



PO Box 821, Viroqua, WI, 54665 Ph:(608) 637-2526 Fax:(608) 637-7032 mosa@mosaorganic.org www.mosaorganic.org

Livestock: Update Organic System Plan Long Form

Submit this form with the Farm Organic System Plan. If sections do not apply to your operation, check the "none" or "not applicable" boxes. A new Livestock Input Inventory must also be submitted, listing **ALL** livestock products in use on your farm.

SECTION 1 General Information

Name(s)	For Office Use		
Do you understand the current National Organic Standards (NOS) requirements for livestock product certification? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (specify):	Date Rec'd	Date FOSP Rec'd	Initials

SECTION 2 Livestock Operation Profile/Source 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 organically produced to have been under organic management from the second day of life (if poultry) or to be the offspring of breeder stock managed organically for at least the last third of that particular gestation (if mammals). Exceptions allow transition of livestock to organic milk production with time frames required for organic management as outlined in NOS §§205.236(a). All mammals to be sold as organic slaughter stock, including dairy culls, must meet organic slaughter stock standards. Livestock operations that have any conventionally raised livestock must be able to verify management that maintains organic integrity of organic livestock.

A. CURRENT YEAR LIVESTOCK

What are you requesting for organic certification? milk meat eggs dairy heifers cull slaughter other:

Are you requesting USDA Grassfed verification for any of your organic ruminant slaughter livestock? Yes No

What organic livestock or livestock products are you planning to sell, and when?

Complete the chart below for all animals on your farm		Enter number of animals in each of the columns below			
LIVESTOCK	Breed	Requested for organic certification	Organically managed but not requested for certification	Managed conventionally	Eligible for organic slaughter
Dairy cows					
Dairy heifers					
Dairy calves (birth to 6 months)					
Dairy steers					
Beef cows					
Slaughter Beef: Year born _____					
Year born _____					
Year born _____					
Sows					
Slaughter hogs					
Ewes					
Slaughter lambs					
Dairy goats					
Does					
Slaughter goats					
Poultry, egg layers					
Poultry, broilers					
Poultry, pullets					
Breeding males: List type: _____					
Other:					

B. LIVESTOCK PURCHASES

Complete this table if any animals for which organic slaughter or livestock product certification is requested were purchased since your last inspection. no livestock purchases since last inspection

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	# OF ANIMALS OBTAINED	DATE OBTAINED	POULTRY HATCHING DATE	SOURCE AND PHONE NUMBER	CERTIFIED BY WHAT AGENCY?

C. SPLIT/PARALLEL PRODUCTION

“Parallel production” is producing the same type of livestock products conventionally and organically. “Split production” is both organic and conventional production on the same farm, but different livestock species or products.

not applicable, all animals on the farm are managed organically

Complete this table if you have any animals on farm that will not be fed 100% organic or that will be given prohibited treatments or supplements. This includes animals for home use and work animals. Note: buffer crops are conventional feed.

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	NON-ORGANIC FEED, TREATMENT OR SUPPLEMENT	LOCATION USED OR FED

SECTION 3 Living Conditions NOS §§205.201, .206(f), .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. Manure must be managed such that nutrient recycling is optimized and soil and water degradation is minimized. Roughage used for bedding must be organic. Livestock may be temporarily confined as described in 205.239(b)(c)(d).

A. HOUSING AND LOTS

Describe housing and outdoor lots used: All housing and outdoor livestock areas are to be indicated on facility map.

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	AGE OF LIVESTOCK	NUMBER OF ANIMALS HOUSED	TYPE OF HOUSING	SIZE OF HOUSING (LENGTH X WIDTH)	TYPE OF OUTDOOR LOT	SIZE OF OUTDOOR LOT (LENGTH X WIDTH)	LOT AND HOUSING ATTACHED (YES / NO)

What type(s) of bedding is used? none sand sawdust/shavings straw cornstalks other:
 Bedding is purchased homegrown
 Have purchase documentation available at inspection. If source of off-farm wood-based bedding has changed, submit a new Off-Farm Manure/Bedding Verification form.

Describe locations of any treated lumber that may come into contact with livestock or with livestock feed. none

How often is housing cleaned out and how is it cleaned?
 Sanitation and cleaning products are to be listed on the Livestock Input Inventory.

