

## **CERTIFIED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SUPPLEMENT** (OTHER THAN DAIRY and POULTRY)

If you are certifying several livestock species (e.g., goats, sheep) you must make copies of these pages and complete a set for each species. If you are certifying poultry, please use the Poultry Supplement. If you are certifying dairy, please use the Dairy Supplement.

### **SECTION I: OVERVIEW**

1.1 Identify livestock to be certified organic in the table below.

<b>Livestock Type</b>	<b>Breed(s)</b>	<b># Males</b>	<b># Females</b>	<b># Bred or for breeding</b>	<b>Total Number on Farm</b>	<b>Product and estimated # of products for market this year?</b>
Beef Cows						
Goats						
Hogs						
Sheep						
Other:						

1.2 What conventional livestock and livestock products do you raise/produce?

1.3 You must have a system for permanently identifying your animals, using tags, tattoos, photographs, or other approved systems. Please describe your system below:

1.4 a) Do you raise all of your own replacement livestock on farm?  Yes  No

b) If not, who supplies replacements to your farm? (Name and address of farm and attach copy of their organic certificate)

1.5 List last year's acquisitions of livestock (use additional sheets if necessary).

<b>Describe &amp; Identify Animal</b>	<b>Date of Acquisition</b>	<b>Source/Farm</b>	<b>Certified Organic by whom?</b>	<b>Organic for slaughter?*</b>

\* Organic slaughter stock must be managed organically from the last third of gestation. Transitioned animals are not eligible for organic meat. Animals treated with a synthetic parasiticide are not eligible for organic meat. In order to certify dairy herd beef, you will need to have records to account for these conditions.

1.6 Animal List. Please submit a list of all livestock to be certified organic. The list may be any format (hand-written, print-out, etc) that is easily understood. The Animal List must contain each animal's:

- Name and/or ID # and breed
- Date of birth or date of purchase
- Date placed under organic management
- Notation if eligible as slaughter stock (organic from the last third of gestation, never treated with synthetic parasiticide)

The information on this list will not be entered into our system electronically, nor will it be shared outside of MOFGA. It will be for reference by your certifier and inspector for certification purposes.

**SECTION II: FEEDS AND RATIONS**

FOR ORGANIC PASTURE, HAY, SILAGE AND GRAINS PRODUCED ON YOUR OWN FARM:

You must attach a **Field History** for each of your fields that tells us what was grown there and how you managed it. **All farms including livestock operations must complete the Organic Farm Plan, and identify the organic crops they produce in the Crop Supplement.** Field IDs and acreages must be consistent, so that we can cross-reference field histories with fields identified on your map and with the information provided in your forms.

2.1 Itemize below the total of each **ORGANIC FEED PRODUCED ON YOUR OWN FARM** over the past 12 months. Please attach additional sheet if necessary.

<b>Crop</b> (corn silage, grain, dry hay, baleage, grass silage)	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Number of harvests</b>	<b>Total number &amp;/or weight</b> (i.e.: 200 round bales at 500lb each, OR 276 tons, OR 5,000 lbs)	<b>Estimated Dry Matter (DM) content</b> (Your forage tests results, or your own best estimate)

*If you process feed on-farm, you must fill out an On-farm Processor Supplement.*

FOR FORAGES & GRAINS **NOT** PRODUCED ON YOUR OWN FARM:

2.2 If you purchase forages, please list the sources and amounts purchased in the past 12 months.

Type of forage crop	Source	Certified Organic by whom	Amount purchased/weight
<i>Example:</i> haylage	Little Joe Cartwright Ponderosa, ME	MOFGA	350 round bales, 1200lbs ea

2.3 If you purchase grain (concentrates) to feed your animals, list grains purchased in last 12 months. Add more pages if needed.

Type of Feed or Grain	Source	Certified Organic By Whom	Amount purchased for the year
<i>Example:</i> 16% dairy pellets	Morrisons	VOF	60 tons

2.4 Describe your feed storage locations:

Location	Type of storage	Type of Feed	Capacity

DAIRY COWS DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD)		
AVERAGE MILK PER DAY	SMALL BREED <900-1200#+ DMD	LARGE BREED 1200-1400#+ DMD
10#	21#	27#
15#	23#	28#
20#	24#	30#
25#	26#	31#
30#	28#	33#
35#	30#	34#
40#	31#	36#
45#	33#	37#
50#	35#	39#
55#	36#	40#
60#	38#	42#
65#	40#	43#
70#	42#	45#
75#	43#	46#
80#	45#	48#

