

American Humane Certified™ Farm Manual Dairy Cattle

CONFIDENTIAL

The American Humane Certified™ program requires each farm to provide information in the following categories to be kept on file with the completed audit:

Category	Item #	<u>Page #</u>
Company Policy & Code of Conduct	M1-M2	4-5
Office Records & Documentation	M3-M6	6-11
Nutrition, Lighting, & Herd Health Plans	M7-M15	12-18
Bio-Security & Sanitation Plans	M16-M18	19-23
SOPs for Calves & Weaning	M19-M26	24
SOPs for Handling	M27-M33	25
SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals	M34-M36	26
SOPs for Identification	M37-M38	27
Records of Stockperson Training	M39-M43	28-30
Inspections of Livestock	M44-M45	31
Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment	M46-M52	32-33
SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures	M53-M56	34-35
Euthanasia Policy	M57	36-38

The purpose of assembling a Farm Manual is to facilitate the audit process by aiding the producer in organizing and gathering the required information so that is ready for review at the time of the audit. Please complete the Farm Manual Information/ Checklist form on Page 2 that lists the required policies and procedures needed and where we may quickly find this information for your individual farm.

If this information is available in your own farm manual, you may include a copy of that and simply note the page number or section where the information can be found in the checklist on Page 2 of this document. If you do not already have a farm manual, you may fill out the manual template that follows the checklist. **You are not required to submit both.**

If you have questions as you fill out your responses to the standards or the required Farm Manual information, please contact the American Humane Certified™ Program at FarmAnimalProgram@AmericanHumane.org. Thank you for participating in the American Humane Certified™ program.



Farm Manual Checklist

Farm Manual Information/ Checklist Please Complete This Checklist	Producer's Farm Manual Section/ Page # Attached	American Humane Certified™ Template Forms Attached	
Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct	i age # Attaolica	1 offilo Attuolica	
Company Policy (p. 4)			
Employee Code of Conduct (p. 4)			
Animal Welfare Incident Report (p. 5)			
Office Records & Documentation			
Records of Production (pp. 6-9)			
Building Checklists (pp. 10-11)			
Emergency Response Plan (p. 12)			
Nutrition Plan & Herd Health Plans			
Nutrition Plan (pp. 13-14)			
Herd Health Plan (pp. 15-20)			
Policy for Control of Mastitis (p. 21)			
Bio-Security Plan & Cleaning Plans			
Bio-security Plan (p. 22)			
Cleaning and Sanitation Plan (pp. 23-24)			
Waste Disposal Plan (p. 25)			
SOPs for Calves & Weaning (p. 26)			
SOPs for Handling (p. 27)			
SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals (p. 28)			
SOPs for Identification (p. 29)			
Records of Stockperson Training			
Training of all Stockpersons (p. 30)			
Further Training (p. 31)			
Training of Outside Workers (p. 32)			
Inspections of Livestock (pp. 33-34)			
Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment		•	
Equipment Inspections (p. 35)			
Inspections and Maintenance of Water Systems (p. 35)			
Inspections and Maintenance of Milking Machines (p. 35)			
Inspections of Auxiliary Power Supply (p. 36)			
Ventilation & Environmental Controls (p. 36)			
Monitoring of Air Quality (p. 36)			
Inspections and Maintenance of Fencing (p. 36)			
SOPs for Husbandry & Other Procedures (pp. 37-38)			
Euthanasia Policy (pp. 39-41)			



American Humane Certified™ Farm Manual Templates

Note: The following templates are provided for your convenience and to assist you in assembling your Farm Manual. You may use either the forms provided, or you may substitute forms from your own farm manual/ farm management software- you do not need to submit both.

Note: These templates may not address all required documentation. Additional documentation may be required that is not listed in the following templates. Refer to the Animal Welfare Standards for all required documentation.

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct



Name of Dairy:	
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Note: this form or a similar company document must be provided to, and be signed by, all personnel. Where necessary for understanding, this form must be provided and/or explained in the employee's native language

Company Policy

- As a participant in the American Humane Certified program, this company is committed to providing an
 environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare, through adherence to the requirements
 of the American Humane Certified Animal Welfare Standards and participation in the American
 Humane Certified program.
- This company has implemented a "zero-tolerance" policy regarding willful acts of abuse towards the animals or acts of neglect of the animals' care, and personnel in violation of this policy are subject to dismissal. Willful acts of abuse include but are not limited to: beating the cattle, slamming gates on the cattle, using any type of prod inappropriately, using the electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or the handler are in immediate jeopardy, driving the animals atop one another, and goading or dragging a downer animal. If it is determined that any employee has engaged in willful acts of abuse or neglect towards the animals, the employee may be immediately dismissed.
- This company has implemented a "whistle-blower" policy. Any employee who reports animal welfare issues to his or her superiors will not be retaliated against.