B. OUTDOOR ACCESS

On average, how many hours per day are animals OUTDOORS? (if it varies among different age groups, list separately)

Type of livestock _____ spring _____ summer _____ fall _____ winter _____
 Type of livestock _____ spring _____ summer _____ fall _____ winter _____
 Type of livestock _____ spring _____ summer _____ fall _____ winter _____
 Type of livestock _____ spring _____ summer _____ fall _____ winter _____
 Type of livestock _____ spring _____ summer _____ fall _____ winter _____
 Type of livestock _____ spring _____ summer _____ fall _____ winter _____

For chickens: What is the maximum day length (natural and artificial light combined) for pullets and/or layers?

not applicable

Are livestock temporarily confined at any time during the year? No Yes. Describe why and how long animals are confined.

For any grain-finished ruminant slaughter stock, list the length of the finishing period and the typical slaughter age:

Have records of temporary confinement with time periods and reasons available at inspection.

C. WATER

What are your sources of water for livestock use?

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

If you use additives in the water, list them on the Livestock Input Inventory and give reason for use no additives used

How do you prevent erosion around water sources if your livestock have access? not applicable

What other measures are taken to prevent livestock damage to wetland areas? not applicable

Describe locations and sources of water for livestock on pasture. not applicable

D. PASTURE MANAGEMENT

not applicable, no ruminant livestock

List pasture access for all ruminant grazing groups in the chart below. Include hay and other crop fields that are also grazed.

Note: any buffers are to be described on the Farm Organic System Plan and noted on maps.

PASTURE FIELD ID(S) AS LISTED ON FIELD PLAN	ACRES	DESCRIBE GROUP (EXAMPLE: MILK COWS)	NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN GROUP	TYPE OF PASTURE	GRAZING METHOD	PASTURE COMPOSITION (LIST PREDOMINANT SPECIES)
				<input type="checkbox"/> native pasture <input type="checkbox"/> improved pasture <input type="checkbox"/> land also cropped <input type="checkbox"/> wooded	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous <input type="checkbox"/> rotated: grazing period = _____ pasture rest period = _____	
				<input type="checkbox"/> native pasture <input type="checkbox"/> improved pasture <input type="checkbox"/> land also cropped <input type="checkbox"/> wooded	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous <input type="checkbox"/> rotated: grazing period = _____ pasture rest period = _____	
				<input type="checkbox"/> native pasture <input type="checkbox"/> improved pasture <input type="checkbox"/> land also cropped <input type="checkbox"/> wooded	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous <input type="checkbox"/> rotated: grazing period = _____ pasture rest period = _____	
				<input type="checkbox"/> native pasture <input type="checkbox"/> improved pasture <input type="checkbox"/> land also cropped <input type="checkbox"/> wooded	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous <input type="checkbox"/> rotated: grazing period = _____ pasture rest period = _____	

What date does grazing usually begin? _____ **What date does grazing usually end?** _____

Is grazing continuous throughout this time period? Yes No. **Explain:**

Describe the types and locations of pasture fencing.

Describe location of shade for livestock on pasture.

SECTION 4 Livestock Feed

NOS §§205.201, .237, .239, .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 need to be available at inspection. Dairy calves less than 6 months of age are exempt from pasture requirements. If you are requesting Grassfed verification (72 FR 58631), feed records must verify that rations do not contain grain.

A. FEED SUPPLEMENTS AND ADDITIVES

Feed additives and supplements must be in compliance with NOS §205.237.

Feed supplements, salt, mineral and feed additives used or planned for use in the current year are to be noted on the Livestock Input Inventory. Provide ingredients information for all products that are not OMRI listed or approved by MOSA in the previous year. Have purchase documentation available at inspection.

no feed supplements or additives used. *Submit a new Livestock Input Inventory listing all inputs in use on your farm.*

B. FEED SOURCES AND HANDLING

Do you buy organic feed? No Yes. **List all purchased feed with source and certification.**

Do you grind, roast, or mix organic products? No Yes. **Where?** on-farm mobile roaster that comes to my farm
Is equipment for feed processing also used for conventional product? No Yes. **How is it cleaned?**

If you grind, roast or mix organic products, complete the On-Farm Processor/Handler section of the Farm Organic System Plan.

If feed is processed at a location other than your farm, the facility must be certified organic.

feed mill name _____ certified by _____
 another farm name _____ certified by _____
 other name _____ certified by _____

Have all receipts, proof of organic certification and clean transport documentation available at inspection.

C. FEED STORAGE

All storage locations must be described on the Farm Organic System Plan and indicated on maps.