RUMINANT GROUPS: DRY MATTER DEMAND AS A PERCENTAGE OF BODY WEIGHT	
Dry dairy cows	1.8%
Bred dairy heifers (14-24 months of age)	2.5%
Unbred dairy heifers (6-14 months of age)	2.5%
Beef cattle (more than 1 year of age)	2.25%
Beef cattle (weaned, less than 1 year of age)	2.75%
Sheep (brood or milking animals)	3.65%
Goats (brood or milking animals)	4%
Sheep (weaned, slaughter or replacement stock)	3.3%
Goats (weaned, slaughter or replacement stock)	2.25%

## Beef Cattle

Current Body Weight, lb	Daily DMD	
	lb	% Body Weight
300	10.1	3.35
350	11.3	3.23
400	12.5	3.12
450	13.6	3.03
500	14.8	2.95
550	15.9	2.89
600	16.9	2.82
650	17.9	2.76
700	18.0	2.58
750	18.9	2.53
800	20.2	2.51
850	21.0	2.47
900	21.8	2.44
950	22.6	2.39
1,050	24.5	2.33
1,150	26.1	2.27

Abbreviations used in table: DMD = Dry Matter Demand, lb = Pound

Adapted from: "Tables 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19," from Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle: Seventh Revised Edition: Update 2000, by Subcommittee on Beef Cattle Nutrition, Committee on Animal Nutrition, National Research Council, 1996, Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press. Copyright 1996 by National Academy of Sciences.

2.5 **Dry matter demand (DMD).** Using the percent bodyweight (%BW) from the table above, you may calculate DMD for each group that you manage on your farm. You may use another method, but you must fill in the DMD column for each group, and explain below.

GROUP	Average Bodyweight		%BW		DMD	Check here if you figure DMD another way
Mature females: nursing young		x		=		
Finishing slaughter stock						
Young Stock: Breeding Age		x		=		
Young Stock: Unbred		x		=		
Young Stock: Calves/lambs/kids		x		=		
Males: Steers/wethers		x		=		
Other:		x		=		

2.6 If you determine DMD another way, please explain here:

- Dry matter demand tables (specify source: \_\_\_\_\_)
- NRCS grazing plan
- Nutritionist, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other, explain:

2.7 **Ruminant slaughter stock**, typically grain finished, are exempt from the requirement of 30% DMI from pasture for 120 days, or 1/5 of their lifespan, whichever is shorter, if the finishing period coincides with the grazing season. How do you house and manage ruminant slaughter stock when you are finishing them during the grazing season?

**2.8 Dry matter intake fed (DMI fed)—Winter, and Spring grazing.** Please provide your feed ration and convert to Dry Matter (DM).

- If necessary, write in a range of how many pounds you feed (for example, 6-12 lbs grain).
- If you have forage tests, please use the DM from your test results. Or, use these typical book figures as a guide. Use the numbers that best represent your feeds.
- The % column is optional for you to fill out.

**HERE IS AN EXAMPLE.**

**% Dry Matter (DM) Book Figures**

Dry hay = 90%	Grass silage = 25 – 30%	Fresh green chop = 20%
Haylage/Baleage = 40 – 50%	Corn silage = 25 – 30%	Grain = 89%

**GROUP:** \_\_\_EXAMPLE - unbred heifers\_\_\_ **AVERAGE BODY WEIGHT:** \_\_\_\_\_EXAMPLE 750-950\_\_\_\_\_

**EXAMPLE WINTER FEED RATION**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		DMI fed	% (Optional)
Hay	15	x	90	=	13.5	54%
Baleage	20	x	35	=	7.0	28%
Grain	5	x	89	=	4.45	18%
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>	60				24.9	<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**EXAMPLE SPRING GRAZING FEED RATION—forages and grain fed in addition to pasture.**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		Spring DMI fed	% (Optional)
Grain	5	x	89	=	4.45	100%
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>	5				4.45	<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**GROUP:** \_\_\_\_\_ **AVERAGE BODY WEIGHT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Percent Dry Matter (%DM) Book Figures**

Dry hay = 90%	Grass silage = 25 – 30%	Fresh green chop = 20%
Haylage/Baleage = 40 – 50%	Corn silage = 25 – 30%	Grain = 89%

**WINTER FEED RATION**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**SPRING GRAZING FEED RATION—forages and grain fed in addition to pasture.**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		Spring DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**GROUP:** \_\_\_\_\_ **AVERAGE BODY WEIGHT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Percent Dry Matter (%DM) Book Figures**

Dry hay = 90%	Grass silage = 25 – 30%	Fresh green chop = 20%
Haylage/Baleage = 40 – 50%	Corn silage = 25 – 30%	Grain = 89%

