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

► Use this form to provide information regarding livestock living conditions. Housing and outdoor access areas MUST be fully constructed and reviewed by OTCO for compliance before the organic certification inspection can take place. **IMPORTANT: If livestock facilities are not fully constructed at the time of inspection, this may result in a non-compliance and possibly require an additional inspection.**

► Complete a separate form for each species of animal to be certified.

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| **NOP §205.239** The producer must establish and maintain year-round livestock living conditions that accommodate the wellbeing and natural behavior of animals suitable to the species, stage of life, climate and the environment. This includes but is not limited to access to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise, clean water for drinking, and appropriate clean dry bedding. Shelter must be designed to allow livestock sufficient space and freedom to lie down, turn around, stand up, fully stretch their limbs, and express normal patterns of behavior. Indoor housing must have areas for bedding and resting that are sufficiently large, solidly built, and comfortable so that animals are kept clean, dry, and free of lesions. Roughages used for bedding must be organic and certificates must be available at inspection. Forestry products such as wood shavings are not required to be organic.  The producer of an organic livestock operation may provide temporary confinement for an animal due to inclement weather, the animal’s stage of life, or to protect the health, safety, or wellbeing of the animal, and soil or water quality. Confinement is also allowed for short periods of time including: healthcare practices, treatment, sorting, shipping, breeding, and youth projects. |

Species of animals addressed in this form:

Dairy Cattle  Beef Cattle  Swine  Sheep  Goats

Other:

1. **LIVESTOCK HOUSING**
2. Describe the annual climate / weather patterns in your region and how they impact animal housing and outdoor access.

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1. Attach an 8.5” x 11” aerial photo, aerial diagram, or other exhibit that **clearly shows the location of livestock handling facilities and outdoor access areas.** The document must be legible and in ink. Do not use color-coding or pieces of paper larger than 8.5” x 11.”  Photo attached.  Hand-drawn diagram attached.  Other exhibit attached (describe).

Include the following information on your exhibit:

Indication of geodetic north (true north)

Organic and non-organic production areas

Adjoining land/building uses

Building ID or identification system, if applicable

Location of buildings in relation to other useful landmarks (e.g., other buildings, distinctive features such as a large tree, roads, etc.)

Location, description, and size of outdoor access areas

1. Complete the table below for all livestock housing:

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| Production Group | Housing Type | When Used/ Stage of Life | Size of Indoor Space | Size of Outdoor Access |
| *EXAMPLE: Dairy Calves* | *EXAMPLE:*  *Calf Hutches* | *EXAMPLE:*  *Up to 6 months old* | *EXAMPLE:*  *20 sq. ft.* | *EXAMPLE:*  *10’ x 10’* |
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* 1. **INDOOR HOUSING**

1. Describe types of bedding in use. Include all materials in the **L10—Livestock Materials** form

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1. Describe the stalls for livestock, including the number, width, and length. NOTE: Cages must NOT be used as stalls.

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1. Describe methods for cleaning and disinfection of housing, pens, runs, equipment, and utensils that prevent cross-infection and buildup of disease-carrying organisms.

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1. Are cleaners and sanitizers used in and around livestock facility(ies)?  No. (Skip to question 5.).  Yes.

If yes, Is there a written procedure for barn and equipment cleaning?   
 Yes.  Written cleaning procedure is attached.  
 No. Describe cleaning procedures in detail and explain how animals and products are protected from coming into contact with cleaners/sanitizers. All cleaners/sanitizers must be listed on the **L10—Livestock Materials form**.   
Attach additional sheets if necessary.  Additional sheets are attached.

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1. Describe manure management practices:

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1. Are pest control products used in or around the facility(ies) (including but limited to livestock housing, livestock product processing facilities, livestock feed storage, etc)?  No. (Skip to section 5.3).  Yes.

If yes, is there a written procedure for barn and equipment pest control, including a picture/diagram showing all bait locations?   
 Yes.  Pest control location exhibit is attached.

No. Describe the pest control products and their applications and explain how animals and products are protected from coming into contact with pest control products. All pest control products must be listed on the **L10—Livestock Materials form**. Attach additional sheets if necessary.  Additional sheets are attached.