Employee Code of Conduct

- All personnel must handle the cattle in a positive and compassionate manner at all times.
- Each worker has the responsibility for, and is expected to contribute to, upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as each performs his or her duties.
- In addition to the worker's assigned duties, each must also be aware that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, clean bedding areas, etc. must be provided to livestock at all times, and corrective action must be taken immediately and/or a supervisor or the dairy animal welfare officer (AWO) must be notified if any of these basic necessities is lacking.
- All personnel have access to the Animal Welfare Incident Report or a similar company document or company protocol for reporting incidences. Personnel must complete and submit this document or otherwise report whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare which cause them concern.

I, the undersigned employee, have read and understa Company Policy and the Employee Code of Conduct above to indicate that you have read and that you understand.	stated above. (Check the boxes
Employee Name	Date
Employee Signature	Supervisor



Animal Welfare Incident Report

Company and Farm Name	Loc	ation	Date of Report
Form to be filled out by witness. Please prin	nt.		
Please list all animal welfare infraction employees involved. Be specific and Standards Checklist item # (example relevant backup documentation.	include reference to the	American Hum	
I, the undersigned, witne	essed the above anin	nal welfare in	ractions.
Printed name:	Signature:		Date:
NOTE: This form may be submitted in 1400 16 th Street NW, Suite 360, Was animal welfare issues may be directed	shington, DC 20036 or f	n Humane Ass ax: 202-450-23 3	ociation Farm Animal Program, 5. Questions in regards to reporting farm
IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE COMPLETE	THE FOLLOWING:		
I received the above report from			_ on
Printed name of supervisor	(witness)	_ Signature	(date)

Copy of report signed by supervisor and witness to be returned to witness.

Records of Production Animal Movement Logs

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Name of Dairy:	 	
Site Name:		
		

Date	# of Stock	Incoming/ Outgoing	Source	Any Treatment or Quarantine on Arrival?



Records of Production (cont.) Numbers of Mortalities

Name of Da	iry:	 	
Site Name:			

Date	ID Number	Calf/ Heifer/ Cow/ Dry Cow	Cause of Death (if known)		ropsy rmed?
			•	Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
				Υ	N
					N
					N



Records of Production (cont.) Herd Culling Record

lame of Dairy:	
Site Name:	

Date	ID No.	Calf/ Heifer/ Cow/ Dry Cow	Reason(s) for Culling	Method Used	Name of Trained/ Approved Person



Records of Production (cont.) Monthly Milk Production & SCCs

Name of Da	iry:
Site Name:	

Dates	Monthly Milk Production (lbs)	Milk Sold To:	Monthly Average SCC (1000s)	Avg. of Current Month + Prev. Month SCC
March 13	45,000	Sunny Dairy	255	n/a
April 13	41,000	И И	178	(255 + 178)/2= 217.5

List of Quality Assurance Programs:



Building Checklist / Farm Data

PRODUCER: **AUDIT FARM LOCATION: AUDIT FARM: FARM MANAGER:** STOCKPERSON: Email: Email: Address: Office #: Office #: City: Cell #: Cell #: State: ZIP: Alt #: Alt #: Fax #: Fax #: Country: **FARM DATA: MAIN PREMISES SECONDARY PREMISES** (Only if applicable) Type of Housing: Type of Housing: (barn / outside / both) (barn / outside / both) Audited Housing Space (ft²): Audited Housing Space (ft²): (Only if applicable) (Only if applicable) **Audited Grazing Space (acres): Audited Grazing Space (acres):** (Only if applicable) (Only if applicable) FOR MAIN PREMISES ONLY: FOR SECONDARY PREMISES ONLY: **Number of Milking Cows: Number of Milking Cows: Number of Dry Cows: Number of Dry Cows: Number of Heifers:** Number of Heifers: **Number of Calves: Number of Calves: Total Number of Cattle: Total Number of Cattle:** Milking Frequency: Milking Frequency: Milking Times: Milking Times: **ALL LOCATIONS Total Milk Shipped/ month:** Milk Purchaser: Name of Marketing/ Producer Group if under Forward Contract:



Building Checklist / Site Plan

Farm	Drawing Location:
>	Please indicate building name, size (sq. ft.), relative location, and any other information such as cattle class, sta
	count, head count. Also, please indicate which direction is "North" / i.e. provide a "North" arrow.



Emergency Response Plan

Name	e of Dairy:		
>	Note: Keep a copy of the Emerg	ency Response Plan	at the Main Office.
•	What are the contingency plans and order to safeguard the welfare of the responsible personnel in the event or other severe weather, interruption	e animals, and the pro of severe events/ eme	cedures to be followed by rgencies such as fire, floods, storms
•	Personnel responsible for reacting notifying individuals):	to emergencies (and if	necessary, a "telephone tree" for
	Emergency Contact	Telephone #	Alternate #
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
•	Local emergency service numbers:		
	Emergency Service	Telephone	<u>e #</u>
	Local fire department:		
	Emergency water supplies	S:	
	Local Utility:		
	Other:		



Nutrition Plan

Name of Dairy:	_Site Name(s):
Herd ID:	Diet Formulation/ ID:
Nutritionist (or other qualified individual):	

- Note: Any evidence to confirm the following statements are acceptable, such as providing a letter from the nutritionist or other qualified individual stating that they have been consulted to develop an appropriate diet for the producer that meets the requirements below; having the nutritionist or other qualified individual sign below that the following statements are true for the specified producer, sites, herds, and diet formulations; providing documentation from the feed mill which establish that the following statements are true; etc.
 - The diet noted above has been developed in accordance with the guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards.
 - Feedstuffs do <u>not</u> contain ruminant-derived protein sources with the exception of milk and milk products.
 - Growth hormones/ growth promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the <u>stated</u> <u>formulation</u> for the <u>stated producer</u>.
 - In-feed antibiotics or anti-parasitic agents are not used in the <u>stated formulation</u> for the <u>stated producer</u>, except and unless for individual animals for therapeutic reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan.

The Nutrition Plan must also include as a minimum:

- Specifications for a diet which is adjusted as appropriate to the age and breed of the cattle
 in order to promote balanced nutrition. In all cases, nutritional maintenance through feeding
 of quality forage, mineral concentrates, etc. must be provided as necessary to maintain
 good health.
- Cattle must not be maintained in an environment that is likely to predispose them to nutrient deficiency. Managers must be aware of any mineral deficiencies to correct these as appropriate.
- Specifications that changes in the type and quantity of feed must be introduced gradually in order to limit the risks of digestive problems such as acidosis.
- Adult cattle must be provided with a supplemental source of fiber as necessary to promote rumination. The fiber must be of such quality and length as to stimulate rumination and help avoid acidosis by aiding in proper digestion.

Dairy Nutritionist	_	
or qualified individual/ feed mill)		
Signature	Date	



Nutrition Plan (cont.)

Feed Suppliers:		
Name:		
Address:		
Telephone #:		
Mills used:		
Major source / minor source (circle one)		
FDA-Licensed?	Y	N
Name:		
Address:		
Telephone #:		
Mills used:		
Major source / minor source (circle one)		
FDA-Licensed?	Υ	N
Feed Documentation		
Are feed documents available for at least one year? (Keep a representative tag for each ingredient used, Replacing old with current tags as rations change)	Y	N
Are there records of feed constituents?	Υ	N
Are there records of feed ingredients, and the inclusion rate of compound feeds and feed supplement?	Y	N
Does the feed meet all FDA requirements for feed safety?	Υ	N
Describe feed storage:		
Number of days' supply of feed is available on the farm:		
Is feed free from all ruminant protein?	Υ	N
(with the exception of milk and milk products)		
Does supplier carry out any tests and/or safeguards		
on raw materials or finished feed?	Υ	N

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Herd Health Plan

Name	e of Dairy:		
Locat	ion(s):		
>	Note: attach a copy of the Herd Health Plan. This plan must be reviewed y (no less than once per year) in consultation with the herd veterinarian, with has a valid Veterinarian Client-Patient Relationship:		
	"The dairy must have a written Herd Health Plan (HHP) available at the main offic document the activities affecting animal health for the year's cycle of production, i minimum:		
	 Certification or proof that the HHP has been developed in consultation with the The herd veterinarian and the producer must have a valid Veterinarian Relationship, and The veterinarian and the producer must review the HHP at least yearly needed" 	Client- Pati	ent
•	Name of Veterinarian:		
•	Do the producer and the veterinarian have a valid Veterinarian Client- Patient Relationship? (Attach VCPR- refer to AVMA)	Υ	N
•	Has the HHP been reviewed at least yearly and updated as needed?	Y	N
•	Are records of vaccination protocols and vaccinations available? (see following)	Y	N
•	Are records of treatment protocols and treatments available? (see following)	Y	N
•	Are records of surgical procedures available?	Υ	N

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Herd Health Plan (cont.) Vaccination Program

(calves <6 months; young stock 6-12 months; cows/steers/bulls = >12 months)

Calves (<6 mont	<u>hs)</u>		
Age	Vaccinating for:	Age	Vaccinating for:
Young Stock (6 -	- 12 months)		
Age	Vaccinating for:	Age	Vaccinating for:
Cows/Steers/Bul	ls (>12 months)		
Age	Vaccinating for:	Age	Vaccinating for:



Herd Health Plan (cont.) Medication Inventory (for reference only)

Name of Dairy:

Herd Veterinarian:			Herd Manager:			
Medication	Rx by Vet?	Indication	Dose	Milk Withhold (days)	Slaughter Withhold (days)	



Herd Health Plan (cont.) Medication/ Treatment Records

Name of Dairy: ___

Herd Veterinarian: Herd Manager:						
Dates	ID Number	Reason for Treatment/ Diagnosis	Medication/Treatment (incl. route of admin/ qty)	Rx?	Responsible Person	Date of W/D

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Herd Health Plan (cont.) Action & Management Plans

The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written and verbal Action and Management Plans and for training personnel:

Physical Maladies

Foot Care

- Is there a management plan in place for the prevention of acute foot conditions, such as the use of foot-baths, and inspections for signs of abnormal wear, infection, excessive growth?
- Frequency of foot inspections/ trimming for adult cattle (at least annually):
- If a problem was identified, describe the plan that was used to mitigate the foot condition?

Common Diseases

•	 Are responsible personnel trained in the prevention, detection, and methods of control for common diseases? 		N
	Is there a policy in place for when quarantine of animals is required?	Υ	N

Internal Parasite Control Program & De-Worming

- What are the methods used to prevent, detect, and control internal parasites?
- What are the policies for control of internal parasites for each age:

Calves (<6 months)

Age Parasite/Application: Age Parasite/Application:

Young Stock (6 – 12 months)

Age Parasite/Application: Age Parasite/Application:

Cows/Steers/Bulls (>12 months)

Age Parasite/Application: Age Parasite/Application:





Parasite/Application:

External Parasite Control Program

- What are the methods used to prevent, detect, and control external parasites?
- What are the policies for control of internal parasites for each age:

Parasite/Application:

Calves (<6 month	<u>าร)</u>		
Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
Young Stock (6 –	12 months)		
Tourig Stock to -			
Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
Cows/Steers/Bull	s (>12 months)		

Recurring Injuries

Age

Are all animals monitored for signs of recurring injuries that suggest there
is a common cause attributable to physical features of the environment?

Abnormal Behaviors

- If abnormal behavioral activities develop repeatedly and inhibit normal functioning of the animal
 in any particular area, a program of modification and enrichment must be developed and agreed
 upon together with the farm veterinarian. (This excludes the repeated rubbing of brushes
 designed for that purpose.)
 - For observation purposes the following possible repetitive abnormal behavioral patterns may include repeated rubbing in the absence of disease, tongue rolling/aerophagia, bar biting/chewing, pica (licking/chewing solid objects), eating soil/sand/dirt, navel sucking, ear sucking, urine drinking. Observations are to be made over an extended period of time.

Age



Policy for the Control of Mastitis

Name	e of Dairy:		
Locat	ion(s):		
>	Note: Policy for the Control of Mastitis. Attach records for SCCs per the required USDA or governing authority. Records must be available for a minimum of one following information at a minimum:		
<u>Masti</u>	<u>tis</u>		
•	Are personnel in the milk parlor trained to recognize cows with mastitis?	Y	N
•	What is used to identify cows with clinical cases of mastitis (such as leg bracele	ets)?	
	• Are these cows milked separately, with their milk properly disposed of?	Υ	N
•	What is used to identify cows under treatment for mastitis (such as leg bracelet	s)?	
	 Are these cows milked separately, with their milk properly disposed of? (note this milk must not be fed to calves) 	Y	N
•	Are records kept of all treatments and medications for mastitis, and proper withdrawal times observed? ("Medication/Treatment Logs")	Y	N
•	Are herd SCCs monitored routinely and recorded per the requirements of USDA and other jurisdictions? (Attach copies of reports)	Y	N
•	Did herd SCCs exceed the target rate of 375,000 averaged over any 2-month period?	Y	N
	If so, what were the specific organisms involved?		

What measures are in place to minimize the risk/incidence of mastitis in dry cows?

Describe the program of mitigation developed in consultation

with the herd veterinarian:

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Bio-security Plan

Name	e of Dairy:		
>	Note: provide details of the Bio-security Plan, Structural, which must include a following provisions:	as a mini	mum the
	Policy for animals coming from other farms:		
	 Do new animals have appropriate treatment and vaccination records from the vendor prior to the new stock being brought on site? 	Y	N
	 If applicable, what is the timeframe for the segregation/ isolation of new animals prior to integration with the rest of the herd? 		
	Describe quarantine and processing of newly purchased stock:		
	Describe the isolation facility:		
	 Are hired bulls used on the dairy? If so, are the bulls screened for potential diseases? 	Y	N
	If applicable, describe any other policies or procedures for maintaining bio-sec	curity:	
	Pest Control Policy: List methods/products used for control:		
	<u>Rodents</u>		
	traps	Υ	N
	bait	Υ	N
	limited access	Υ	N
	covered feed storage	Y	N
	<u>Flies</u>		
	bait	Υ	N
	environmental control (e.g., frequent cleaning)	Υ	N

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Cleaning and Sanitation Plan

Name	of Prod	ucer:						
>	•	eduled clea		_	nd Sanitation Plan, which includes a all cases ensure that the responsi			
Feed a	and Wat	er						
	Commo	dity feed area						
	7	Is feed fres	sh/ i.e. not sta	ale or m	oldy or contaminated?	Υ	N	
	7	Are comm	odity storage	areas c	cleaned between loads of feed?	Υ	N	
	7	Describe c	ommodity/fee	ed stora	ge:			
			separate	or	mixed			
			covered	or	uncovered			
	•	How often	are feed bun	ks/troug	ghs cleaned, and by whom?			
	<u>Water</u>							
	•	How often	are water tro	ughs cle	eaned, and by whom?			
	•		•		limit elevated levels of contaminants athogens, etc.?	Υ	N	
			How frequer	ntly?				
	•	-			d tested and recorded periodically otable for cattle?	Υ	N	
			If yes, please	e list tes	st performed:			
			How frequer	ntly?				
Manuı	re Remo	val						
	Wha	t is the sched	ule for scrapi	ng/ flusl	hing of the alleyways, and by whom?			
		is manure dis	•	Ü				
	c	omposting						
		agoon						
		pread on land	t					
		ther						



Cleaning and Sanitation Plan (cont.)

Maintenance of Freestall Bedding/ Calf Houses				
•	What is the schedule for maintaining freestall bedding and calf houses, and b	y whom	?	
•	How often is bedding replaced/refreshed, and by whom?			
	leaning (and Sanitation, if Required) of Equipment and Implements Are equipment and implements routinely cleaned (and sanitized, if required),	and by v	vhom?	
•	Are "clean to dirty" work routines used?	Y	N	

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Waste Disposal Plan

Name	e of Producer:		
>	Note: provide details of the Waste Disposal Plan, which must include as a min following provisions:	imum th	e
	"Each farm must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan which details protocols for the proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that post threat to animal and human health and safety."		
	 How is medical waste (needles, scalpel blades, medicine containers, syring disposed of? 	ges, etc.)
	Are sharps containers used?	Y	N
	Has farm completed a formal training program in waste management?	Y	N
	Type of training:		
	Date of completion:		



SOPs for Calves & Weaning

e of D	Dairy:		
	ach SOPs for Calves & Weaning, which must include all provisions no large standards as a minimum.	ted in th	e A n
Nav	vel Disinfection (Dipping)		
	Are the navels of new-born calves dipped in an appropriate disinfectant per the herd veterinarian as soon as possible after birth?	Y	N
	Are the navels dipped a second time after 12 to 18 hours?	Υ	N
	Notes:		
Col	ostrum		
	Is a source of colostrum available for calves that may need it?	Υ	N
	If colostrum is given to a calf, when is it given?		
	Method used (bottle, tube):		
	Volume administered:		
	Does the frozen or dried colostrum source provide a minimum of 100 grams of IgG per dose?	Υ	N
	Notes:		
Env	vironment		
	Are calves maintained in a suitable environment and/or provided bedding and if needed artificial heat to prevent hypothermia?	Y	N
	Are calves given appropriate natural or artificial light?	Υ	N
	Notes:		
Pre	-Weaning		
	Are calves given milk or milk replacer twice daily through the first 5 weeks of life?	Y	N
	Are calves given continuous access to clean, fresh water from 1st day?	Υ	N
	Are calves given unlimited access to palatable starter feed after 7 days?	Υ	N
	Notes:		
We	aning		
	Are calves at least 5 weeks old prior to weaning?	Υ	N
	Are calves eating adequate quantities, at least 1 ½ lbs of calf starter or dry hay before weaning?	Y	N
	Notes:		

SOPs for Handling



_	
Name of Dairy:	
The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in to help with creating written and verbal SOPs for Handling, and for training personn	
Stockpersons/ handlers must take care to avoid causing unnecessary pain or distress towards the cattle. Cattle must be handled calmly at all times, and at no time are the cattle to be yelled at or screamed at. Cattle must be handled with the least amount of force needed. Efforts must be made to accustom/ familiarize the cattle to contact with stockpersons/ handlers.	
Use of Handling Aids Sticks and flags must be used only as benign handling aids (i.e., as extensions of the arm). Sticks must not be used for excessive hitting, beating, or poking the cattle. Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course. Handlers must use tails gently only if necessary to direct the animal's movement.	
 Cattle must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead cow is clear. Cattle should be moved at a walk and must not be rushed or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways. 	
Cattle-Handling Unit A cattle-handling unit must be available, comprised of a collecting system and a method of restraint, appropriate to the type, temperament, and numbers of stock to be managed.	
Use of Restraints Cattle must not be closely restrained (i.e. tethered or stanchioned) except in the following circumstances, and then for not more than 4 hours. Cattle must not be deprived of water for more than 2 hours and sooner if the cattle are outside and/or if conditions are hot. Close restraint is permitted only for the following circumstances: o For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, or veterinary treatment. While they are being fed. For the purpose of marking, washing, or weighing. While facilities are being cleaned. During artificial insemination. Awaiting entry into the milking parlor. During milking. During hoof-trimming. Awaiting loading for transportation.	
☐ Tranquilizers (chemical immobilizations) may be used only when mechanical restraint is not an option (such	
as to immobilize an aggressive animal), and are only to be administered by the farm veterinarian and only at his or her discretion.	
Tranquilizers must not be used in any situation where the animal may injure itself, such as near	
open water, on steep slopes, etc.	
The animal must be closely monitored until it has recovered and is no longer at risk of injury to itself or from other individuals.	