What type(s) of organic feed do you store? none

What types of non-organic feed do you store? none

How do you dispose of synthetic materials used for bale wraps, silage covers, or feed/bedding packaging? none used

D. FEED RATIOS FOR NON-RUMINANT LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY CALVES LESS THAN SIX MONTHS

Non-ruminants include all poultry and swine. not applicable, only ruminant livestock over six months of age

LIVESTOCK TYPE	FEED TYPE	LBS/ANIMAL/DAY	MONTHS OF THE YEAR THIS IS FED

E. FEED RATIONS FOR RUMINANT LIVESTOCK

not applicable, no ruminant livestock

If you are requesting USDA Grassfed verification (72 FR 58631), do your rations only contain forage in the vegetative pre-grain state? Yes No

Producers of organic ruminant livestock 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. Although you may choose alternative methods and forms of providing us with this information (the National Organic Program has forms and resources available) the following means of describing rations and calculating pasture will be the simplest for most producers.

We provide you with reference tables for the 1) dry matter content of common feeds, 2) dry matter demand of lactating cows based on size and milk production, and 3) dry matter demand for other ruminant groups as percentages of average body weight. *Using information from the reference tables, complete the ration charts to show winter rations, grazing season rations and the pasture calculations from the grazing season rations. You need to complete a separate ration chart for each group of ruminants on your farm that is fed a separate ration. We provide you with 8 ration charts to fill out for the different feeding groups on your farm. Make copies of the charts if you have more than 8 separate groups.*

PERCENTAGE DRY MATTER (% DM) OF COMMON FEEDS*
Hay (dry, both legume and grass) =85% DM
Haylage (any chopped forage except corn)=35% DM
Green chop (any green chopped forage)=20% DM
Baleage (any baled and wrapped forage)=60% DM
Corn silage=40% DM
High moisture corn=76% DM
Grain (dry corn, beans, small grains)=89% DM

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%

*If you test feed and have % DM from testing, use your own numbers in the calculations.

1. RATIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION FOR LACTATING DAIRY COWS											
A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD)											
NUMBER OF COWS IN THIS GROUP	AVERAGE WEIGHT PER COW		AVERAGE MILK PER DAY PER COW IN LBS				DRY MATTER DEMAND FROM DAIRY COWS DRY MATTER DEMAND CHART ABOVE				
B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION						C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (<i>Do not list pasture</i>)					
% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED						% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER COW		DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER COW		DM FED
<i>Example: Grain, corn</i>	89% (.89)	x	10#	=	8.9#	<i>Example: Grain, corn</i>	89% (.89)	x	10#	=	8.9#
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
Total DM Fed						Total DM Fed					
D. PASTURE CALCULATION											
$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} = \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{Pasture DM Fed}} \text{ divided by } \frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{X 100} = \frac{\text{DM percent from pasture}}{\text{DM percent from pasture}} \%$											

2. RATIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION											
Which group?						Number of animals in this group:					
A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand											
AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL			DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM RUMINANT GROUPS CHART ABOVE				DRY MATTER DEMAND				
		x									
B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION						C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (<i>Do not list pasture</i>)					
% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED						% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD		DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD		DM FED
<i>Example: Grain, corn</i>	89% (.89)	x	10#	=	8.9#	<i>Example: Grain, corn</i>	89% (.89)	x	10#	=	8.9#
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
Total DM Fed						Total DM Fed					
D. PASTURE CALCULATION											
$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} = \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{Pasture DM Fed}} \text{ divided by } \frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{X 100} = \frac{\text{DM percent from pasture}}{\text{DM percent from pasture}} \%$											

3. RATIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION											
Which group?					Number of animals in this group:						
A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand											
AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL			DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM CHART ABOVE				DRY MATTER DEMAND				
			x				=				
B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION					C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (Do not list pasture)						
% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED						
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD		DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	
Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	=	8.9#	Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
			Total DM Fed						Total DM Fed		
D. PASTURE CALCULATION											
$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{divided by } \frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{X 100} = \frac{\text{DM percent from pasture}}{\text{DM percent from pasture}} \%$											

4. RATIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION											
Which group?					Number of animals in this group:						
A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand											
AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL			DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM CHART ABOVE				DRY MATTER DEMAND				
			x				=				
B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION					C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (Do not list pasture)						
% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED						
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD		DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	
Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	=	8.9#	Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
		x		=				x		=	
			Total DM Fed						Total DM Fed		
D. PASTURE CALCULATION											
$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{divided by } \frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{X 100} = \frac{\text{DM percent from pasture}}{\text{DM percent from pasture}} \%$											

5. RATIIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION

Which group? _____ Number of animals in this group: _____

A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL		DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM CHART ABOVE		DRY MATTER DEMAND	
	x		=		

B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION **C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (Do not list pasture)**

% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED				
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED
Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
				Total DM Fed					Total DM Fed

D. PASTURE CALCULATION

$$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{ divided by } \frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{ X 100= } \frac{\text{DM percent from pasture}}{\text{DM percent from pasture}} \%$$

6. RATIIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION

Which group? _____ Number of animals in this group: _____

A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL		DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM CHART ABOVE		DRY MATTER DEMAND	
	x		=		

B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION **C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (Do not list pasture)**

% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED				
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED
Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
		x		=			x		=
				Total DM Fed					Total DM Fed

D. PASTURE CALCULATION

$$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{ divided by } \frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{ X 100= } \frac{\text{DM percent from pasture}}{\text{DM percent from pasture}} \%$$

7. RATIIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION

Which group? _____ Number of animals in this group: _____

A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL		DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM CHART ABOVE		DRY MATTER DEMAND	
	x		=		

B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION **C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (Do not list pasture)**

% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	
Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
				Total DM Fed					Total DM Fed	

D. PASTURE CALCULATION

$$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{DM percent from pasture} \times 100 = \text{DM percent from pasture} \%$$

8. RATIIONS AND PASTURE CALCULATION

Which group? _____ Number of animals in this group: _____

A. DRY MATTER DEMAND (DMD) Find the DMD as a percentage of average body weight. Average weight x % (move the decimal to the left two digits) = Dry Matter Demand

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL		DMD AS % OF BODY WEIGHT FROM CHART ABOVE		DRY MATTER DEMAND	
	x		=		

B. WINTER (NON-GRAZING) RATION **C. SUMMER (GRAZING) RATION (Do not list pasture)**

% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					% DM X AVERAGE LBS FED = DRY MATTER FED					
LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	LIST ALL FEED TYPES	% DM OF FEED		AVERAGE LBS FED PER HD	DM FED	
Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	Example: Grain, corn	89% (.89)	x	10#	= 8.9#	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
		x		=			x		=	
				Total DM Fed					Total DM Fed	

D. PASTURE CALCULATION

$$\frac{\text{DMD (from A)}}{\text{Total DM Fed (from C)}} \text{ minus } \frac{\text{Pasture DM Fed}}{\text{DMD (from A)}} = \text{DM percent from pasture} \times 100 = \text{DM percent from pasture} \%$$

SECTION 5 Livestock Health Management

NOS §§205.201, .238

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. **Animals treated with prohibited materials and/or their products may not be sold as organic.** Records must be kept of all treatments. Physical alterations may only be conducted for the animal's welfare, and shall be administered in ways that minimize pain and stress.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

What are the general components of your animal health management program?

- selective breeding
 raise own replacement stock
 isolation for incoming/diseased animals
 culling
 vaccinations
 good sanitation
 access to outdoors
 clean bedding
 well-ventilated housing
 good quality feed
 closed herd
 pasture rotation
 nutritional supplements
 probiotics
 periodic fecal examinations
 dusting wallows
 parasite vector and intermediate host control
 release of beneficial organisms
 allowed health inputs
 other:

How do you monitor livestock health?

B. HEALTH OR DISEASE PROBLEMS

Internal and external inputs used or planned for use on organically managed livestock in the current year are to be noted on the Livestock Input Inventory. Provide ingredients information for all products that are not OMRI listed or approved by MOSA in the previous year. Have purchase documentation available at inspection.

- no health or disease inputs used *Submit a new Livestock Input Inventory listing all inputs in use on your farm.*

Name and phone number of your veterinarian none used

Have any livestock been treated with antibiotics, parasiticides, or hormones since your last inspection? No Yes. **List ID number(s), treatment given, reason and how treated livestock were segregated. List date of sale, if sold.**

C. PEST CONTROL

Livestock pest control products used or planned for use in the current year are to be noted on the Livestock Input Inventory. Provide ingredients information for all products that are not OMRI listed or approved by MOSA in the previous year. Have purchase documentation available at inspection.

- no pest control products used *Submit a new Livestock Input Inventory listing all inputs in use on your farm.*

Which livestock pests affect your operation? flies internal parasites external parasites predators other:

How do you prevent or control livestock pests?

How do you monitor for presence of livestock pests?

D. PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS

What physical alterations are performed on your livestock? none castration dehorning sheep tail docking

- branding
 removal of extra teats
 hoof trimming
 wing clipping
 beak tipping
 ear tagging
 pig teeth clipping
 other:

Complete the following table for all alterations and list any products used on the Livestock Input Inventory:

ALTERATION	AGE OF ANIMAL WHEN ALTERATION PERFORMED	METHOD USED AND MEANS OF REDUCING LIVESTOCK STRESS

SECTION 6 Record Keeping

NOS §§205.103, .201, .236

MOSA requires an audit trail capable of tracing the sources and amounts/numbers of all animals, feeds, supplements, additives, and medications. **Organic animals must be traced from birth to slaughter, including purchase and sales.** 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 herd health records must be maintained for these animals. Records must be kept for 5 years, even for animals that have died or were sold.

How are animals identified: ear tags leg bands collars tattoos photos or drawings branding
 ear notches lot number flock purchase date other:

What types of livestock records do you maintain? documentation of source of livestock certification of purchased animals
 breeding birthing purchase records for off-farm feed and feed supplements feed and feed supplement ingredient labels
 feed storage feeding records individual health records including all treatments veterinary records grazing
 somatic cell/plate count milk production livestock sales slaughter records records to show separation of non-organic livestock shipping/transportation herd/flock health records egg production other:

SECTION 7 Slaughter

NOS §§205.102, .201, .272

Humane handling methods must be used for loading, unloading, holding, shipping and slaughter. Slaughter facilities must be certified in order for meat to be sold as certified organic. Contact MOSA if you are requesting on-farm slaughter certification.

no organic slaughter certification requested or for personal use only (skip to next section). If this box is checked, all animals will be listed as not eligible for organic slaughter on your certificate.

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

If applicable, how do your records and system of identification track USDA Grassfed (72 FR 58631) eligibility?

How are slaughter animals sold? feeders finished culls packaged meat

To whom are animals or meat products sold? direct to consumer direct to retailer contract to buyer
 direct to wholesaler other:

If meat is sold, where are your livestock slaughtered (processed)?

processing facility _____ certified by _____ on-farm

If livestock is slaughtered and processed at a facility that is not certified, the meat cannot be sold as certified organic; however, it can be sold as organically raised. If livestock is 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 in its final form, but it can be sold as organically raised.

If organic livestock are transported, describe how animal stress/injury is minimized during loading, transport and unloading:

not transported

Do you use or plan to use labels? No Yes. *Attach a copy of your proposed label(s). All labels need to be approved by MOSA prior to use.*

SECTION 8 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.

no milk production or for personal use only (skip this section)

All products, such as udder wash or teat dip, that come into contact with organically managed livestock need to be listed on the Livestock Input Inventory and ingredients information provided for all products that are not OMRI listed or approved by MOSA in the previous year.

no products used *Submit a new Livestock Input Inventory listing all inputs in use on your farm.*

Indicate your milk handling and barn systems. Check all that apply:

pipeline hand milking

robotic or automated step saver parlor tie stalls stanchions loose housing/compost free stall

bulk tank milk cans/pails other:

How are you licensed? grade A grade B other:

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

What is the last equipment cleaning step before the next milking?

Are any cleaning products used in the last step? No Yes. **Name:**

What is the active ingredient?

How is milk sold? direct to consumer direct to retailer contract to buyer direct to wholesaler other:

When is milk sold? all year seasonal. **Which months?**

Name of organic milk buyer:

What is your estimated annual milk production in pounds?

SECTION 9 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 need to be approved prior to use.

no egg production or for personal use only (skip this section)

How are eggs collected?

Where are eggs stored? What is the storage temperature?

Where are eggs washed, candled, graded and packed? on-farm by wholesaler other:

If eggs are washed, provide a copy of the latest water test.

If eggs are processed at an off-farm facility or by your wholesaler, give name and organic certifier:

How are eggs sold? direct to wholesaler contract to buyer direct to retailer direct to consumer from the farm
 direct to consumer, from location other than farm other:

What is your estimated annual egg production (number of eggs)?

Do you use or plan to use organic product labels? No Yes. *Attach a copy of your proposed label. All labels need to be approved by MOSA prior to use.*

On-Farm Egg Handling Only: **Describe in detail your washing, grading, candling, packaging and freshness dating system.**

Attach a flow chart and a copy of the latest water test.

List any inputs that come in contact with eggs on the Livestock Input Inventory and provide ingredients information for any products that are not OMRI listed or approved by MOSA in the previous year. Have purchase documentation available at inspection.

no inputs used *Submit a Livestock Input Inventory listing all inputs in use on your farm.*

Describe equipment cleaning procedures, including sanitizers:

Type of egg licensing (if required by state or federal regulation):

Return this form with the Farm Organic System Plan.