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| **Operation Name:** |  | **Date:** |  |

► Use this form to provide information on preventative practices to be implemented, including physical alterations. A list of livestock healthcare products intended for use is requested on a separate OSP form **Section L10 Livestock Materials.**

► Complete a separate livestock healthcare plan for each species of animal to be certified.

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| **NOP §205.238** The producer must establish and maintain preventive livestock healthcare practices to minimize occurrence and spread of diseases and parasites. Medical treatment to minimize pain and suffering, which may include forms of euthanasia, may not be withheld to preserve an animal’s organic status. All appropriate medications must be used to restore an animal to health when organic methods fail. Certain physical alterations are prohibited. Those that are allowed must only be performed to promote animal welfare or for identification or safety purposes and must be conducted in a manner that reduces pain and stress. |

Species of animals described by this form:

Dairy Cattle  Beef Cattle  Swine  Sheep  Goats

Laying Hens  Broilers  Other:

1. **LIVESTOCK HEALTHCARE PREVENTATIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Check the boxes below to identify the strategies and components of your animal health management practices*.*

1. Overall Healthcare Management Strategies

Well-adapted, resistant species and breeds for your location and production system

Body Condition Scoring/Behavioral Observations

Breed replacement animals (closed herd or flock)

Quarantine/observe incoming stock

Isolate/remove sick animals

Quality feed rations

Nutritional supplements and/or probiotics (the product used must be listed in **L10 Livestock Materials**)

Physical alterations for animals’ welfare

Control disease vectors and/or intermediate hosts (mosquitoes, rodents, etc.)

Vaccines or biologics

Fencing, netting, physical barriers for predator protection

Guard animals, night corrals, restrict grazing when predator pressure is high

Cleaning/Sanitizing of living areas between groups

1. Strategies to Reduce Flies, External Parasites, and Internal Parasites

Cleanliness, manure removal

Screening, sticky traps, bug zappers, walk-through fly traps

Biological control (Use of parasite/parasitoid/predators)

Rotate houses/yards/paddocks/pastures, management intensive grazing

Multi-species grazing

Encourage/enhance natural predators/recyclers (poultry, cattle egrets, dung beetles, etc.)

Pest/parasite monitoring (visual/body condition, fecal analysis, anemia evaluation, etc.)

Dust baths, mud wallows

1. Other (describe additional preventative healthcare methods):

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**4.2 PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS**   N/A; no physical alterations performed (Skip to 4.3)

Describe any physical alterations you perform on your animals. Include ear tagging, branding, ear notching, castration, dehorning, supernumerary teat removal, beak trimming, etc. Physical alterations must be conducted at a reasonably young age. Operations who perform these alterations at ages beyond the guidelines listed will need to provide information on how pain and stress was managed. This could include, but is not limited to, pain relief medications or having a vet conduct the alteration.

Reasonably young age guidelines for routinely conducted physical alterations:

(i) Castration - Cattle under 2 months of age; Pigs and Sheep under 7 days of age.

(ii) Dehorning and Disbudding - Under 2 months of age.

(iii) Beak trimming - Under 10 days of age.

Prohibited physical alterations include de-beaking, de-snooding, caponization, dubbing, toe clipping of chickens, toe clipping of turkeys unless with infra-red at hatchery, beak trimming after 10 days of age, tail docking of cattle, wattling of cattle, face branding of cattle, tail docking of sheep shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold, and mulesing of sheep. Needle teeth clipping (no more than top one-third of the tooth) and tail docking of pigs may only be used if documentation is provided showing alternative methods to prevent harm have failed.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Physical Alteration | Animal’s Age | Method |
|  | Castration |  |  |
|  | Dehorning |  |  |
|  | Ear Tagging |  |  |
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1. How do your practices minimize the pain and stress associated with physical alterations?

Minimize handling time

Use of pain killers (identify the product(s) on **Section L10 Livestock Materials**)

Use of handling techniques that minimize stress

Use of clean equipment/tools/supplies

Animals returned to group promptly (minimize separation)

Use of squeeze chutes

Other:

* 1. **Parasite & Disease Management and Monitoring**

1. List common disease or health issues observed:

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1. Person(s) responsible for making treatment decisions:
2. Do you work regularly with a veterinarian when making healthcare decisions?   
    No  Yes
3. If a veterinarian prescribes medication or treats animals, describe how you ensure the materials are added to your approved Livestock Materials List:

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1. For dairy animals, do you use synthetic parasiticides for emergency treatment of internal parasites?

No (Skip to question 6)  Yes (identify the product(s) on **Section L10 Livestock Materials**)

1. For non-dairy animals, do you use other allowed treatments for treating internal parasites?

No (Skip to question 7)  Yes (identify the product(s) on **Section L10 Livestock Materials**)

1. How do you monitor the effectiveness of your livestock healthcare plan?

Visual observation

Body condition scoring

Production analysis

Other:      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How are livestock healthcare records kept:  
    Electronic Records

Paper Records

Other:

**4.4 Medication Use**

1. If an animal is treated with a restricted material (such as a parasiticide or anesthetic), how is the animal identified / segregated / tracked to ensure treatment timing and withholding period requirements are met? Select all that apply:

Treatment date and material are documented in animal records

Chalk mark

Distinct ear tag

Sold as non-organic

Animal segregated to a separate area of farm

Removed from farm

Other:

* 1. If an animal is treated with a restricted material, how are animal products disposed of during the withdrawal period?  
      Dumped or disposed of

Sold as non-organic

If milk, used for feeding offspring

Other:

*Note: Milk must not be sold as organic if it is from animals being treated with §205.603 listed synthetic substances that have withholding times, but it may be fed to nursing offspring on the same operation.*

1. If an animal is treated with a prohibited material (such as antibiotics), how is that animal identified / segregated / tracked to ensure the animal and/or its products are not inappropriately or mistakenly represented as organic? Select all that apply:

Treatment date and material are documented in animal records

Chalk mark

Distinct ear tag

Sold as non-organic

Animal segregated to a separate area of farm

Removed from farm

Other:

**4.5 EUTHANASIA**

1. Describe your euthanasia plan and method for injured, diseased, or sick animals. Forms of euthanasia must be recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association for the specific type of livestock. The following methods of euthanasia are not permitted: suffocation, blow to the head with a blunt instrument, and use of equipment that crushes the neck (*e.g*., killing pliers or burdizzo clamps).

Correctly placed gunshot or captive bolt gun strike

Cervical Dislocation

Other:      

**4.6 BIOSECURITY MONITORING**

1. Do you practice any biosecurity measures or have a written biosecurity plan for your operation?  No (Skip to section 4.7)  Yes, continue below:
2. Describe below or attach a copy of the plan.  Attached

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1. Do you provide protective covers (overalls, boot covers) to visitors to your operation?

No  Yes

1. Is there a preferred order or sequence for inspections (e.g., youngest to oldest animals)?  
    No  Yes (describe ):

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**4.7 MONITORING**

1. How do you monitor the effectiveness of your livestock healthcare plan? Select all that apply:

Photos or recordings of visual observations

Circumstances of livestock death are documented and evaluated as to whether a predator had a role

Body condition scoring

Production analysis

Other: