Livestock Organic System Plan

Use this form to describe your operation. Submit this plan with the Farm Organic System Plan. If a question does not apply, indicate "none" or "N/A". A Livestock Input Inventory must be submitted, listing all livestock products in use on your farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status:</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date: 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 transition of livestock to organic milk production with time frames required for organic management. All mammals to be sold as organic slaughter stock, including dairy cattle, 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.

For initial livestock certification: Provide MOSA with a list of all animals you are requesting for certification on the Livestock List form. If you already have this information available in another format, such as an Excel spreadsheet, you may substitute that form for the Livestock List. However, other formats must include animal ID, date of birth, and organic slaughter eligibility. Poultry do not need to be individually identified.

Please complete the table below to show which types of livestock you have on your farm. Be sure to list the number of each type. Include all 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), poultry (pullets), and horses.

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

Livestock

Please provide the average yearly number of livestock in each space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Requested for organic certification</th>
<th>Eligible for organic slaughter</th>
<th>Organically managed but not requested for certification</th>
<th>Conventional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments
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 have animals that are not requested for organic certification complete the table below. Include all animals on farm 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.

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Non-organic feed, treatment or supplement</th>
<th>Location used or fed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments
LIVESTOCK PURCHASES:
Complete the table below to record livestock purchases.

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Purchases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Number of animals</th>
<th>Date obtained</th>
<th>Poultry hatching date</th>
<th>Source and phone number</th>
<th>Certifier</th>
<th>Sale Facility name</th>
<th>Sale Facility Certifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments

Question(s) not listed are for office use only.

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

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 shade, shelter, fresh air, the outdoors, 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.

- Animals must have sufficient space to lie down, turn around, stand up, stretch their limbs, and express normal patterns of behavior each day.

- Bedded packs, compost packs, tiestalls, freestalls, and stanchion bams 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.

- 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. If outdoor space is on soil, vegetation must be maximized. Outdoor access must be provided at an early age and encouraged.

- Poultry must have litter or bedding and materials for dust bathing and scratching, perch space as appropriate for the species, and access to soil. Poultry producers must monitor ammonia levels at least monthly. Levels above 10ppm require an action plan and levels must not exceed 25ppm. Exit areas must be sufficient and distributed so that all birds can easily access the outdoors.

- All livestock may be temporarily confined as described in §§205.239(b)(c)(d), but animals may not be continuously confined.
**Housing and Outdoor Lots:**

Describe housing and outdoor lots used in the table below.

- Include all organic livestock being raised on your farm. Examples include dairy cows, dairy heifers, dairy calves (birth to six months), dairy steers, beef cows, slaughter beef, bulls, sows, boars, slaughter hogs, ewes, slaughter lambs, rams, dairy goats, does, slaughter goats, bucks, laying hens, pullets, broilers, ducks for eggs, ducks for slaughter, turkeys, etc.
- 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, pasture pens, etc.
- In the column “type of outdoor lot” indicate surface type. Examples include concrete, gravel, soil, pasture, etc.
- Submit facility map(s) on which all housing and outdoor livestock areas are indicated.

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Housing and Outdoor Lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments

7. What type of bedding is used? Check all that apply. Submit the Off-Farm Manure/Bedding Verification form for any wood-based bedding materials.

- [ ] none
- [ ] sand
- [ ] sawdust/shavings
- [ ] straw
- [ ] corn stalks
- [ ] other

8. If “other,” explain.

9. Is bedding purchased or homegrown? Check all that apply.

- [ ] purchased
- [ ] homegrown
- [ ] both

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

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

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

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments

14. **For poultry:** 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.

15. Are livestock temporarily confined at any time during the year? Have records of temporary confinement with time periods and reasons available at inspection. Reasons may include but are not limited to inclement weather, stage of life, youth projects, healthcare, shipping, shearing, and grain-finishing ruminant cattle stock.
   - Yes
   - No

16. If "yes," describe which animals are confined, the reasons for confinement, confinement areas (indoor pens, outdoor lots, etc.), and the length of confinement.

17. For any grain-finished ruminant cattle stock, list the length of the finishing period and the typical slaughter age. Note N/A if not applicable.

Question(s) not listed are for office use only.

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

20. What are your sources of water for livestock? *Check all that apply.*
   - on-site well
   - municipal
   - river/creek
   - water catchment
   - pond
   - spring
   - other

21. If "other," explain.

22. Are any water additives used? *List inputs on the Livestock Input Inventory form.*
   - Yes
   - No

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

24. What measures have you taken to prevent livestock damage to wetland and natural areas?
25. Describe locations and sources of water for livestock on pasture.

**PASTURE MANAGEMENT:**
Pasture is required for ruminant animals over six months of age. This section should also 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, or if your organic livestock are custom managed off-site, complete the Custom Livestock Management form.

List pasture access for all ruminant grazing groups in the table below. 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, etc.).
**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 **Additional Comments** box below to include any information that does not fit into the table.

| Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout. |
| Pasture Management |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field ID#</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Number of animals</th>
<th>Type of pasture</th>
<th>Grazing method</th>
<th>Grazing period</th>
<th>Rest period</th>
<th>Pasture composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Comments**

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

28. Is grazing continuous throughout the grazing season?
☐ Yes ☐ No

29. If "no," explain.

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

31. Describe location of shade for livestock on pasture.

**Question(s) not listed are for office use only.**
LIVESTOCK FEED NOS §§205.201, .237, .238, .239, .240, .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.

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

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

36. If "yes," list all feed types purchased and describe your method for verifying organic certification.

37. 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

38. Is equipment for feed processing also used for nonorganic product?
   □ Yes □ No

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

40. 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.

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

42. What types of nonorganic feed do you store?

43. 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.

Question(s) not listed are for office use only.

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

46. ON-FARM SPROUT PRODUCTION:
   Do you grow sprouts for livestock feed? If "no," skip to the next section.
   □ Yes □ No

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

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

49. Is a soil mix or media used for sprouting? List inputs on the Crop Input Inventory form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.
   □ Yes □ No

50. 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 Crop Input Inventory form and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

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

52. Describe equipment/tray cleaning procedures including how you ensure cleaners/sanitizers do not contaminate organic products. List all inputs on the Crop Input Inventory form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.
53. Describe your sprout production facility. Submit a map and standard operating procedure for sprout production.

Question(s) not listed are for office use only.

LIVESTOCK FEED (non-ruminant, feed rations, transition) NOS §§205.201, .237, .239, .272
Feed rations for all organic livestock must be sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements and result in an appropriate body condition.

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.

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Age of livestock</th>
<th>Feed type</th>
<th>Lbs/animal/day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments

57. 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 over the year must be documented in your records.

58. DAIRY HERD TRANSITION:
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 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.

What method are you using/did you use to transition your dairy herd?
☐ No transition, I purchased certified organic animals. ☐ 12 months of 100% certified organic on-farm feed. ☐ 12 months on-farm 3T feed.

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

60. If your dairy herd is currently in transition, provide the transition start date and the date that you began feeding 3T or 100% certified organic feed.

Question(s) not listed are for office use only.
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 animal’s welfare or identification, and shall be administered in ways that minimize pain and stress. Some physical alterations are prohibited.
- Animals treated with prohibited materials and/or their products may not be sold as organic.
- For poultry, any type of forced molting is prohibited.
- Monitoring 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.

63. How do you manage livestock health? Check all that apply.
- selective breeding
- good sanitation
- pasture rotation
- parasite vector and intermediate host control
- raise own replacement stock
- access to outdoors
- nutritional supplements
- allowed health inputs
- culling
- closed herd
- isolation for incoming diseased animals
- well-ventilated housing
- periodic fecal examinations
- dusting flyways
- probiotics
- clean bedding
- release of beneficial organisms
- vaccinations
- good quality feed
- other

64. If "other," explain.

65. How do you monitor livestock health? Check all that apply.
- observation of livestock
- veterinary visits
- other

66. If "other," explain.

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

68. HEALTH OR DISEASE PROBLEMS:
Internal and external inputs used or planned for use on organically managed livestock must to be listed on the Livestock 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 available for inspection.
- Yes
- No

69. 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. Note specific instances or livestock health issues.

70. 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.

71. 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 Livestock 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.

Are any pest control products used?
- Yes
- No

72. Which livestock and livestock facility pests affect your operation? Check all that apply.
- flies
- internal parasites
- external parasites
- predators
- rodents
- other
73. If "other," explain.

