour, traffic, livestock getting out of the transport vehicle, sick or injured animal, etc)

206. **MEAT PROCESSING:**
If livestock are slaughtered and processed at a facility that is not certified organic, the meat cannot be sold as organic. If livestock are slaughtered on-farm and State regulations are met as well as organic handling requirements, your processing facility may be certifiable. Contact MOSA for details. Otherwise livestock processed on-farm cannot be sold as certified organic.

Where are your livestock slaughtered/processed? List the organic certifier for that facility. *Have a current organic certificate for the processing facility available at inspection.*

207. Describe how slaughter animal stress/injury is minimized during loading, transport and unloading.

208. To whom are animals or meat products sold? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **direct to consumer**
- ☐ **direct to retailer**
- ☐ **contract to buyer**
- ☐ **direct to wholesaler**
- ☐ **other**

209. If "other," explain.

EGG HANDLING NOS §§205.102, .201, .272

Organic egg operations are subject to all applicable Federal and State regulatory requirements. Facilities that handle organic eggs must be inspected and certified organic. Any products used on eggs need to be approved for organic handling. Labels making an organic claim must be approved by MOSA prior to use.

210. Are you requesting organic certification for eggs? *If 'no,' skip to the next section to complete the* ***Poultry Organic System Plan****.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

211. How are eggs collected?

212. How are eggs stored, and at what temperature?

213. Where are eggs washed, candled, graded and packed?
- ☐ **on-farm**
- ☐ **by wholesaler**
- ☐ **other**

214. If "other," explain.

215. If eggs are processed on-farm, describe in detail your washing, grading, candling, packaging and freshness dating system. *Submit a **flow chart** for your egg handling. Licensed egg facilities must have a copy of your current license at your inspection. Unlicensed egg facilities must submit a **water test** for Ecoli/fecal coliform bacteria if non-municipal water sources are used for washing eggs.*

216. If eggs are processed at an off-farm facility or by your wholesaler, provide the name and organic certifier.

217. How are eggs sold? *Check all that apply.*
- ☐ **direct to wholesaler**
- ☐ **contract to buyer**
- ☐ **direct to retailer**
- ☐ **direct to consumer from the farm**
- ☐ **direct to consumer, from location other than farm**
- ☐ **other**

218. If "other," explain.

219. What is the name of your organic egg buyer?

220. What is your estimated annual egg production (dozen/year)?

221. Describe equipment cleaning procedures, including sanitizers, and how waste-water is disposed. *List inputs that come in contact with eggs on the **Input Inventory** form and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*

222. List all egg licenses obtained (if required by state or federal regulation).

MARKETING/LABELING NOS §§205.103, .201

223. **MARKETING/LABELING:**
How are organic livestock products sold?
- ☐ **no organic product sales**
- ☐ **direct to consumer**
- ☐ **direct to retail**
- ☐ **direct to bulk buyer**
- ☐ **other**

224. If "other," explain:

225. Do you use or plan to use livestock product labels that make an organic claim? *If labels are in use, submit copies to MOSA.*
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

226. Will livestock product labels making an organic claim and bearing your business name be applied at a facility other than your certified operation?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

227. If "yes," provide the operation(s) that will be applying your labels that make an organic claim. *Facilities that apply labels that make an organic claim must be certified organic.*

228. If you make/use labels for organic livestock products, describe the type of labels used (retail, non-retail, etc). *Note N/A if not applicable.*

229. Do you use or plan to use the USDA organic seal and/or MOSA logo on livestock product labels or marketing information?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**

230. Aside from product labels, where do you make or plan to make an organic claim or use the USDA seal or logo?
- ☐ **website**
- ☐ **brochures**
- ☐ **signs**
- ☐ **advertising materials**
- ☐ **other**
- ☐ **none**

231. If "other," explain:

232. Describe your system for verifying that all livestock labels making an organic claim comply with the National Organic Standards.

FORM COMPLETION

If you are still working on this form and are not ready to complete it, mark "No" below. You may continue to work on this form in this session or future sessions, and your work will be saved. You must select "Yes" and Save this form before you continue to submit your online application.

233. **COMPLETE:** Is your Organic System Plan complete?
○ **Yes** ○ **No**