



Livestock and Sales Facility Organic System Plan

Name: _____

Account #: _____

Year: _____

GENERAL INFORMATION NOS § 205.406(a)

1. Describe government permits/licenses/inspections that are in effect for your operation. *Certified organic operations must comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.*

2. INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Imported organic products have a higher organic integrity risk. Additional audit trail documentation will be required to verify organic status and to show that products were not treated upon entry to the US. *Import certificates will be required for all imports as of March 19, 2024.*

Imported and/or exported organic products may fall under an Organic Equivalency Arrangement and have additional requirements.

Do you purchase or are you the first certified organic operation in the US to receive any imported organic ingredients or products grown or processed outside of the US? *Import certificates will be required for all imports as of March 19, 2024. Be sure to add import information to your Organic Ingredients and Processing Aids (OIPA) form.*

Yes **No**

3. If yes, are you the importer of record?

Yes
 No, I purchase ingredients from importers or suppliers

4. Are importers/suppliers located in the US? Note: *you must maintain audit trail documentation back to the last certified organic entity. Import certificates will be required for all imports as of March 19, 2024.*

Yes, located in US
 No, located outside US

5. Is the importer certified organic? *Importers must be certified by March 19, 2024.*

Yes
 No
 Both

6. If you export organic products, how do you verify that they meet international or other additional verification requirements? *You must ensure that all certificates are current and complete, listing the specific products you source and any applicable export market compliance.*

7. For all organic products exported, how do you verify that the product labels are compliant with a trade arrangement or the country's labeling requirements?

8. CERTIFIED CONTRACT HANDLERS

Contract handlers who provide most types of handling or processing services to your company must be certified organic. Examples of handling activities that need to be certified include buying and selling animals or crops, processing, packaging, trading, facilitating sale or trade on behalf of a seller, importing, exporting for sale, combining, aggregating, culling, conditioning, treating, packaging, containerizing, repacking, labeling, storing, receiving or loading. Submit a current copy of the handler's certificate.

Do you use Contract Handlers?

Yes No

9. If yes, provide the name, phone number, certification agency, and type of process/handling service each contract handler provides in the table below. *Submit a current copy of the handler's certificate.*

Contract Handlers

Name and Phone Number	Certifier	Type of processing/handling*

Additional Comments:

LIVING CONDITIONS NOS §§ 205.201, .203, .206, .239

The National Organic Standards require organic livestock operations to maximize health of animals and allow for their natural behaviors. Animal environment must include year-round access to shade, shelter, fresh air, outdoors, exercise areas, and direct sunlight as suitable to the species, production stage, and climate; clean and dry bedding as appropriate to the system; and housing design which is safe and allows for natural behavior. Organic livestock may be temporarily confined during sorting or shipping and livestock sales provided that the animals are maintained under continuous organic management, including organic feed, throughout the extent of their confinement. Manure must be managed such that nutrient recycling is optimized and soil and water degradation is minimized. Roughage used for bedding must be organic.

10. SHELTER AND LOTS

Describe shelter and lots using the table below. *Submit a separate facility map, showing all shelter, lots, and outdoor holding areas.*

Shelter and Lots

Type of livestock	Maximum number of animals per holding area	Size (list as sq. ft. or acreage)	Type of holding area (movable gates/corrals, permanent pens)

Additional Comments:

11. Provide a written description of how animals are off-loaded/received, held, and moved through your facility, including the average length of time that animals are at your facility and any equipment used.

Submit a flow chart showing how animals move through your facility.

12. If both organic and nonorganic animals are on-site, what is your system for keeping organic and nonorganic animals separate?

13. What type of bedding is used?

List bedding material(s) on your Handler Input Inventory form. Submit the Off-Farm Manure/Bedding Verification form for any bulk wood-based materials and labels for any bagged bedding materials.

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

14. If other, explain.

15. Roughage used as bedding (i.e. straw, corn stalks) must be certified organic. Measures must be in place to prevent commingling and contamination of nonorganic product and prohibited materials.

Where is bedding material stored?

16. Good sanitation practices must be used throughout the facility. Pest control products used on or around organic products and facilities used for organic products and animals must be reviewed and approved by MOSA before use. Residues from cleaning materials must not contaminate organic products.

List sanitation and cleaning products on the Handler Input Inventory form. Provide product labels and ingredient information for inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

How often are pens or holding areas cleaned?

17. How do you prevent and control pests in livestock facilities and crop storage areas? List pest control products (ie fly spray) and location used on the Handler Input Inventory.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> keep areas clean | <input type="checkbox"/> vitamin D3 bait (MOSA must approve use) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prevent entry | <input type="checkbox"/> use of other types of bait or pest products (MOSA must approve use) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> use traps | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A, not a problem |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cats/dogs | <input type="checkbox"/> other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diatomaceous earth | |

18. If other, explain

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

20. What are your sources of water for livestock?

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

21. If other, explain.

22. Describe location and sources of drinking water for livestock.

23. How, and how often, do you monitor water quality?

24. Do you use water conservation strategies?

Yes No

25. Are any water additives used?

List inputs on the Handler Input Inventory form.

Yes No

LIVESTOCK FEED NOS §§ 205.201, .237, .239, .272

The National Organic Standards require that all certified organic livestock be fed 100% certified organic feed. All pastures must be certified organic. Feeding records and purchase documentation must be available at inspection.

26. Do you provide feed for animals at your facility?

Yes No

27. If yes, how do you ensure that the feed is certified organic?

28. Do you store both organic and nonorganic feed at your facility?

Yes No

29. If yes, how do you ensure that organic feed is not commingled or in contact with nonorganic feed?

30. Are any feed supplements or feed additives used?

Feed supplements and additives (salt and minerals) used or planned for use are to be noted on the Handler Input Inventory form. Provide product labels, and ingredient information for all inputs not OMRI listed or previously approved by MOSA.

Yes No

31. All pastures/grazing areas must be certified organic. Will animals have access to pasture or lots that contain soil while at your facility?

If yes, a Farm Organic System Plan must be completed, describing your organic land management practices. Submit a 3 Year Field History or Prior Land Use Declaration for each grazing or dry lot area that contains soil. A Crop Summary/Current Year Field Plan must also be submitted, listing each area. Submit a field map.

Yes No

LIVESTOCK HEALTH MANAGEMENT NOS §§ 205.201, .238, .103

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 of all treatments. Animals treated with prohibited materials and/or their products may not be sold as organic.

32. How do you monitor livestock health while animals are at your facility?

observation of livestock

veterinary care

other

33. If other, explain.

34. If applicable, name and phone number of your veterinarian.

35. Internal and external inputs used or planned for use on organically managed livestock are to be listed on the Handler 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.

Do you administer health treatments to any animals at your facility?

Yes No

36. Records must be kept of all treatments, including with prohibited materials, and commingling and contamination must be prevented. If organic animals need to be treated with prohibited materials while at your facility, explain how you would identify all livestock to prevent commingling and contamination.

RECORDKEEPING NOS §§ 205.201, .238, .103, .236

37. LIVESTOCK RECORDKEEPING

Organic animals must be traced from birth to slaughter, including purchases and sales. MOSA requires an auditable 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. 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. Records must be kept for five (5) years, even for animals that have died or were sold. **Sales of cattle throughout the organic supply chain have a high risk to organic integrity.**

Describe in detail how your recordkeeping system connects the animals sold through your facility to the certified operation (consigner) and to the purchaser.

38. What is your process to verify that livestock are certified organic?

39. What is your process to verify if dairy livestock are transitioned or last third animals? (*New dairy farmers may purchase transitioned animals while existing organic dairies must source only last third animals. Only last third animals are eligible for organic slaughter.*)

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> documentation of source of livestock | <input type="checkbox"/> feeding records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> certification of purchased animals | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> purchase records for feed and feed supplements | <input type="checkbox"/> records to show separation of nonorganic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feed storage | <input type="checkbox"/> other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shipping/transportation | |

41. If other, explain.

42. Do you change individual identification of animals to your own system of identification (ie retag animals)?

- Yes** **No**

43. What is your process to tag/individually identify animals *physically* that are delivered without adequate visual identification? (*ex. cattle arrive missing ear tags*)

44. How do your records link animals without adequate visual identification back to their original owner (ie ear tag lost in transport)?