Use of Dogs or Other Animals

Dogs or other animals, including working dogs must be properly trained, must not cause injury or distress to cattle, and must be kept under control at all times.

☐ Electric immobilization is not permitted for use under any situation.

SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals

Name	of Dairy:
>	The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written and verbal SOPs for the Care and Handling of Sick or Injured Animals, and for training personnel.
	All efforts must be made to ensure the rapid diagnosis, immediate treatment, and optimized recovery for any sick or injured animal.
	If an animal does not respond to treatment, it must be humanely euthanized. No live animal may leave the farm unless it can walk unassisted, except as noted below.
Non-A	mbulatory ("Downer") Cattle
	Care must be taken to avoid causing unnecessary pain or distress to a sick or injured animal that is unable to move. Moving by means that can cause further physical or psychological damage is prohibited. Refer to the American Meat Institute guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory cattle.
	Non-ambulatory animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support- doing so is considered a willful act of abuse.
	The use of hip-lifters is permitted only for emergency, short-term assistance. Cattle must not be left unattended when hip-lifters are in use.
	Hind-leg hobbles ("splitters") may be used only when necessary to prevent cattle from becoming non-ambulatory.
	Il breakthroughs in the treatment of dairy cows have made it possible to assist downer dairy cattle to regain and productivity.
_ _	Where the farm veterinarian determines that a downer animal may be successfully moved with limited levels of pain and distress, and where the veterinarian determines that the downer is a good candidate for treatment, it may be humanely transported from the farm to a medical facility using approved methods. If the farm veterinarian determines that an animal cannot be successfully transported or treated, it must be euthanized humanely and immediately.
	The transportation, treatment or euthanasia of the cow must be documented in the health care records maintained in the farm manual.
Refer to	U C Davis "Care for the Downer Cow" for additional recommendations.
Reference	e: Stull, Berry, Reynolds, and Payne. 2008. Care for the Downer Cow. (Small placard published by U C Davis.)
Faciliti	es for the Segregation and Care of Sick and Injured Animals
	ons must be made for the segregation and care of sick and injured animals.
	Any cow or calf suffering from illness or injury must be segregated and treated without delay, and veterinary advice must be sought when needed.
	If the cow or calf does not respond to treatment or is in severe pain or suffering, and the veterinarian determines that the animal is unlikely to recover, that animal must be euthanized humanely and immediately.
	Hospital/ isolation pens must be clean, be provided with dry bedding, and be of a size which is appropriate for the age, size, and breed of the animal.
	Animals in hospital pens must be able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest, and groom themselves without hindrance.
	Water and feed must be readily accessible even to non-ambulatory animals. Urine and dung from hospital pens for sick and injured animals must be disposed without the risk of spreading
	infection to other stock.
Ц	Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the area.

Name of Dairy:

etican Huma

SOPs for Identification

>	The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written and verbal SOPs for Identification of animals, and for training personnel.
	Where neckbands, tail-bands, ear tags, leg-bands, or RFIDs are used for identification purposes, they must be fitted with care and adjusted as required to avoid unnecessary pain or distress (for example by being too tight, etc.)
	Cattle marking must be performed by trained personnel quickly, expertly, and with the proper equipment in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress.
	The following methods of identification are NOT permitted for use in cattle identification: o Brands. o Jaw-brands or ear-notching. o Ear-splitting, wattling, or any other surgical alterations for identification.
	Livestock markers for the temporary marking of livestock (i.e., crayons, chalk, and paints) must be especially developed for that purpose and must be non-toxic.
	Method(s) of identification used at the dairy.

Name of Producer: _____



Records of Stockperson Training Training of All Stockpersons

Гуре of Training:						
Name of Trainer:	Date of Training:					
•	ee, have attended the provided trai elevant to my duties and responsib	•				
Name of Employee/ Trainee	Signature of Employee/ Trainee	Date				

been confirmed by the trainer.