**WINTER FEED RATION**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**SPRING GRAZING FEED RATION—forages and grain fed in addition to pasture.**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		Spring DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**GROUP:** \_\_\_\_\_ **AVERAGE BODY WEIGHT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Percent Dry Matter (%DM) Book Figures**

Dry hay = 90%	Grass silage = 25 – 30%	Fresh green chop = 20%
Haylage/Baleage = 40 – 50%	Corn silage = 25 – 30%	Grain = 89%

**WINTER FEED RATION**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**SPRING GRAZING FEED RATION—forages and grain fed in addition to pasture.**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		Spring DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**GROUP:** \_\_\_\_\_ **AVERAGE BODY WEIGHT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Percent Dry Matter (%DM) Book Figures**

Dry hay = 90%	Grass silage = 25 – 30%	Fresh green chop = 20%
Haylage/Baleage = 40 – 50%	Corn silage = 25 – 30%	Grain = 89%

**WINTER FEED RATION**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

**SPRING GRAZING FEED RATION—forages and grain fed in addition to pasture.**

Feed	Lbs fed		% DM		Spring DMI fed	% (Optional)
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
		x		=		
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>100%</b>

DMI fed = Lbs fed x (%DM ÷ 100)

% of ration fed = (DMI fed ÷ total DMI fed) x 100

2.9 **Estimated DMI from Pasture.** Use your **DMD** numbers from number 3.6 above, and your **Spring DMI fed** numbers from the **DMI charts above**, to calculate your estimated DMI from pasture here. If you are using another method of estimating DMI from pasture, please specify below.

GROUP	DMD		Spring DMI fed		Estimated DMI from pasture
Mature females: Nursing young		-		=	
Finishing slaughter stock		-		=	
Young Stock: Breeding Age		-		=	
Young Stock: Unbred		-		=	
Young Stock: Calves/lambs/kids		-		=	
Males: Steers /wethers		-		=	
Other:		-		=	

2.10 If you are using another method of estimating DMI from pasture, please specify.

- Subtraction method—against winter ration
- Direct pasture measurements
- NRCS grazing plan
- Nutritionist, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other, explain:

**SECTION III. CROP MANAGEMENT**

**Information about soil fertility management and crop management is requested in the Organic Farm Plan. What organic crops you grow for your own operation or for sale is captured in the Crop Supplement. All farms including dairy and livestock operations must complete the Organic Farm Plan and the Crop Supplement.**

**SECTION IV: PASTURE & GRAZING MANAGEMENT**

4.1 Pasture Maps are required for ruminant livestock operations. Our preference is for color aerial photo maps, such as USDA maps, which are available for free from the FSA. Pasture maps need to clearly illustrate the following:

- Name/ID of the pasture and size (in acres)
- Permanent fences
- Barnyards, laneways, and outdoor access areas
- Access to shade
- Location and source of drinking water
- Protected environmental resources, if applicable.

4.2 What is the length of your farm’s grazing season? Please describe a typical season for each management group on your farm.

GROUP	Spring turn out	End of grazing season	Break in grazing season (reason and length of time)	Number of grazing days
Mature females: nursing young				
Finishing slaughter stock				
Young Stock: Breeding Age				
Young Stock: Unbred				
Young Stock: Calves/lambs/kids				
Males: Steers/wethers				
Other:				

NOP 205.290 Temporary variances can be provided if your farm is faced with disaster in the form of drought, tornado, earthquake, fire, and other reasons. Please call MCS if you think you may need a temporary variance.

4.3 What cultural and management practices do you use to increase your pasture productivity, improve pasture quality, and extend the grazing season? Please check all that apply.

- Pasture soil testing
- Fertility inputs/spreading manure
- pH adjustments
- Clipping weeds
- Controlled access/avoiding overgrazing
- Stockpiling fall pasture
- Annual grazing season extension crops (warm season grasses, brassicas, etc)
- Irrigation
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

4.4 How many hours per day are your animals typically on pasture during the grazing season?

Group	Hours per day
Mature females: nursing young	
Finishing slaughter stock	
Young Stock: Breeding Age	
Young Stock: Unbred	
Young Stock: Calves/lambs/kids	
Males: Steers/wethers	
Other:	

4.5 Grazing system.

(a) **Permanent Pasture.** Please put the correct acreage for each type of management, and add up your **total permanent pasture acreage** at the bottom of the chart. This chart is for your land that is **permanent pasture--only used for grazing**. (Grazing styles may include: management intensive grazing, rotational grazing, occasional rotations, continuous grazing/one open pasture, etc.)

Grazing group	# Head	Location of pasture	Type of grazing management	# Acres
EXAMPLE:				
<i>Finishing steers</i>	8	<i>Uncle Jesse's Farm</i>	<i>Management intensive grazing</i>	12
			TOTAL ACRES: (ALL your permanent pasture)	

(b) What is the rest period for pasture between grazings? Include seasonal variations.

(c) Do any other animals share the organic pasture described here? How many head of each?

(d) **Grazing cropland.** Please fill out this chart with acreage you would use in a typical grazing season (not an extreme year).

Type of crop land	Number of acres	Approximate dates	Animal groups
Early season grazing hay land after 1 <sup>st</sup> cut			
Late season grazing hay land after 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> cut			
Grazing crop residue Crop:			
Other:			

(e) How many additional acres of cropland could you potentially graze, if needed, in an extreme year?

(f) Do you graze or board animals on another producer’s farm (custom boarding/grazing)?

Producer’s name \_\_\_\_\_

Name of farm \_\_\_\_\_

Animal group grazing there \_\_\_\_\_ Head \_\_\_\_\_

Is this farm part of your OSP?  Yes  No

If not, have you obtained an organic certificate for the pasture on that farm?  Yes  No

4.6 (a) What drinking water sources do your animals use? Please check all that apply.

- water tubs in pasture
- water tubs in barn and barnyard
- streams and rivers
- farm ponds
- other: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) If there are natural water bodies and/or riparian areas adjacent to grazing land, how do you prevent contamination?

4.7 Please describe shade access for grazing animals (include frequency).

**SECTION V: LIVING CONDITIONS**

5.1 What type of shelter is used for each animal group in summer and winter? List more than one if necessary. (Stanchion, tie stall, free stall, bedded pack, run-in shed, trees, hutches, etc.)

Group(s) of animals	Summer shelter	Winter shelter	Winter outdoor access?
Finishing slaughter stock			
Mother /offspring group			
Breeding age females			
Young stock			
Other			

5.2 All livestock are expected to have daily access to the outdoors, all year round. Please describe access to the outdoors for all groups on your farm.

<b>Group(s) of animals</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Winter</b>
Mature females: nursing young		
Finishing slaughter stock		
Young Stock: Breeding Age		
Young Stock: Unbred		
Young Stock: Calves/lambs/kids		
Males: Steers/wethers		
Other:		

5.3 What type of bedding material is used? If it is an agricultural product (hay, straw, hulls, stalks, etc), it must be certified organic. Please have receipts and certificates in your records.

<b>Type of bedding</b>	<b>Certified organic by whom?</b>

5.4 How often is the barn cleaned out? Describe the process and any products used (i.e.: bedding lime, disinfectants, etc.)

5.5 **Temporary Confinement** is defined as denying access to the outdoors, “occurring for a limited time only (e.g. overnight, throughout a storm, during a period of illness...), not permanent or lasting. NOP 205.2.

For what reasons do you use temporary confinement on your farm? Check all that apply:

Reason for temporary confinement	Typical duration of temporary confinement
Inclement weather	
Stage of life (lactation is not a stage of life)	
To protect the health, safety, or wellbeing of animals	
Risk to soil or water quality	
To administer healthcare procedures	
Sorting or shipping	
Breeding purposes (until bred)	
4-H or other youth projects	
Dry off	
Birthing	
Newborn dairy cattle for up to age 6 months	
Shearing fiber animals	
Other:	
Other:	

*Please have records of outdoor access/temporary confinement ready for inspection.*

**SECTION VI: HEALTH CARE**

*NOP 205.238 The NOP requires that health care is primarily done first through preventative management, then allowed and restricted health care treatments, and lastly using conventional (prohibited) medications if necessary to save the life of an animal or to prevent suffering. The use of antibiotics should be based on individual diagnoses, and treated animals must be removed from organic production. Please notify MCS when you treat any organic animal with a prohibited medication, using the pink slips provided.*

6.1. Many practices contribute to the health, well-being, and productivity of your livestock. Check all that apply to your operation and add any other practices that you use but are not listed. Add additional comments about your approach to livestock management below.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> selective breeding                | <input type="checkbox"/> good sanitation    | <input type="checkbox"/> probiotics              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raise own replacements            | <input type="checkbox"/> access to outdoors | <input type="checkbox"/> regular veterinary care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> isolation for sick or new animals | <input type="checkbox"/> pasture rotation   | <input type="checkbox"/> herbal remedies         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vaccinations                      | <input type="checkbox"/> clean bedding      | <input type="checkbox"/> preventative strategies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> homeopathic remedies              | <input type="checkbox"/> high quality feeds | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nutritional supplements           | <input type="checkbox"/> ventilation        | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____            |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> culling            | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____            |

6.2 Do your animals have any *recurring* health problems? Please describe your full management protocol, including medical and environmental management strategies.

Problem	Class of animal	Management Protocol	
		Medical	Cultural/Environmental
<i>Example: Scours</i>	<i>Calves (0-2 mo)</i>	<i>Electrolytes, slippery elm, yogurt.</i>	<i>Change bedding more often, split bottle feeding into 3x/day</i>

6.3 List all *routinely performed* medical treatments and physical alterations (including vaccines, dehorning, castration and hoof trimming).

Class of animal treated	Medical Treatment(s)/ Product(s) used	Reason for treatment

6.4 The NOP requires that physical alterations are performed as needed to promote the animal’s welfare, and in a manner that minimizes pain and stress. Please describe your **standard dehorning procedure**:

Age when dehorned:
Tools/Implement used:
Anesthesia/drugs, if used:
Who performs dehorning:
Explanation (if necessary):

**6.5 HEALTH CARE MATERIALS & FARM INPUTS**

Please list ALL MATERIALS AND INPUTS you use on your farm. This includes materials like antibiotics that if administered make animals ineligible for organic certification. We need to know why they are on your farm and how they are to be used. A table for this is on the next page. Attach additional paper if necessary. If you are using a product that does not appear on this list, IT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED PART OF YOUR OSP. Please take your time, and think about all aspects of your operation. Remember, you can add materials to your OSP anytime by contacting us BEFORE using a product, and requesting that it be added to your OSP.

**MATERIALS AND INPUTS LIST**

<b>FEED SUPPLEMENTS</b> minerals, pro-biotics, water additives, etc	<b>Brand /Manufacturer</b>	<b>Reason for use</b>
<b>MEDICAL PRODUCTS</b> including vaccines	<b>Brand /Manufacturer</b>	<b>Protocol when used</b>
<b>RESTRICTED &amp; PROHIBITED MEDS</b> (antibiotics, parasiticides, hormones, etc)	<b>Brand /Manufacturer</b>	<b>Reason for having on the farm?</b>
EXAMPLE: <i>Pen-Aqueous Injectable Antibiotic</i>	<i>Durvet</i>	<i>Use on conventional sheep, to save OG cows in an emergency</i>
<b>FEED PRODUCTION &amp; FACILITY INPUTS</b> Silage inoculant, manure inoculant, barn treatment (bedding lime) etc.	<b>Source /Manufacturer</b>	<b>Use</b>

*Note: Animals treated with synthetic parasiticides (Ivermectin) can never be sold as organic meat.*

6.6 Describe internal and external parasite control on your farm. Include methods used both to prevent and reduce infestations.

6.7 What do you do for fly control? Include methods used to prevent flies.

6.8 What do you do for rodent control? Include methods used to prevent infestations.

6.9 If predators are a problem in your operation, what do you do to control them?

6.10 List any antibiotics, and restricted or prohibited synthetic medications given over the past year, animals treated, and reason for use.

Animal Treated	Antibiotic(s) Used	Date(s) used over last 12 months	Reason for use

6.11 If individuals are treated with prohibited or restricted materials how are they identified, segregated, and/or removed from the organic system?

6.12 Do you have any biosecurity programs in place?  Yes  No.  
If YES, please describe what they are below:

6.13 Please provide the name, phone, and address of your regular veterinarian.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Clinic** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION VII: SLAUGHTERING**

If you butcher and process meat on your farm, you will need to complete an On-farm Processor Supplement.

7.1 Provide us with the name, address and phone number of facility where your animals are slaughtered.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

7.2 Is your slaughterhouse or butcher shop certified organic?  Yes  No.  
If YES, do you let the slaughterhouse know that your livestock is certified organic?

7.3 How are animals transported to slaughterhouse?

7.4 How do you sell your livestock products? If you sell individual packages retail, please attach your organic label for us to review.

**SECTION VIII: RECORD KEEPING**

8.1 During your inspection, one of our inspectors will examine all records related to your farm operation in order to verify compliance with organic standards. Some kinds of records that may be needed are listed here. Please confirm which of the following types of records you keep on your farm:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of animals in your herd | <input type="checkbox"/> Ration records              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DHI                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> DMI calculations            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding and calving records           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vet slips                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sales records for organic products     | <input type="checkbox"/> Receipts for feed purchases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care practices and treatments   | <input type="checkbox"/> Field crop harvests         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Records of purchases, sales, culling   | <input type="checkbox"/> Field inputs                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor access                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment clean-out logs    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please list:         |

8.2 Please describe your approach to record keeping.

Signature of Producer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Producer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_