45. **CROP COMMODITY MANAGEMENT AND RECORDKEEPING**

Audit trail and inventory control procedures must be adequate to trace all agricultural products from the last certified organic operation through the entire handling system, including packaging and storage, and on through distribution, sales and transport, using labeling, lot numbers, date codes, or a similar product tracking system. Operations may use abbreviations or acronyms to identify products, provided that the abbreviations or acronyms are easily understood. Documents in your audit trail must be able to link to those preceding and following them in the record system. If lot numbers and/or other unique identifiers on documents change as products move through your operation, documents must remain auditable so product is traceable.

Do you use the same storage areas for organic and/or conventional crops?

- Yes** **No**

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

47. Describe your lot numbering or unique identification system and your use of any abbreviations or acronyms.

48. Describe how individual identification and/or other unique identifiers link documents to enable traceability.

49. **EDUCATION AND TRAINING:** All personnel should receive appropriate training to maintain organic integrity.

How many people are employed at your organic facility(s)?

50. Describe procedures ensuring personnel have appropriate training in organic handling practices.

51. Is this training documented?

Yes No

TRANSPORTATION AND SLAUGHTER STATUS NOS §§ 205.102, .201, .236, .239

Risk - Movement of organic cattle throughout the supply chain have a high risk to organic integrity

Organic products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be under continuous organic management. Records throughout transport and sale must be sufficient to preserve the identity of all organically managed animals and crops.

Livestock must be clearly identified, and identity must be traceable throughout transport and sale. All livestock must be fit for transport. Roughage bedding must be certified organic. Arrangements for water and organic feed is required if transport time 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.

Licensed facilities must have available at inspection records of all reports, noncompliances, and actions taken to resolve noncompliances.

52. **TRANSPORTATION**

Who arranges the transport of organic livestock and organic commodities/crops? *Transporters who buy and sell organic livestock and products must be certified organic. Check all that apply.*

- I do
- Seller does
- Buyer does
- Broker does
- Other

53. If other, describe.

54. Describe transport vehicles for animals and crops.

55. **For crop transport**, if organic and nonorganic crops are transported together, describe how you verify segregation and ensure the organic integrity of crops is preserved.

56. LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION SPECIFICALLY

What types of organic animals are transported? Transportation can include to or from another organic farm or off-site location; animals to slaughter facility; animals to or from sales facility; animals to or from youth events; other. *Check all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> dairy cows, replacements, steers, bulls | <input type="checkbox"/> swine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beef cows, replacements, steers and bulls | <input type="checkbox"/> sheep |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chickens, turkeys, geese or other fowl | <input type="checkbox"/> goats |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> other |

57. If other, describe.

58. Describe how animal stress/injury is minimized during loading, transport and unloading, as applicable to your operation.

59. If organic and nonorganic animals are transported together, describe how the identification system preserves the identity of each animal.

60. Non-ambulatory animals must not be transported for organic sale or slaughter. Are all organic animals fit for transport?

- Yes** **No**

61. If no, explain.

62. What type of bedding is used?

List bedding material(s) on your Handler Input Inventory form. Submit the Off-Farm Manure/Bedding Verification form for any bulk wood-based materials and labels for any bagged bedding materials.

- none**
 sand
 sawdust/shavings
 straw
 corn stalks
 other

63. If other, explain.

64. Are livestock in transport for longer than 12 hours?

- Yes** **No**

65. If yes, describe arrangements for organic feed and water. If animals are off-loaded, sites must be certified organic. *Transport records will be verified at inspection.*

66. Describe emergency measures you would take to adequately address any animal welfare issues that occur during transport. (ex: vehicle breakdown, how to provide feed and water if transport time exceeds 12 hours, what to do if livestock escape during transport, or how to euthanize an animal injured during transport, and any off-loading sites.)

67. SLAUGHTER STATUS

All organic animals that pass through your facility must have documentation that tracks the organic slaughter eligibility status. This is often recorded on organic certificates, livestock lists, letters from certification agencies, or other methods. MOSA provides the Slaughter Eligibility Verification Form for this purpose as well.

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

68. How frequently do you review organic certificates and livestock lists (as applicable) for existing suppliers to ensure they are complete and current? *Operations must review certificates annually for active suppliers, at a minimum.*

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

Yes No

SAMPLE