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* 1. **OUTDOOR ACCESS**

*The outdoors or outdoor space* is defined as any area outside an enclosed building or enclosed housing structure, including roofed areas that are not enclosed. Enclosed housing structures with open sides (e.g. open-sided free stall barns) are not considered outdoors or outdoor space. Fencing or netting that does not block sunlight or rain may be used as necessary.1) At what age do animals begin to have access to the outdoors?

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1. Describe outdoor access area(s) in detail. For all types of livestock, include the following:   
   • Type(s) of footing/flooring and/or ground cover provided (*NOTE: when outdoor space includes soil, vegetative cover must be maintained as appropriate to the geography, climate, season, species of livestock and stage of production)*;   
   • Locations and times of year when outdoor access is used; and   
   • How the area accommodates the wellbeing and natural behavior of the species.   
   • For swine production, describe how the outdoor access area permits rooting.

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1. Describe how management of yards, feeding pads, feedlots, laneways, and housing prevents risk to soil and water quality (*e.g.*, runoff to surface water, dust moving offsite, etc.). From the list below, select all that apply:

A plan for confinement areas is in place to address severe erosion problems before they occur.

Manure is periodically removed and composted.

Confined sites are made of concrete or well-draining rock bases.

Livestock is rotated to multiple areas

Concentrated runoff is diverted into a temporary storage lagoon

Manure that has been ground into dust in a confined area is watered down

Other:

**5.4 CONFINEMENT RECORDKEEPING**

1. Describe how periods of temporary confinement from the outdoors and/or periods of individual housing of livestock are documented (records will be verified at inspection).

Calendar  Journal or Log  Other (describe):

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**5.5 TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT OF ALL ANIMAL SPECIES**

* 1. Complete the table below, describing all periods of temporary confinement. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

All information is provided in the table below.  Additional sheets have been attached.

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| Reason | Circumstances of Temporary Confinement  Temporary confinement includes any time an animal is not allowed outside and/or on pasture, including night time, feeding times, etc. |
| Protection of soil or water quality |  |
| Inclement Weather  (weather that could cause harm: hot, cold, violent, etc.) |  |
| Stage of Life |  |
| Protection of health, safety or well being |  |
| Management  (Short periods of time for healthcare, sorting, shipping) |  |
| Youth projects  Youth event facilities are not required to be certified organic for participating animals to be sold as organic if all other organic management practices are followed. Confinement must not exceed 1 week prior to the event and 24 hours after returning home. |  |

**5.6 CONFINEMENT OF RUMINANTS FROM PASTURE (not applicable to non-ruminant species)**

1. Complete the table below, listing periods of confinement from pasture during the **grazing season** when pasture remains available for grazing. Any additional periods of confinement for ruminant animals during the non-grazing season must be listed table 5.5 above.

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| Reason for Confinement from Pasture | Allowed Period of Confinement | Amount of Time Confined from Pasture  May not exceed allowed periods |
| Lactation Dry Off | One week |  |
| Pre- Parturition | Three weeks |  |
| Post- Parturition | One week |  |
| Breeding | Short periods  *(Animals may not be confined to observe estrus or after breeding to confirm pregnancy)* |  |
| Newborns | Up to 6 months  *(must be allowed to lie down, stand up, fully extend limbs & move freely)* |  |
| Shearing | Short periods |  |
| Milking | Short periods - Daily  *(Milking must be scheduled to allow for sufficient grazing. Frequency/duration cannot be used to deny dairy animals pasture. )* |  |
| Finishing  (slaughter stock only) | 1/5 of animal’s life or 120 days, whichever is shorter |  |

1. How do you ensure that periods of confinement do not result in any one animal not meeting the 120-day minimum requirement for days on pasture?

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**5.7 SWINE CONFINEMENT HOUSING**  N/A no swine

1. Complete the table below listing periods and types of confinement utilized for swine. Note: Swine must be group-housed with access to the outdoors except for the situations/circumstances described below.

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| Production Group | Allowed Reasons for Individual Confinement | Production Group Individually Housed | Length of Confinement | Location of Confinement |
| Piglets | Age  *(may not be housed on flat decks or piglet cages)* |  |  |  |
| Sows | Farrowing / suckling period *(gestation and farrowing crates are prohibited)* |  |  |  |
| Boars | Not required to be group housed |  |  |  |
| Swine | Documented instances of aggression |  |  |  |
| Swine | Recovery of illness |  |  |  |

1. When swine are confined, do indoor exercise areas permit rooting?

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1. What type of rooting substrate is provided?

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