



# Livestock Organic System Plan

Account # \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

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

The National Organic Standards require all livestock and livestock products that are to be sold, labeled or represented as organic to have been under organic management from the second day of life (poultry) or to be the offspring of breeder stock managed organically for at least the last third of that particular gestation (mammals). Exceptions allow a new dairy operation a one-time transition of livestock to organic milk production. Once a dairy operation is certified, any animals added to the herd must be organic from the last third of gestation. All mammals to be sold as organic slaughter stock, including dairy culls, must meet organic slaughter stock standards. Livestock operations that have any nonorganic livestock must be able to verify management that maintains the organic integrity of organic livestock.

**1. 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. Examples include dairy cows, dairy heifers, dairy calves (birth to six months), dairy steers, beef cows, slaughter beef, sows, slaughter hogs, ewes, slaughter lambs, dairy goats, does, slaughter goats, poultry (egg layers), poultry (broilers), and poultry (pullets). 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:

**2. Livestock producers must provide MOSA with a list of all animals requested for certification.** MOSA provides a **Livestock List** form for this purpose. The list will be updated annually. If you already have this information available in another format, such as an Excel spreadsheet, you may substitute that form for the Livestock List as long as other formats include all elements from the form we supply, animal ID, date of birth, details about animals sold/removed from the herd, and organic slaughter eligibility. While sows should be listed individually, slaughter animals may be identified by litter or lots. A Livestock List is not required for poultry as birds are not expected to be individually identified. A dairy herd livestock list must show the transitioned or organic from last third status for each animal.

**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, that 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:

3. If organic and nonorganic animals are housed together, how are they individually identified?

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

### 5. LIVESTOCK PURCHASES:

Complete this table if you purchased any animals for which organic slaughter or livestock product certification is requested. Be sure to include any nonorganic beef or dairy animals that were purchased for transitioning to organic. Auction and sales facilities typically need to be certified organic. Once certified, all dairy animals must be organic from the last third of gestation.

### 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. Additionally, 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.
- Bedded packs, compost packs, tiestalls, freestalls, and stanchion barns are all acceptable housing for group-housed cattle as part of an overall organic system plan. Animals may not be confined to stalls all day.
- 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.
- Dairy youngstock housing must provide sufficient space for complete free range of motion, and be designed and located so that animals can see, smell and hear other animals.
- For swine, rooting materials must be provided indoors and outdoors.
- 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.*
  - Indoors for chickens:
    - 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
  - Outdoors for chickens:
    - 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.
- All livestock may be temporarily confined as described in §§205.239(b)(c)(d) and for poultry, as described in §205.241(d), but animals may not be continuously confined.

### 6. 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 # 1 of this OSP
- In the column "type of housing" include barn style. *Examples include stanchion, tie-stall, free-stall, group or individual pens, bedded pack, lean-to, floor litter, slatted or mesh floor, aviary, mobile housing, etc.*
  - (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.
- For poultry, in the column "indoor floor space" list the total square footage available to birds, excluding nest box space.
- For poultry, in the column "indoor litter space" list the total square footage of litter space available to birds, ie the usable area that has litter.
- Submit facility map(s) on which all housing and outdoor livestock areas are indicated.

## Mammalian Livestock Housing and Outdoor Lots

Type of livestock	Age of livestock	Number of animals	Type of housing (see list above)	Size of housing (length x width)	Type of outdoor lot	Size of outdoor lot (length x width)	Lot and housing attached?

Additional Comments:

7.

## 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 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	Lot and housing attached?

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Additional Comments:

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

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

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

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11. If no, explain.

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12. 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**

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13. If "other," explain.

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14. Is bedding purchased or homegrown?  
☐ **purchased**  
☐ **homegrown**  
☐ **both**

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

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

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17. 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.*

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18. **For Poultry:** 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.*

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

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20. 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.*

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21. 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**

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

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

24. **For Swine:** Describe rooting materials provided, including whether material is located indoors and/or outdoors.

25. Do hogs have continuous access to rooting materials?

☐ Yes ☐ No

26. If no, explain.

**27. OUTDOOR ACCESS:**

Complete the Outdoor Access table below to indicate how many hours per day (on average) animals 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:

28. 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

29. If no, explain.

30. Describe manure management in indoor and outdoor areas.

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

32. **For Poultry:** 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.

33. **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

34. 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, and weather that would keep ruminant animals from pasture below. Poultry may be confined when 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
- ☐ Poultry: Nest box training (*no longer than necessary to establish proper behavior, maximum 5 weeks*)
- ☐ Breeding (*Only short periods for breeding. Animals may not be confined to observe estrus or until confirmed pregnant.*)
- ☐ 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

35. 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.

36. In addition to the above, the National Organic Standards allow ruminant livestock to be temporarily confined from pasture during the grazing season due to the following reasons. Check the box for each type of confinement that is practiced on your farm. Grain-finishing ruminant slaughter stock are exempt from the 30% DMI pasture requirement, however animals must still be provided access to pasture. The finishing period may not exceed 1/5th of the animal's total life or 120 days, whichever is shorter. *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Lactation Dry Off (*One week; outdoor access is required.*)
- ☐ Pre-Parturition (*before giving birth*) (*Three weeks*)
- ☐ Post-Parturition (*after giving birth*) (*One week*)
- ☐ Newborns (*Until weaning, no later than 6 months of age. Housing must be described in the housing section.*)
- ☐ Shearing (*Short periods*)
- ☐ Milking (*short periods. Schedule must allow for sufficient grazing to meet pasture requirements.*)
- ☐ Grain-Finishing Ruminant Slaughter Stock (*List the finishing period length and typical slaughter age below.*)
- ☐ None

37. For each box checked above, describe 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

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

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

39. If "other," explain.

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

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

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

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

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

**44. PASTURE MANAGEMENT:**

Pasture is required for ruminant animals over six months of age. This section should be completed if you also pasture non-ruminant animals or ruminants under six months of age. *Note: If you custom manage livestock for another organic operation, if your organic livestock are custom managed off-site, or if your livestock are grazed under your management on off-site pastures that are managed and certified by another operator, also complete the **Custom Livestock Management** and **Off-Site Grazing** form.*

List ALL pasture access (on-site and off-site) for ALL grazing groups (organic and nonorganic) in the table below. List all animals that utilize the pasture, including those not requested for certification (such as horses). Include hay and other crop fields that are also grazed. Any buffers are to be described on the **Farm Organic System Plan** and noted on **maps**.

**Types of Livestock:** list by group (e.g. dairy cows, dry cows, bred heifers, unbred heifers, layers, broilers, etc.). If nonorganic animals (such as horses, beef animals, chickens, 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:



45. List the dates that grazing usually begins and ends, and the average number of days livestock are grazed annually.

46. Is grazing continuous throughout the grazing season?

☐ Yes ☐ No

47. If "no," explain.

48. Describe your pasture fencing system, including the type of fencing used and locations.

49. Describe location of shade for livestock on pasture.

### **LIVESTOCK FEED NOS §§205.201, .237, .238, .239, .240, .241, .272**

The National Organic Standards require that all certified organic livestock be fed 100% certified organic feed. This standard applies to mammals from the last third of gestation, and to poultry from the second day of life. Allowances for transitioning dairy animals are outlined in NOS §§205.236(a)(2). All feed raised on-farm must be noted on field histories and described on the **Farm Organic System Plan**. Ruminant livestock must be provided with pasture in compliance with NOS §§205.237. Feeding records and purchase documentation need to be available at inspection. Dairy calves less than 6 months of age are exempt from pasture requirements.

50. 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

51. Do you buy organic feed? *Have receipts, proof of organic certification and clean transport documentation available at inspection.*

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

53. 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

54. Is equipment for feed processing also used for nonorganic product?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

56. 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.*

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

58. What types of nonorganic feed do you store?

59. 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.*

60. 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.*

## LIVESTOCK FEED (sprout production) NOS §§205.201, .237, .239, .272

### 61. ON-FARM SPROUT PRODUCTION:

Do you grow sprouts for livestock feed? *If "no," skip to the next section.*

☐ Yes ☐ No

62. List all sprout varieties grown for feed. *Seed used for sprouts must be certified organic. List all seed on the **Seed Table** form.*

63. Do you produce any nonorganic sprouts for livestock feed? If yes, describe measures taken to prevent contamination of organic sprouts.

64. Is a soil mix or media used for sprouting? *List inputs on the **Input Inventory** form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*

☐ Yes ☐ No

65. Do you use any nutrients/fertilizers in the sprouting process (aside from the soil mix/media ingredients already listed)? If so, how are they used? *List all inputs used on the **Input Inventory** form and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*

66. What type(s) of containers do you use for sprouting, and what are they made of?

67. Describe equipment/tray cleaning procedures including how you ensure cleaners/sanitizers do not contaminate organic products. *List all inputs on the **Input Inventory** form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.*

68. Describe your sprout production facility. *Submit a **map** and **standard operating procedure** for sprout production.*

## LIVESTOCK FEED RATIONS (feed rations, transition) NOS §§205.201, .237, .239, .241, .272

Feed rations for all organic livestock must be sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements.

### 69. POULTRY, SWINE, AND DAIRY YOUNGSTOCK (under six months of age):

Enter feed information in the table below. Include rations for all life stages. Life stages include chicks, pullets, laying hens, broilers, piglets, slaughter hogs, sows, calves, kids, and lambs.

#### Feed rations

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


Additional Comments:

#### 70. RUMINANTS:

Producers of organic ruminant livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo) are required to provide a full description of feed rations and calculations of how much of the ration is provided by pasture during the grazing season. According to NOS §§ 205.240(b) a producer of ruminant livestock must provide a minimum of 30% dry matter (DM) from pasture on average over the course of the grazing season. If you test feed and have % of DM, you may use those numbers in the calculations. Have testing documentation available at your inspection if you have feed tests.

Submit a completed **Livestock Winter & Summer Rations** form with your **Livestock Organic System Plan**. Changes to your ration for all animal groups over the year must be documented in your records. MOSA provides the **Grazing Season Ration Workbook** for you to document all changes.

**For dairy ruminant producers**, provide a description of dry off period management. Specifically include the length of the dry period and in what season(s) birthing typically occurs.

#### 71. DAIRY HERD TRANSITION:

New applicants or those newly adding a dairy operation to their certification complete this section. A dairy operation includes milking and non-milking facilities. Skip to the next section if not applicable.

- On-farm certifiable feed must be inspected during the year in which it was grown. Third year transitional (3T) feed must be harvested from land that has been organically managed for at least 24 months before harvest. If any existing alfalfa hay is used for feed, seed planted after January of 2011 must be verified as nonGMO. 3T crops must be adequately buffered. Buffer crops are nonorganic and may not be fed during transition. All purchased feed must be certified organic.
- All dairy herd animals must be individually listed, indicating transitioned or last third status and slaughter eligibility, on the Livestock List. Once certified, any dairy animals added to the organic herd must be organic from the last third of gestation.
- What is a dairy operation?
  - Certified organic dairy operations
  - Non-milking dairy operations (i.e., breeding operations providing heifers or breeding stock to organic dairies)
  - Nonorganic dairies converting to organic production
  - Organic crop operations adding an organic dairy

Are you currently or have you ever been certified for organic dairy livestock production?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

72. What method are you using/did you use to transition your dairy herd?

- ☐ **No transition, I purchased certified organic animals. Indicate last third/transitioned and slaughter eligible status for all animals on the Livestock List.**
- ☐ **12 months of 100% certified organic on-farm feed.**
- ☐ **12 months on-farm 3T feed.**
- ☐ **12 months of a combination 3T and 100% certified organic feed. Indicate dates fed below.**

73. For initial livestock certification, what is the date you last used nonorganic milk replacer?

74. Give an overview of your dairy herd transition. Provide the actual or anticipated transition start and end date. Give the date that you began or plan to begin feeding 3T feed and the date you began or plan to begin feeding 100% certified organic feed. Indicate if any animals were purchased organic animals.

## 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 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.
- Records must be kept to document the milk or meat withholding period for the use of materials restricted at §205.603, as well as the disposition of milk during the period.
- For poultry, any type of induced molting is prohibited.
- Monitoring of lameness is required. Timely treatment and mitigation of the causes 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.

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

- |                                                                               |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>selective breeding</b>                            | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>well-ventilated housing</b>         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>good sanitation</b>                               | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>periodic fecal examinations</b>     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>pasture rotation</b>                              | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>dusting wallows</b>                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>parasite vector and intermediate host control</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>probiotics</b>                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>raise own replacement stock</b>                   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>clean bedding</b>                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>access to outdoors</b>                            | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>release of beneficial organisms</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>nutritional supplements</b>                       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>vaccinations</b>                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>allowed health inputs</b>                         | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>good quality feed</b>               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>culling</b>                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other</b>                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>closed herd</b>                                   |                                                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>isolation for incoming/diseased animals</b>       |                                                                 |

76. If "other," explain.

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

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

78. If "other," explain.

79. **For Poultry:** Explain molting on your farm.

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

### 81. 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**

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

83. 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.

84. Animals treated with prohibited materials must not be sold or represented as organic. Milk must not be sold or fed to organic calves. 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.*

85. 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.

86. 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.

**87. 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.
- Parasiticides may only be used in an emergency and are prohibited for use on organic slaughter stock.
  - For breeding stock, parasiticides may only be used prior to the last third of gestation.
  - For dairy stock, parasiticides may not be used during lactation as restricted by §205.603.
  - For fiber bearing animals, parasiticides may only be used as restricted by §205.603.

Are any pest control products used?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

88. Which livestock and facility pests affect your operation? *Check all that apply.*

- |                                                    |                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>flies</b>              | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>rodents</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>internal parasites</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other</b>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>external parasites</b> |                                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>predators</b>          |                                         |

89. If "other," explain.

90. 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.*

91. 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**

92. If "other," explain.

93. 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.*

**94. PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS:**

What physical alterations are performed on your livestock? *Check all that apply.*

- |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>none</b>                                                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>hoof trimming</b>                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>castration</b>                                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>wing clipping</b>                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>dehorning</b>                                                              | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>beak trimming (not allowed after 10 days old)</b>                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>sheep tail docking (no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold)</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ear tagging</b>                                                                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>branding</b>                                                               | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>pig needle teeth clipping (no more than the top ? of the tooth and not allowed routinely)</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>removal of extra teats</b>                                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other</b>                                                                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ear notching</b>                                                           |                                                                                                                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>pig tail docking (not allowed routinely)</b>                               |                                                                                                                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>toe clipping of turkeys (not allowed unless infrared at hatchery)</b>      |                                                                                                                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>nose rings, pierced</b>                                                    |                                                                                                                           |

95. If "other," explain.

96. Who performs the physical alterations on your operation?

97. **For Swine:** Tail docking and needle teeth trimming in piglets are only allowed after alternative methods to prevent harm have failed. Documentation of alternative methods are required. No more than the top ? of the tooth can be clipped. Describe instances where these alterations are necessary on your operation and the records you keep.

98. 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:

**99. 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.
- Large animals must be individually identified in some manner and have individualized records of lineage and treatment.
- Poultry, rabbits, slaughter hogs, and other small animals are to be tracked by flock, lots, or other applicable units when all individuals receive the same inputs and treatment.
- General flock or herd 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.*

- |                                                |                                               |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ear tags              | <input type="checkbox"/> ear notches          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leg bands             | <input type="checkbox"/> flock purchase dates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> collars               | <input type="checkbox"/> other                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tattoos               |                                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> photos or drawings    |                                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> livestock lot or unit |                                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> branding              |                                               |

100. If "other," explain.

101. Explain how your identification system allows for the traceability of all animals. *Have identification records available for inspection.*

102. What types of livestock records do you maintain? *Check all that apply.*

- |                                                                                  |                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> documentation of source of livestock                    | <input type="checkbox"/> individual health records including all treatments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> certification of purchased animals                      | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary records                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> breeding records                                        | <input type="checkbox"/> grazing records                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> birthing records                                        | <input type="checkbox"/> somatic cell/plate count                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> purchase records for off-farm feed and feed supplements | <input type="checkbox"/> milk production                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feed and feed supplement ingredient labels              | <input type="checkbox"/> livestock sales                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feed storage                                            | <input type="checkbox"/> records to show separation of nonorganic           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> slaughter records                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> herd/flock health records                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shipping/transportation                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> other                                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> egg production records                                  |                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> temporary confinement                                   |                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ammonia monitoring                                      |                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical alterations                                    |                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lameness monitoring                                     |                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> milk or meat withholding periods                        |                                                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feeding records                                         |                                                                             |

103. 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:

- Throughout transport and slaughter, livestock must be clearly identified, and identity must be traceable.
- All livestock must be fit for transport.
- Calves must have a dry navel cord and be able to stand/walk without assistance.
- 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 animal welfare, and provide records to demonstrate that transport times are not detrimental to the animal.
- 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.
- All livestock requested for organic slaughter should be identified as organic slaughter eligible on your **Livestock List** form.
- 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.

104. Are livestock transported?

☐ Yes ☐ No

105. 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**

106. If other, explain:

107. 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.*

108. Does transport of any animals exceed 8 hours?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

110. 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)

111. Is organic slaughter certification requested? *If "no," skip to the next section. All animals will be listed as not eligible for organic slaughter on your organic certificate.*

☐ Yes ☐ No

112. How do your records and system of identification track organic slaughter eligibility?



113. How are slaughter animals sold? *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ **feeders**
- ☐ **finished**
- ☐ **culls**
- ☐ **packaged meat**
- ☐ **whole/half/quarter**
- ☐ **other**

114. If "other," explain.

115. 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**

116. If "other," explain.

**117. 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.*

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

**MILK HANDLING NOS §§205.201, .272**

Organic dairy operations must meet all applicable federal and state regulatory sanitation requirements.

- Equipment sanitizers must present no risk of contamination to organic milk.
- All products, such as udder wash or teat dip, sanitizers, or other products that come into contact with organically managed livestock or milk handling equipment must be listed on the Input Inventory form and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

119. Are you requesting certification of milk? *If "no," skip to the next section.*

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

120. Are any products (udder washes, cleaning products, etc.) used in your organic production system?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

121. Identify your milking systems. *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ **pipeline**
- ☐ **hand milking**
- ☐ **robotic or automated**
- ☐ **step saver**
- ☐ **parlor**
- ☐ **milk cans/pails**
- ☐ **bulk tank**
- ☐ **other**

122. If "other," explain.

123. How are you licensed?

- ☐ **grade A**
- ☐ **grade B**
- ☐ **other**

124. If "other," explain.

125. What is your Somatic Cell Count (SCC) yearly range or average?

126. What is the last equipment cleaning step before the next milking?

127. How is milk sold? *Check all that apply.*

- ☐ **direct to consumer**
- ☐ **contract to buyer**
- ☐ **direct to wholesaler**
- ☐ **other**

128. If "other," explain.

129. When is milk sold? If seasonally, which months?

130. What is the name of your organic milk buyer?

131. What is your estimated annual milk production in pounds?

### **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.

132. Are you requesting organic certification for eggs? *If "no," skip to the next section to complete the **Livestock Organic System Plan**.*

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

133. How are eggs collected?

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

135. Where are eggs washed, candled, graded and packed?

- ☐ **on-farm**
- ☐ **by wholesaler**
- ☐ **other**

136. If "other," explain.

137. 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.*

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

139. How are eggs sold? *Check all that apply.*

- |                                                                  |                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>direct to wholesaler</b>             | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>direct to consumer, from location other than farm</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>contract to buyer</b>                | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>other</b>                                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>direct to retailer</b>               |                                                                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>direct to consumer from the farm</b> |                                                                                   |

140. If "other," explain.

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

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

143. 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.*

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

## MARKETING/LABELING

145. How are organic livestock products sold?

- ☐ **no organic product sales**
- ☐ **direct to consumer**
- ☐ **direct to retail**
- ☐ **direct to bulk buyer**
- ☐ **other**

146. If "other," explain:

147. Do you use or plan to use livestock product labels that make an organic claim? *If "no," skip to the Recordkeeping Section. If labels are in use, submit copies to MOSA.*

☐ **Yes**   ☐ **No**

148. 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**

149. 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.*

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

151. Do you use or plan to use the USDA organic seal and/or MOSA logo on livestock product labels or marketing information?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

152. 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**

153. If "other," explain:

154. 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.

155. **COMPLETE:** Is your Organic System Plan complete?

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**