74. How do you prevent and control livestock and livestock 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.

75. How do you monitor for the presence of livestock and livestock facility pests? Check all that apply.
- Observation of livestock
- Veterinary visits
- Fecal monitoring
- Other

76. If "other," explain.

77. PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS:
What physical alterations are performed on your livestock? Check all that apply.
- None
- Castration
- Dehorning
- Sheep tail docking
- Branding
- Removal of extra teats
- Ear notching
- Pig tail docking (not allowed routinely)
- Toe clipping of turkeys (infrared at hatchery)
- Nose rings, pierced
- Hoof trimming
- Wing clipping
- Beak trimming (not allowed after 10 days old)
- Ear tagging
- Pig needle teeth clipping (no more than the top ⅔ of the tooth and not allowed routinely)
- Other

78. If "other," explain.

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

Please verify the lines below. Use the table to add new items. If there isn’t enough room, attach a separate list with the same column layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Alterations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Comments
80. RECORDKEEPING:
Organic animals must be traced from birth to slaughter, including purchase, sales, all health treatments, alterations, and mortality:

- MOSA 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, 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 herdhealth 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.
- ear tags
- leg bands
- collars
- tattoos
- photos or drawings
- livestock lot or unit
- branding
- ear notches
- flock purchase dates
- other

81. If "other," explain.

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

83. What types of livestock records do you maintain? Check all that apply.
- documentation of source of livestock
- certification of purchased animals
- birth records
- birthing records
- 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
- milk or meat withholding periods
- feeding records
- individual health records including all treatments
- veterinary records
- grazing records
- somatic cell plate count
- milk production
- livestock sales
- records to show separation of non-organic
- herd/flock health records
- other

84. If "other," explain.

Question(s) not listed are for office use only.

TRANSPORTATION and SLAUGHTER NOS §§205.102, .201, .236
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, livestock must be clearly identified, 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.
- Arrangements for water and organic feed is required if transport will exceed 12 hours.
- 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.

85. 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

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

89. How are slaughter animals sold? Check all that apply.
- feeders
- finished
- culls
- packaged meat
- whole/half/quarter
- other

90. 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

91. If "other," explain.
92. 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.

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

94. Do you use or plan to use labels that make an organic claim? All labels making an organic claim must be approved by MOSA prior to use. Submit copies of labels to MOSA, and submit color labels if colored labeling is used.
   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

   Question(s) not listed are for office use only.

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. List sanitizers on the Livestock Input Inventory form, and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

97. Are you requesting certification of milk? If "no," skip to the next section.
   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

98. Are any products (udder washes, cleaning products, etc.) used in your organic production system? All products, such as udder wash or teat dip, that come into contact with organically managed livestock must be listed on the Livestock Input Inventory form and provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.
   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

99. Identify your milking systems. Check all that apply.
   pipeline  ☐ hand milking  ☐ robotic or automated  ☐ step saver  ☐ parlor  ☐ milk cans/pails  ☐ bulk tank  ☐ other

100. If "other," explain.

101. How are you licensed?
   ☐ grade A  ☐ grade B  ☐ other

102. If "other," explain.

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

104. What is the last equipment cleaning step before the next milking? List sanitizers used on the Livestock Input Inventory form.

105. Provide the name of the last cleaning product and include the active ingredient(s) used in this last step product

106. How is milk sold? Check all that apply.
   ☐ direct to consumer  ☐ contract to buyer  ☐ direct to wholesaler  ☐ other

107. If "other," explain.

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

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

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

   Question(s) not listed are for office use only.
**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.

113. Are you requesting organic certification for eggs? If "no," skip to the next section to complete the Livestock Organic System Plan.
   - [ ] Yes  [ ] No

114. How are eggs collected?

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

116. Where are eggs washed, candled, graded and packed?
   - [ ] on-farm  [ ] by wholesaler  [ ] other

117. If "other," explain.

118. 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 E.coli before if non-municipal water sources are used for organic egg production.

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

120. 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

121. If "other," explain.

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

123. Do you use or plan to use labels that make an organic claim? All labels making an organic claim must be approved by MOSA prior to use. Submit copies of labels to MOSA, and submit color labels if colored labeling is used.
   - [ ] Yes  [ ] No

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

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

126. COMPLETE: Is your Organic System Plan complete?
   - [ ] Yes  [ ] No

*Question(s) not listed are for office use only.*