Name of Producer:



Records of Stockperson Training (cont.) Further Training

>	Employee: By signing below, you are confirming that you have received training
	which includes "hands-on" instruction in the topic noted & your proficiency has

> <u>Trainer</u>: By initialing below, you are confirming the employee's proficiency in the training topic through your direct observation.

Training Topic(s)	Name of Trainer	Initials of Trainer	Name of Employee/ Trainee	Signature of Employee/ Trainee	Date

Name of Producer: _____



Records of Stockperson Training (cont.) Training of Outside Workers

> Note: provide documentation conforming to the **Animal Welfare Standards** for the training of outside workers.

Name of Dairy:

Age ociation m

Inspections of Livestock

Date/ Time	Insp. By	Mortality or Cull?	Cause of Mortality/ Reason for Cull	Other Remarks

Inspections of Livestock (cont) Sample Scoring Sheets



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Equipment Inspections and Maintenance

Name	of Dairy:
Site ID) :
>	The following may be used as a framework to aid in developing written and verbal SOPs surrounding Equipment Maintenance and Inspections and for training personnel.
Stockpe facilities must al inspect	nent Inspections and Maintenance ersons must inspect all equipment on which the livestock rely on a daily basis, such as water troughs, feeding s, fans, and especially the milking equipment, whether the equipment is manual or automatic. Stockpersons so perform routine, scheduled maintenance as defined in the SOPs. Where a defect is found (whether on ion or at any other time): It must be rectified immediately; or
	If the defect cannot be rectified immediately, the stockperson must follow any measures specified in the SOPs or take other actions as necessary to safeguard the animals from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect. These measures must be maintained until the defect has been rectified. Routine maintenance must be performed per the equipment manufacturer's recommendations.
Water s	tions and Maintenance of Water Systems systems must be inspected and maintained daily to confirm that clean, fresh water is readily available to the water availability must be checked daily;
	water availability must be checked daily, water delivery must be monitored to make sure water is provided at all times, that is, the water delivery must keep pace with the demand of the maximum number of cows who are able to drink at the same time; the water source must not contain contaminants such as elevated levels of feed, algae, manure, pathogens, etc.; and
	samples of water must be taken and recorded periodically to ensure that water quality is acceptable for cattle State or local water quality requirements must be followed.
Milking applica	tions and Maintenance of Milking Machines machinery/ the milking system must have a documented, routine maintenance and cleaning plan. Proper tion, function, and maintenance of the milking machinery must be ensured by practicing the following: Under- and over-milking must be avoided. Appropriate teat cup liners must be used.
	Teat cup liners must be checked daily and damaged/rough teat liners must be replaced. Liners must be exchanged according to manufacturer's recommendations. Pulsation rate release/squeeze ratio must be checked and corrected regularly. The vacuum regulation must be functioning correctly and preventing vacuum fluctuation.



Equipment Inspections and Maintenance (cont.)

Name	of Producer:
Site II	D:
Inspec	tions of Auxiliary Power Supply
	An auxiliary power supply (such as a standby generator), must be available and tested and maintained at least yearly or per manufacturer recommendations.
	The auxiliary power supply must have sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as milking equipment, cooling system for the bulk tank, fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours.
	equipment is provided for ventilation (if applicable):
	Ventilation equipment must be checked and maintained for proper operation. Ventilation rates must be adjusted as necessary in order to maintain minimum ventilation requirements and to maintain air quality parameters including control of ammonia, dust, etc.
Monito	oring of Ammonia in Enclosed Environments
	cattle are kept in enclosed environments, such as barns not exposed to outside air, calf houses, etc.: Ammonia levels measured monthly at the height of the animals should ideally be maintained at less than 10 ppm but in any case must not exceed 25 parts per million.
	If ammonia limits are exceeded at any time, steps must be taken to mitigate ammonia, (such as replacing bedding, increasing ventilation, etc.) until ammonia returns to acceptable limits.
	Provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably sant to a human observer. Ammonia levels are to be maintained at less than 10 ppm wherever possible.
Inspec	etions and Maintenance of Fencing
	All fencing must be regularly inspected and maintained and be free of sharp projections, protuberances, and other surfaces that may cause injury to the animals.
	Electric fences must be designed, installed, used, and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the cattle.





Name of Dairy:
Attach the SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures and applicable records, which must as a minimum conform to the following provisions:
"Where necessary, producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. Husbandry procedures must be performed at the earliest possible ag These practices must not be performed on sick or injured animals. All of these practices must be performed by trained and competent personnel using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in a way which minimizes suffering.
 (Select ONLY as applicable:) Supernumerary Teat Removal: □ Supernumerary Teat Removal is not performed at the dairy. □ Removal of supernumerary teats is not permitted unless their presence interferes with the placement of the milking cup. In these cases, removal of supernumerary teats must be performed within 4 months under local anesthesia. □ If removal of supernumerary teats is necessary for calves or heifers older than 4 months of age, the procedure must be performed under local anesthesia by a veterinarian.
 □ Disbudding/Dehorning: □ Disbudding/Dehorning is not performed at the dairy. □ The cautery paste method of disbudding is permissible for use only for calves less than 7 days of age. □ The hot iron method of disbudding is permissible for use only for calves less than 30 days of age and must be performed under local anesthesia. □ After 30 days of age, if dehorning is determined to be necessary, the procedure must be performed by a veterinarian under local anesthesia and the calves must be given NSAID treatment for post-procedure pain management. Efforts must be made to avoid dehorning older cattle unless they prove to be dangerous to herd-mates or human handlers.
Castration: □ Castration is not performed at the dairy. □ Castration must be performed at the earliest possible age. Castration through the application of a band (rubber ring) to restrict blood flow to the scrotum is permissible after 24 hours of age and before 7 days of age. □ Where this is not possible, after 24 hours of age and up to 2 months of age, castration through use of Burdizzo clamp, or surgical castration performed by the veterinarian under anesthesia, are permissible □ After 2 months of age, castration must be performed surgically by the veterinarian under local anesthesia with provisions made to control bleeding.
 Tail Docking/ Switch Trimming: ☐ Tail docking must not be performed at the dairy. ☐ Previous tail docking on identified animals must be recorded and tail docking must not be practiced going forward. ☐ Switch trimming is permitted to be performed only as necessary.
Surgical Procedures: ☐ Surgical procedures such as Caesarian-sections must be performed by a qualified veterinarian."

SOPs for Husbandry Procedures Records



Individuals Trained and Approved to Perform Husbandry Procedures:

The individuals listed have been trained in the specific husbandry procedures noted. The trainer has confirmed and validated the trainee's competence in performing the procedure(s) noted, and records of this training have been kept on file:

Date	Name of Trainee/ Stockperson	Name of Trainer	Husbandry Procedures

Euthanasia Policy



Name	of Producer:
>	Note: "The Euthanasia Policy includes provisions for routine euthanasia (culls). Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations."
>	Attach the Euthanasia Policy and applicable records, which must as a minimum conform to the following provisions:
	"Only properly trained farm personnel or the herd veterinarian are to perform euthanasia. <i>A trained handler should demonstrate proper use of the euthanasia equipment to the auditor.</i> Training records which identify: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training; the name
	of the trainer; the specific method(s) of euthanasia covered in the training; confirmation that the trainees' competence in performing the procedure was validated by the trainer, including proper techniques and proper use of any equipment; and the date(s) that the training occurred. Procedures stating that:
	 If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the veterinarian or properly trained personnel is to be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, then the animal must be promptly and humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering.
	For euthanasia equipment: records showing that equipment has been maintained per the manufacturer's recommendations and that it is stored securely, protected from the elements, and kept clean.
	The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age group of animals and under what circumstances. These methods must be approved by, and comply with, the latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association's AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia .
	Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that each animal has been properly euthanized through the absence of: o Breathing for five minutes; o A heartbeat for five minutes; and/ or o A corneal reflex (a blinking reflex upon touching the eye)
	If the animal is not successfully euthanized, the same method or an alternate method is performed immediately.
	Logs stating the reason for euthanasia, the date, the competent personnel performing the euthanasia, numbers of animals euthanized, and the procedure used.
	Procedures for the proper disposal of carcasses, and records of the name of the outlet through which all such carcasses are disposed, unless carcasses are disposed of on-farm, in which case records are kept of the disposal method. Disposal must meet all state, local, and/or federal regulations.
	ng stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any niured animal."

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Euthanasia Policy Records



Individuals Trained and Approved to Perform Euthanasia:

The individuals listed have been trained in the specific method(s) of euthanasia noted. The trainer has confirmed and validated the trainee's competence in performing the procedure(s) noted, and records of this training have been kept on file:

Date	Name of Trainee/ Stockperson	Name of Trainer	Method(s) of Euthanasia

Euthanasia Policy (cont.) Records (cont.)



Approved Methods of Euthanasia:

Stage of Production	Euthanasia Method of Choice	Alternate Euthanasia Method
Calves		
Young Stock		
Adult Cattle		

• E	Emergency	Euthanasia	Plan (by	age group)	Post in	visible location.
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Business name:

Veterinarian name and phone number:

Rendering or disposal service:

Producers must keep a copy of the **AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia** with their herd plans.

• Carcass Disposal Policy

Method of carcass disposal (if rendering company or dead hauler used, list name and number):

Method used to restrict access/viewing of the public to carcasses present on farm/ranch:

Method used to reduce fly and odor nuisance: