American Humane Farm Program American Humane CertifiedTM

Dairy Sheep

Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool Introduction



The American Humane Farm Program (American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards) is the product of over 140 years of applied experience in farm animal welfare. Since its beginning in 1877, American Humane has had a long history with the humane treatment of farm animals. In its work to improve the treatment of working animals and livestock in transit, American Humane has been involved in almost every major advancement in improving the welfare of animals, including an instrumental role in the enactment of the 28 Hour Transportation Law. In 1916, the U.S. Secretary of War asked American Humane to help with the rescue of horses and other animals on the battlefields of World War I. The program that followed became American Humane Rescue program, which continues to this day to rescue and shelter animals involved in disasters throughout the country.

Given its history, it was natural that American Humane would create the first farm animal welfare audit program. In 2000, American Humane pioneered the first third party audit and certification program in the United States to encourage and support the humane treatment of animals used for food. Organized as the Free Farmed® certification program, the first *Animal Welfare Standards* were based on the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' *Welfare Standards*, the Federation of Animal Science Societies' *FASS Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching*, and the governing principles first developed by the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) known as the "Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare":

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury, or disease
- Freedom from fear and distress
- Freedom to express normal behaviors

Since its origins, American Humane's farm animal welfare standards have been and continue to be a living document. The standards and the audit process are continually reviewed and updated, using the expertise of the Scientific Advisory Committee. This committee of internationally renowned animal scientists and veterinarians advances new science and regularly evaluates the standards to help ensure that the American Humane Certified™ program incorporates the best and current knowledge of humane practices.

American Humane collaborates with institutions and organizations on independent research in animal behavior as well as new handling and housing applications. The program incorporates the practical, hands-on experience of farmers and ranchers, and helps ensure that new technology and knowledge from veterinarians and animal research experts are shared with producers. Third-party audits help to educate, encourage, and support producers in adopting humane practices. The program promotes clear, reasoned communication with consumers and retailers about the meaning and value of humanely raised food and the benefits not only to animals but also to people.

Audit Scoring

Score Process

Each individual Audit (e.g., farm, processing, or transportation, as applicable at specific sites and facilities) will receive its own score ("Audit Score"). For each audit item, producer will receive the maximum number of points allotted if it meets the standard, and zero points if it does not meet the standard (i.e., no partial credit). When an audit item is deemed not applicable (e.g., because it is not relevant to the type of Audit), it will be removed from the total available points in calculating the Audit Score. To be eligible for certification, producer must pass each mandatory Pass/Fail audit item and receive an Audit Score of at least 85% for each Audit.

Since not every audit item may apply to every farm, some items will be considered Not Applicable (NA). It is necessary to remove these NA questions from the overall count. An example of this process has been provided below:

a.) Tota	al Points F	Possible	b.) Total NA's	c.) Adjusted Points Achievable	d.) Total Points Achieved	Overall Audit Percentage
Items	Value	Points	Example	Example	Example	
6	50	300		300	300	
21	25	525	1	525	525	
31	10	310	10 10	300	290	
85	3	255	6@3	237	234	
A.) Tot	al Points F	ossible	B.) Total NA's	C.) Total Points Achievable =AB.	D). Total Points Achieved	D./C. = Overall Audit Percentage
		=1390	=28	=1390-28 =1362	=1349	Example= 1349/1362=99%

- Step 1- Count the Total Points Possible for all items on the scored Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool.
- Step 2- Count the number of Total Not Applicable (NA) audit items. Subtract the Total NA's from the Total Points Possible for all items. This will give you the Adjusted Points Achievable for the audit.
- Step 3- Count up the Total Points Achieved in the audit. These are the audit items that were in conformance.
- Step 4- Divide the Total Points Achieved by the adjusted Total Points Achievable to find the Overall Audit Percentage.

Non-Conformances

All welfare issues identified with a loss of points during an audit are discussed in the exit interview by the auditor and will be described on the *Non-Conformance Report*. The *Non-Conformance Report* will list out the non-conformances found by the auditor and must be signed by both the manager and auditor. All corrective actions agreed upon at the exit interview must be corrected even if your farm receives certification.

Corrective Action Plan

If a producer receives an Audit Score of less than 100%, producer must submit a Corrective Action Plan, which details steps that the producer will take to reach 100% compliance to all relevant Animal Welfare Standards.

Completion Report

Upon implementation of any Corrective Action Plan, a Completion Report confirming implementation of the plan must be submitted for American Humane's review and approval.

The American Humane Certified™ The American Humane Farm program reserves the right to perform unannounced audits at any time during the certification period.

American Humane Farm Program

AUDITOR:





AUDIT

▶ Auditor note: the following information should be completed in full (unless NIA) and reported to the American Humane Certified[™] program with submission of the audit.

AUDIT DATE:

		From:	10:	SCORE:
LICENSE HOLDER:				
PRODUCER:	LIC	CENSE MANAGER	:	
Address:		Email	:	
City:		Office#	:	
State:		Cell#	:	
ZIP:		Alt#	:	
Country:		Fax#	:	
AUDIT FARM LOCATION:				
AUDIT FARM:	FARM MAN	AGER:	STOCKPERSON:	
Address:		Email:	Email:	
City:	(Office#:	Office#:	
State:		Cell#:	Cell#:	
ZIP:		Alt#:	Alt#:	
Country:		Fax#:	Fax#:	
ANIMAL SUPPLIER:	TRANS	PORTER:	MILK PROCES	SOR:
NAME:		NAME:	NAME:	
Address:	A	ddress:	Address:	
City:		City:	City:	
State:		State:	State:	
ZIP:		ZIP:	ZIP:	
Country:	C	Country:	Country:	
Contact:	(Contact:	Contact:	
Contact#:	Co	ontact#:	Contact#:	

FARM DATA:

(Audited location only)

MAIN PREMISES SECONDARY PREMISES

(Only if applicable)

Type of Housing: Type of Housing: (describe) (describe)

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 Ewes: Number of Milking Ewes: Number of Dry Ewes: Number of Dry Ewes:

Number of Lambs: Number of Lambs:

Number of Rams: Number of Rams: **Total Number of Sheep: Total Number of Sheep:**

Milking Frequency: Milking Frequency:

Milking Times: Milking Times:

ALL LOCATIONS

Total Milk Shipped/ month: Milk Purchaser:

For more locations, provide the same details as above for other sites on a separate attached piece of paper.

Name of Marketing or Producer Group if under Forward Contract:

List of Quality Assurance Programs:

Audit Notes

- The American Humane Certified™ standards are written to cover facilities in varying geographic and temperature regions and facilities utilizing different systems. Therefore, not all sections in these standards apply to every facility. Farmers must comply with any local, state or federal mandates for handling and processing milk that affect the environment or safety of their product.
- If an outside company is used for other processes such as marking/identification or slaughter, documentation must be available showing that the individuals are properly trained in these areas. This can be accomplished through training documents and/or the Certificate of Conformances.
- For each producer, the audit process must include observations of at least one milking parlor per each audit-
- If the auditor observes willful acts of abuse or neglect towards the animals during the course of the audit, s/he must suspend the audit and notify the manager, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately.
- Unless noted otherwise, for each audit item, select all boxes that apply regardless of whether the audit item is marked "Yes" or "No." For any audit item marked "No", provide reasons in the "Notes" section.
- A Certificate of Conformance (COC) is a document signed or otherwise authenticated by an individual certifying the degree to which terms or services meet specified requirements. A COC may be required when third parties, for example, are used for tasks like loading.

Office Records/ Management

A high degree of caring and responsible management and husbandry is vital to help ensure good animal welfare. Managers and stockman must be thoroughly trained, skilled, and competent in animal husbandry and welfare and have a good working knowledge of their system and the livestock under their care.

The following records and documentation must be made available to the auditor at the time of the audit. These are to be maintained in the form of a Farm Manual at the main office.

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct

		Selection	Score
М1	Company Policy The Company Policy must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Personnel must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, the Company Policy, which must include as a minimum: Emphasis of the company's commitment to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare; The company has implemented a "zero-tolerance" policy which states that kicking, throwing, yelling at, purposefully scaring, and other acts of abuse or neglect towards the animals will not be tolerated and, upon the discretion of the company, these actions are grounds for immediate dismissal; and The company has implemented an animal welfare "whistle blower" policy that protects employees who report animal welfare issues. American Humane recommends that the producer implement an incentive policy which rewards stockpersons/ crews for excellence in humane husbandry.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/25
M2	Employee Code of Conduct An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Personnel must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, this Code of Conduct, which must include as a minimum: All personnel are expected to handle the sheep 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 they perform their own duties; In addition to the worker's assigned duties, each also must be cognizant that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, clean bedding areas, etc. must be provided to the sheep at all times, and a supervisor must be notified if any of these basic necessities are lacking; and All personnel have access to the Animal Welfare Incident Report or a similar company document or company protocol (such as an 800 number) for reporting incidences. Personnel must complete and submit this document or otherwise report whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/25
М3	Animal Welfare Officer Each farm must have at least one designated Animal Welfare Officer (AWO). The AWO is the individual who is responsible for ensuring the implementation of animal welfare policies and for monitoring operations to help ensure that high standards of animal welfare are being provided to the animals at all times. Auditor note: The owner/ operator or license manager may designate him or herself as the AWO. Auditor note:	☐ Yes ☐ No	/10

Office Records & Documentation

М4	Records of Production Comprehensive production records must be available for at least one year in electronic, graphic, or tabular form, recording performance parameters including but not limited to: Animal movement logs (incoming and outgoing stock); Numbers and ages (i.e. lamb, weaned lamb, ewe, dry ewe, ram) of mortalities (with reasons stated, if known) and date; Numbers and ages of downer animals and date; Numbers and ages of cull animals (with reasons stated) and date; Numbers of ill or injured animals (with reasons stated, if known); Feed intake & water consumption; and Monthly milk production.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3
MS	Building Checklists/ Site Plans Records must be available for at least one year for each site with the following information for all animals previously and currently maintained in that site: ☐ Total square feet of bedding/ loafing area; ☐ Number of free-stalls or bedded (loafing) area; ☐ Total square feet available to livestock; ☐ Total head capacity in relation to age, weight, feeding and drinking, and bedding space; ☐ Total numbers of waterers and feeders; and ☐ Target air quality parameters and ammonia levels.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3

	Standard Onevating Breaddings (SODs)		
	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) SOPs must be available in regularly updated, comprehensive written instructions, in workers' native language, relating to daily, weekly, and monthly activities and procedures: Examples include but are not limited to:		
M 6	 Workers must sign and date that they understand and have been provided copies of the sections of the SOPs that are relevant to their assigned duties; □ Daily inspections of flocks and facilities, and records to be kept by responsible personnel; □ Daily inspections of equipment (especially feed and water systems), routine maintenance and cleaning, and back-up protocols to be followed, as well as records to be kept by responsible personnel; □ Daily monitoring and recording of maximum and minimum house temperatures (unless automatically recorded); □ Daily monitoring and recording of ventilation settings/ rates, any necessary adjustments, and periodic ammonia; □ Maintenance and management of litter; □ Any biosecurity protocols (e.g. maintaining nets, checking rodent bait, etc.); □ Maintenance and testing of Auxiliary Power Supply; □ Maintenance and testing of Automatic Ventilation Systems; and □ Any additional procedures to maintain compliance with any applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Note: SOPs for specific operations, where applicable, are noted later in the standards: □ Specific SOPs for lambs and weaning; □ SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals; □ SOPs for Identification; □ Exterior Access SOPs (where applicable); and □ Handling/Transportation SOPs ▶ Auditor note: Each barn should have instructions and logs posted for the daily/ weekly/ monthly procedures conducted on site. 	☐ Yes☐ No	/10
М7	 Emergency Response Plan The Emergency Response Plan must be available at the main office. This plan includes: □ Emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. fire department, local utilities, etc.; □ Primary and alternate numbers for at least three responsible farm workers, and a "telephone tree" to help ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary; and □ Contingency plans and precautions to cope with emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, etc. ▶ Auditor note: When buildings are not located on the same property as the main office, an Emergency Response Plan must also be posted on-site. 	☐ Yes ☐ No	/10

Nutrition, Lighting, & Animal Health Plans

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	Nutrition Plan A Nutrition Plan must be available at the main office. This plan includes:		
	☐ Certification or proof that the diet has been developed in consultation with a qualified livestock nutritionist OR in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified individual using commercially mixed feed.		
	Demonstration that the diet conforms to the following requirements (such as a letter from the livestock nutritionist/ other qualified individual or other evidence which confirms the following):		
МВ	☐ The diets for each age group have been developed in accordance with the nutritional guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards;	☐ Yes ☐ No	/10
	☐ Feedstuffs do <u>not</u> contain ruminant-derived protein sources with the exception of milk and milk products;		
	☐ Growth hormones/ promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the <u>stated formulation</u> for the <u>stated producer</u> ; and		
	☐ 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 permitted therapeutic reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan.		
	The Nutrition Plan must also include specifications for:		
	☐ A diet that is adjusted as appropriate to the animals' age and breed in order to promote balanced nutrition. In all cases, nutritional maintenance through feeding of quality forage, mineral concentrates, etc. must be provided to maintain good health.	□ Yes	
М9	☐ Changes in the type and quantity of feed must be introduced gradually (at a minimum over 5-7 days) in order to limit the risks of digestive problems such as acidosis.	□ No	/3
	Adult sheep must be provided with adequate fiber in their diets to support good rumen health. If there is not sufficient fiber in their intended rations, it should be supplemented. The fiber must be of such quality and length as to stimulate rumination and help avoid acidosis by aiding in proper digestion.		
	The Nutrition Plan must also include:		
	☐ Feed records that have been retained for at least one year (except in the case of Veterinary Feed Directives, which are required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to be kept for two years), including:		
M10	☐ Identification of feed mill and whether major or minor source of feed; and	☐ Yes	
	Feed constituents/ feed concentrates (minerals/amino acids, etc.) used at each site.	□ No	/3
	☐ The total amount of copper in the diet should not exceed 25 ppm if there is adequate molybdenum and should be lower if the diet is low in molybdenum.		
	☐ A written record of the feed ingredients, and the inclusion rate of compound feeds and feed supplements;		

M11	 Lighting The lighting for the sheep must be designed and maintained to regulate a daily cycle for all animals. D The sheep must be provided a minimum continuous period of 8 hours of natural light supplemented by artificial light as needed: D For fully enclosed housing, artificial lighting must be provided as needed to supplement natural light. The daytime light levels must be bright enough to allow facilities and animals to be inspected without additional portable lighting (such as a flashlight, portable lamp, etc.) D The sheep must be provided the opportunity to rest. Within each 24-hour period, artificial lighting must be reduced to provide a minimum period of 6 hours of continual darkness or the natural period of darkness, if less. Note: 'darkness' refers to dimmed lighting which allows the animals to rest. However, supplemental lighting must be provided as needed to allow the safe movement of animals and workers during nighttime milking and other activities. 	D Yes 0 No	/10
M12	Flock Health Plan A written Flock Health Plan (FHP) must be available at the main office. This plan must include: D Certification or proof that the FHP has been developed in consultation with the flock veterinarian: D The flock veterinarian must sign and date the AHP; and D The FHP must be updated regularly, at least yearly; D Records of vaccination protocols and any vaccinations; D Records of treatment protocols and any treatments, including: D Identification of the animal(s); D The type of treatment and reason for the treatment; D Dates of treatment; D Details of the therapeutic use, defined as treatment, prevention and control, as allowed by current laws, of any antibiotics (including ionophores), antiparasitics, and antifungals, which includes the requirements that antibiotics, antiparasitics, and antifungals must only be used therapeutically as prescribed by the flock veterinarian; D Therapeutic use must be for individual animals OR for specific groups of animals only when specified by the flock veterinarian through determination that the entire group is at high risk of contracting disease; D Therapeutic use is in conformance with the latest edition of the FDA CVM GFI #209 The Judicious Use of Medically Important Antimicrobial Drugs in Food-Producing Animals and complies with withdrawal periods; D Records of any surgical procedures; D Parasite control program; D Tolerance levels for overall flock performance; D Causes of morbidity and mortality where known; and D Targets for other aspects of flock health. D Livestock and poultry must not be implanted or injected with any growth hormone/ growth promoter or fed antibiotics (except ionophores) or fed beta-agonists for the purpose of boosting growth or feed efficiency. D NOTE: Treatment must never be withheld to maintain an antibiotic-free production policy. Animals must be given appropriate treatment, including antibiotics, if prescribed by the flock veterinarian, regardless of antibiotic-free production policy.	D Yes 0 No	/25

M13	Flock Performance Parameters Flock Performance Parameters must be continuously monitored for indicators of disease or production disorders. D Monitoring of animal performance parameters must include review of records of observations made during daily inspections, AND especially the review of periodic assessment of specific health conditions (see "Inspections of Livestock"). D Tolerance limits for flock performance must be established. The flock must be continually monitored for flock performance parameters including: production diseases, infectious diseases, and injury as a result of housing/ husbandry/ and handling. o This includes, for example: mastitis, metabolic disorders - (hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, ketosis, , bloat, acidosis), anemia, pregnancy toxemia, septicemia, enteritis, problems at lambing, repetitive physical injury, respiratory diseases, body condition, and/or non-ambulatory animals. D All sudden deaths, disease outbreaks, and sheep humanely killed, must be recorded, investigated when appropriate, and the outcome and any action recorded.	D Yes 0 No	/10
	condition, and/or non-ambulatory animals. D All sudden deaths, disease outbreaks, and sheep humanely killed, must be recorded, investigated when appropriate, and the outcome and any action		

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		and Management Plans in the FHP s of any Action and Management Plans must be retained as part of the			
	FHP, inc	cluding but not limited to:			
	D	Action plans to remedy any problems which cause animal performance parameters to fall below tolerance limits;			
M14	D	Procedures to be followed in the event of an outbreak of abnormal behavior, including appropriate and immediate changes in the system of management. 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, with records kept (This excludes the repeated rubbing of brushes designed for that purpose.) O 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, and urine drinking. Observations are to be made over an extended period of time. Management plans for the prevention of physical maladies; Management plans including methods for the prevention of acute foot conditions (such as the use of foot-baths, sponge baths, individual spray therapy, etc.): O The feet of all sheep must be inspected for signs of abnormal wear, infection, or excessive growth at least annually, or as required by a competent foot trimmer, and O If a problem is identified, a foot care plan must be developed and implemented using methods appropriate to the condition and the	D 0	Yes No N/A	/10
	D	individual flock; Procedures for the prevention, detection, and control of common			
	_	diseases;			
	D	Action plans for the prevention, detection, and control of external and internal parasites and pests;			
	D	Action plans for the mitigation/ prevention of recurring injuries seen in a number of sheep to suggest that there is a common cause and that is attributable to physical features of the environment or handling procedure;			
	D	Action plans and procedures for providing comfort and optimizing the recovery of animals following any treatments, illness, or injury.			
		Procedures for quarantine of animals and when required;			
	D	The program adopted and followed for the prevention and control of			
	D	organisms that cause food safety concerns; and The program of control of mastitis.			
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M15	Policy for the Control of Mastitis All cases of mastitis must be identified and treated promptly with the underlying predisposing factors corrected. Records must be available for a minimum of one year with the following information at a minimum: D Incidences of individual ewes with clinical cases of mastitis must be recorded. These ewes must be identified (for example, by leg bracelet) and milked separately, and their milk must be segregated and properly disposed of. D Records must be kept as part of the Flock Health Plan of any treatments and medications used, including mastitis tubes or other therapeutic antibiotic usage, and the recommended withdrawal times observed. Ewes under antibiotic treatment must be identified (for example, by leg bracelet) and their milk must be segregated and properly disposed of- it must not be fed to lambs. D All drugs intended for lactating animals must be clearly labeled and kept separate from drugs intended for nonlactating animals. D Flock somatic cell counts (SCCs) must be routinely monitored at the bulk tank and recorded per the requirements of the USDA or state/ local jurisdictions.	D Yes 0 No	/50
	Flock Average SeC from previous month Max. Two-month Average SeC from previous year (Check if applicable): Where flock SCCs exceed the target rate averaged over any 2-month period, the specific organisms involved must be identified, and an appropriate program of mitigation with a focus on udder health must be developed in consultation with the flock veterinarian. The implementation of this program must be documented per the Flock Health Plan, and records must show that the program has been maintained until flock SeC rates drop to acceptable levels. D Measures must be in place to minimize the risk/incidence of mastitis in dry ewes.		

Biosecurity & Sanitation Plans

	Biosecurity Plan, Structural/Access The structural biosecurity plan must be available and include as a minimum:		
M16	 Maintenance of perimeter fencing (where there is outside access), and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators; 	_	
	☐ The posting of signs at the farm and/or building/barn entrances which provide biosecurity instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors;	☐ Yes	/3
	☐ The provisions of property gates and secured buildings/barns and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and		
	☐ The logging of all approved visitors. Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site unless approved by farm managers.		
	Biosecurity Plan, Operational The operational biosecurity plan must be available and include as a minimum:		
	☐ The maintenance of outdoor areas adjacent to surrounding buildings to keep vegetation short and tidy within at least 24" from the buildings/barns (i.e. removing vegetation which provides shelter to pests and predators);		
	☐ The maintenance of pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping;		
	 The removal of feed sources and the protection of bulk feed and water supplies to reduce the attraction of pests, rodents, mold, etc.; 		
M17	☐ Facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules; and		
	The provision and maintenance of protective clothing, foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3
	☐ The company policy for animals coming from other farms: Managers must be provided appropriate treatment and vaccination records by vendors when new stock is brought onto the site;	⊔ NO	/3
	As applicable, the company's timeframe for which new animals are to be segregated before being mixed with other animals on the farm;		
	As applicable, description of isolation facilities for the purpose of observing/ testing new animals before integration with the rest of the flock;		
	As applicable, the policy and procedures for the screening of hired rams for potential disease prior to its introduction;		
	☐ Parasite and pest control methods; and		
	As applicable, description of any other policy or procedure for maintaining biosecurity at the dairy.		
	Cleaning and Sanitation Plan The Cleaning and Sanitation Plan must be available as part of the overall health		
	plan, including details for routine/ scheduled cleaning procedures.		
	Note: as examples, this includes routine cleaning and sanitation of waterers and	☐ Yes	
M18	feeders; routine scraping/flushing of the alleyways; removal of manure; routine cleaning and maintenance of the freesta/1 bedding and lamb houses; routine,	☐ No	/3
	thorough cleaning and sanitation of equipment and implements such as bucket		
	loaders, scrapers, shovels, etc.; cleaning and sanitation of equipment and implements used for multiple purposes (i.e. buckets are cleaned and sanitized prior		
	to being used for feed, etc.)		
DA40	Waste Disposal Plan Each dairy must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan which details protocols for the	☐ Yes	10
M19	safe and proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that poses a potential threat to animal and human health and safety.	□ No	/3

SOPs for Lambs & Weaning

	5		
	Navel Disinfection (Dipping)	Yes	
M20	The navels of new-born lambs must be dipped in an appropriate disinfectant per the flock veterinarian as soon as possible after birth. The navels should be dipped a second time after 12 to 18 hours, unless directed otherwise by the veterinarian.	No	/10
M21	Colostrum for Lambs For all lambs: It is vital that each new-born lamb receives adequate, quality colostrum from its dam, from another fresh ewe, or from a frozen or dried colostrum source as soon as possible after birth, and no later than within the first 4 to 6 hours of life. When nursing is not possible, lambs should receive 10% of their body weight in colostrum per day which must be administered by bottle or clean, soft stomach tube during the first 4 to 6 hours. Lambs should receive no less than 10% of their body weight and no more than 20% of their body weight in sheep milk or sheep milk replacer daily. Records must show that purchased lambs have received colostrum as set out above. Thermal Environment Proper precautions must be taken to prevent and manage hypothermia in young lambs. While healthy young lambs can tolerate low air temperatures, newborn animals, lambs that have been transported or deprived of food, and sick lambs are all particularly susceptible to hypothermia.	Yes No Yes No	/50
	 ☐ Hypothermia and additional stress must be avoided in well-ventilated, unheated buildings by the use of thick, dry bedding and by preventing drafts. ☐ Sick lambs must be provided artificial heat if ambient conditions warrant. 		
M23	Lighting Lambs must not be kept in total darkness. ☐ To meet their behavioral and physiological needs, appropriate natural or artificial lighting must be provided. Where provided, artificial lighting must function for a period at least equivalent to the period of natural light normally available between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ☐ Suitable lighting (fixed or portable) must be available to allow the lambs to be inspected at any time.	Yes No	/3
M24	Pre-Weaning ☐ All lambs must receive adequate volumes of sheep milk or a quality sheep milk replacer twice daily through the first 5 weeks of life, unless otherwise recommended by the attending veterinarian. ☐ If a teat system of lamb feeding is used, teats must be arranged so that the lamb's neck is positioned horizontally or with a slight upward tilt. ☐ After 14 days, lambs must have daily access to water and feed or forage material containing sufficient digestible fiber to stimulate the development of its rumen. ☐ Unweaned lambs should have unlimited access to palatable starter and fresh clean water after day 8.	Yes No	/3
M25	 Weaning □ Lambs must not be weaned before 5 weeks of age, □ Lambs must not be weaned until they are eating adequate quantities of lamb starter consistently (not weaned until 75% of their nutrition is coming from solids); and □ Milk must be provided until the rumen has developed sufficiently to utilize solids as its sole source of nutrition □ The removal of lambs from pens into social groups must not coincide with weaning. Both of these procedures are stressful to the animals and hence they must be carried out separately. 	Yes No	/25

M26	Group Housing All lambs must be group-housed by 8 weeks of age unless recommended otherwise by the flock veterinarian.	☐ Yes 0 No	/3
M27	The mixing of lambs from different sources should be avoided. At arrival, unweaned lambs must be rested in comfortable conditions that includes access to feed, water, and clean, dry areas for bedding.	D Yes 0 No	/3
M28	Transport of Lambs Newborn lambs must not be moved off the farm unless/ until: D They have received adequate colostrum as noted above; D They are eating well, i.e. suckling and drinking unaided; D They can walk easily and without assistance; D Their coats are dry; and D The transport carrier is clean, dry, and comfortable.	☐ Yes 0 No 0 N/A	/3

SOPs for Handling

	ioi rianding			
M29	Stockpersons/ handlers must take care to avoid causing unnecessary pain or distress towards the sheep. Sheep must be handled calmly at all times, and at no time are they to be yelled at or screamed at. Sheep must be handled with the least amount of force needed. Efforts must be made to accustom/ familiarize the sheep to contact with stockpersons/ handlers.	D 0	Yes No	/3
M30	Use of Handling Aids D Sticks and flags must be used only as benign handling aids (i.e., as extensions of the arm). D Sticks must not be used for excessive hitting, beating, or poking the sheep. D Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. D Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course. D Handlers must never use the tails of lambs or sheep by pulling or twisting to direct the animal's movement.	D 0	Yes No	/25
	Note: See "PIF1" below also.			
M31	 D Sheep must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead ewe is clear. D Sheep should be moved at a walk and must not be rushed or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways. 	0	Yes No	/3
M32	Sheep Handling Unit A sheep-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.	0	Yes No	/3
M33	Use of Restraints Sheep must not be closely restrained (i.e. tethered or stanchioned) except in the following circumstances, and then for not more than 4 hours. Sheep must not be deprived of water for more than 2 hours and sooner if the sheep 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. O While they are being fed. O For the purpose of marking, washing, or weighing. O While facilities are being cleaned. O During artificial insemination. O Awaiting entry into the milking parlor. O During milking. O During hoof-trimming. O Awaiting loading for transportation.	D 0	Yes No	/3

M34	Use of Dogs or Other Animals Dogs or other animals, including working dogs must be properly trained, must not	0	Yes No	/3
	cause injury or distress to sheep, and must be kept under control at all times.	0	N/A	

SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals

		All efforts must be made to help ensure the rapid diagnosis and immediate treatment for any sick or injured animal.		Yes	
M35		If an animal does not respond to treatment, it must be humanely euthanized.		No	/3
		No live animal may leave the farm unless it can walk unassisted, except as noted below.			
	Non-A	mbulatory ("Downer") Animais			
		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 North American Meat Institute guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory animals.			
M36		Non-ambulatory animals (and ambulatory animals) must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without com12lete body su1212ort-doing so is considered a willful act of abuse on neglect. See P/F1 also.	☐ Yes	Yes No	/50
1130		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 ewe must be documented in the health care records maintained in the farm manual.			
	Facilit i Provisi	ies 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 sheep or lamb suffering from illness or injury must be segregated and treated without delay, and veterinary advice must be sought when needed.			
		If the sheep or lamb 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.			
M37		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.		Yes No	/25
14137		Animals in hospital pens must be able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest, and groom themselves without hindrance.			,_5
		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.			
		Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the area.			

SOPs for Identification

M38	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.) Scrapie premises identification tags must be placed per USDA guidelines.	D 0 0	Yes No N/A	/3
M39	Marking of sheep 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 identification of sheep: 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.	D 0 0	Yes No N/A	/25

Records of Stockperson Training

The continuing education of personnel who have day-to-day contact with the sheep is one of the most important ways to help ensure behaviors that support and promote animal welfare. It is important to have documentation confirming personnel training in aspects of flock welfare appropriate to the level of operation (videos, manuals, SOPs).

	Training Documentation Note: applies to all training in this section "Records of Stockperson Training"		
M40	Documentation must be available confirming stockperson training at orientation, as well as yearly updates (and opportunities for professional development) and specialized training, appropriate to the level of operation. For all training of personnel: D Training must be presented in the workers' native language. D Training may include videos, manuals, and/or SOPs, and must include 'hands-on' experience and evaluations. D Training must clearly define what is expected of each stockperson so that each is fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. D Training records must be signed by both the trainer and the trainee, and include the training topic and date of orientation, yearly update/ refresher course, or specialized training.	☐ Yes 0 No	/10
M41	 Training for All Stockpersons Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of livestock, all stockpersons must be properly trained. As a minimum, the training program for all stockpersons in direct contact with the animals must include review of the American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards as well as how to: D Knowing the normal behavior of sheep and the flock and to recognize the signs that indicate good health and welfare, so that in the eventuality of an impending problem arising they are able to recognize it at the earliest stages; D Training and validation in the safe, correct and approved methods of handling sheep in a manner which minimizes unnecessary stress, including: D Understanding the behavioral characteristics of sheep and the likely stress factors that sheep may be subjected to, how sheep react towards other sheep, towards man, and to strange noises, sights, sounds, and smells; D Using visual fields (i.e. using the field of vision and blind spots, which handlers should avoid entering) and flight zones (an imaginary area that if handlers enter will make the animal want to move away. Handlers control an animal's movement by understanding the flight zone); D How sheep lighting (as sheep prefer to move from the dark into the light); and D When and how to use such things as sticks and other implements; D Knowing normal body conditions in sheep and the necessary steps to be taken if problems arise; and D Recognizing the signs of abnormal behavior and fear; D Recognizing deviations from normal sheep activity; D Understand the physical and environmental requirements for sheep; D Recognizing readily apparent behavioral actions of the sheep which indicate an inability of the animals to thermoregulate and the actions that must be t	D Yes 0 No	/10

	O		
M42	Specialized Training of Stockpersons Documentation must be available for the training of stockpersons to perform specialized duties, with emphasis on animal welfare and minimizing pain and distress to the animals. Prior to performing any procedures that have the potential to cause suffering, the stockperson must be able to demonstrate to the trainer that they are proficient in performing those procedures. Specialized training includes but is not limited to: O Specific training in the correct procedures for performing inspections of the sheep recognizing unusual conditions or behaviors; recognizing signs for the early detection of injuries and lameness, sickness, and disease and the appropriate and timely remedial actions to be taken, either by the direct action of the stockperson or through the notification of the responsible personnel; O Sick animals must be treated immediately, and any sheep suffering from injuries must be segregated and treated or must be euthanized immediately. Specific training in performing body condition scoring and locomotion scoring; Specific training for personnel responsible for any equipment which impacts animal welfare, such as milking machines, crowd gates, restraining equipment, downer handling equipment, etc., including: O recognizing normal operation of the equipment; O operating the equipment competently (e.g., heaters, lighting, ventilation, flaps/fans); C carrying out routine maintenance to help ensure that the equipment is kept in good working order; O recognizing common signs of malfunction; and Carrying out any actions in the event of failures. Understanding the physical and environmental requirements for sheep throughout each season and especially during breeding, lambing, and weaning; Training in procedures for lambing and the care of the newborn lamb; Training in the processes during breeding, particularly the selection of suitable rams, semen, and embryos for use in ewes; Training in the functional anatomy of the normal teat and udder, to recognize signs of	□ Y€ 0 N€	
M43	Prior to performing procedures that have the potential to cause suffering (e.g. injections, oral-dosing, foot-trimming, castration, identification, etc.), the stockperson must be able to demonstrate to the trainer that they are proficient in performing those procedures, with emphasis on animal welfare, minimizing pain and distress to the animals, and optimizing recovery. Further training includes but is not limited to: O Specific training in recognizing cull and downer animals, determining whether an animal needs to be euthanized and who is responsible for making the decision, and determining whether transport of downers is appropriate; O Specific training and confirmation of the approved stockpersons' proficiency in approved techniques for euthanasia (See "Euthanasia Policy");	0 Ye 0 No	
	 Specific training and confirmation of the approved stockpersons' proficiency in approved husbandry procedures and protocols (See "SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures"); and Training in the proper methods of marking/ identifying sheep in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress (See "Identification"). 		

M44	Training of Outside Workers Workers outside of the dairy's control, such as foot trimmers, transport companies, etc., must be familiar with and conform to all requirements in these standards related to their duties, including but not limited to approved handling and moving of sheep including downers, approved protocols for the transport of sheep, and performing their duties proficiently and in a manner that minimizes undue stress to the animals, etc. Documentation must be available confirming the qualifications of any outside	☐ Yes 0 No 0 N/A	/10
	employees, such as training records, a Certificate of Conformance, etc.		

Inspections of Livestock

M45	Records must be kept on file for a minimum of one year showing that the animals and facilities are inspected a minimum of once daily. These daily inspections encompass the monitoring of animals' body condition and feed/water consumption; signs of lameness; condition of the coat, udder, and leg; cleanliness of the animals; and any signs of disease. All sheep must be inspected and monitored regularly to confirm animal health and for the early detection of injuries and early signs lameness, sickness, and disease so that appropriate and timely actions may be taken. These records must include: D Identify the person performing the inspection, and the time (i.e. AM/PM) and date of the inspection; D The numbers of mortalities with reasons stated, if known; and D The numbers of culls, with reasons stated. The numbers of ill or injured animals, with causes of illness and injury stated, if known. D All sheep must be inspected at least daily including sheep in all facilities (i.e. lambing areas, hospital pens, ram pens, etc.) D Where sheep are maintained on open range or pasture, efforts must be made to track the location of the flock and check on its condition not less than once per week or more often during extreme weather, or as soon as possible after a severe weather event such as a blizzard. During times of extreme weather conditions, sheep should be moved to a location where there are natural areas for shelter from the prevailing wind. D Ewes lambing on pasture must be inspected at least once daily. D Every ewe must be inspected at drying-off, with a minimum dry period of 25 days. D Records must be kept on file for a minimum of one year of the following circumstances at a minimum: o records of orulls, including the date, the age of the animal and the cause if known; and o records of culls, including the date, the age of the animal and the reason for culling. O Carcasses must be removed away from live animals as soon as practical after discovery and disposed of promptly thereafter. D The stockperson performi	Yes	/10
M46	 D Ewes must be adequately prepared for lambing and subsequent milking by early introduction to pre- and post-lambing housing and the production ration. D New ewes must be closely monitored when introduced into an established flock of ewes. 	Yes No	/3

Producer Observations and Scoring Additionally, dairies are strongly encouraged to conduct and document flock health on a routine basis throughout the year by keeping records of routine health and environmental assessments. Recommended parameters for scoring are given in the noted section of this checklist. Documentation may include but is not limited to (check only the boxes that are applicable): **D** Body Condition Scoring (see FW1); **D** Slips and Falls Scoring (see E48); and ☐ Yes **D** Lameness/ Locomotion Scoring (see E49). **M47** /10 **NIA** Where an assessment is outside of the parameters noted, a program of mitigation must be developed and continued until parameters return to normal. When conducted, these records should be filed as part of the Flock Health Plan, including any program of mitigation. Auditor note: This question is scored either "Yes" if the dairy maintains records of routine health and environmental assessments, or "NIA" if the dairy does not. Do not score this question "No."

Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment

M48	Stockpersons must inspect all equipment on which the livestock rely on a daily basis, such as water troughs, feeding facilities, fans, and especially the milking equipment, whether the equipment is manual or automatic. Stockpersons must also perform routine, scheduled maintenance as defined in the SOPs. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time): It must be rectified immediately, with records kept of the nature of the defect and how the defect was repaired; or If the defect cannot be rectified immediately, the records must detail the measures as specified in the SOPs that the stockperson followed in order 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, with records kept.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3
M 49	Inspections of Water Systems Records must be kept showing the following: ☐ 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 ewes 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 help ensure that water quality is acceptable for sheep. State or local water quality requirements must be followed.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3
M50	Inspections and Maintenance of Milking Machines Milking machinery/ the milking system must have a documented, routine maintenance and cleaning plan. Proper application, 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 regulator must be functioning correctly and prevent vacuum fluctuation. All milking equipment should be cleaned and disinfected between milking sessions	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3
M51	 Inspections of Auxiliary Power Supply □ Records must be kept showing that the auxiliary power supply (such as a standby generator), is available on-site and is tested weekly under load, with the outcome of the test documented. □ Records must show that the auxiliary power supply has sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for the duration of the outage. ▶ Auditor note: An Auxiliary Power Supply is not required for sites that rely on manually operated equipment. 	☐ Yes ☐ No	/3

	Inspections of Alarm Systems For controlled environment buildings (if applicable):		
	☐ Records must be kept showing that alarm systems (audible & remote) are tested weekly, with the outcome of the test documented.	☐ Yes	
M52	 Records must show that the alarm systems are operational even if the principal electricity has failed. 	□ No □ N/A	/3
	Alarm systems must be installed and functional for giving notification in the event of an emergency (e.g. during a power failure, high temperatures, water failure, etc.)		
	Where equipment is provided for ventilation (if applicable):		
M53	 Maximum and minimum temperatures must be recorded daily. Documentation on ventilation system must be available that include information on design, capacity and CFM rating. A backup plan must be in place to safeguard animals from suffering pain or distress as a result of a malfunction of the ventilation equipment. Ventilation equipment must be checked daily and maintained for proper operation, with records kept. 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
	□ Ventilation rates must be monitored and recorded daily, including any adjustments made in order to maintain minimum ventilation requirements and to maintain air quality parameters.		
	Where sheep are kept in enclosed environments, such as barns not exposed to outside air, buildings, barns, etc., records must be available showing: Results of tests of 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.	☐ Yes	
M54	☐ If any ammonia test result was in excess of 25 ppm, records must show that a program of ammonia mitigation was implemented. Along with a description of the steps taken to reduce ammonia levels, records must show that testing was performed weekly until ammonia levels dropped below 25 ppm.	□ No □ N/A	/25
	Note: Provisions must be made to help ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Ammonia levels are to be maintained at less than 10 ppm wherever possible.		
	Inspections 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. 	☐ Yes	
M55	 Electric fences must be designed, installed, used, and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the sheep. 	□ No □ N/A	/3
	 Fencing must be built so that predators, both wild animals and domestic dogs, cannot enter the enclosure. 		

SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures

Note: All local and/or state regulations must be followed.

Husbandry Procedures

Where necessary, producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. All procedures must be performed at the earliest possible age. These practices must not be performed on sick or injured animals. All of these practices must be performed by designated, trained and competent personnel or the flock veterinarian using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in order to minimize suffering and optimize recovery.

▶ Auditor note: Check only the boxes that are applicable:

Supernumerary Teat Removal:

- **D** Removal of supernumerary teats is not permitted unless the teats will affect placement of the milking cup. In these cases, removal of supernumerary teats must be performed within 10 days of life under local anesthesia.
- **D** If removal of supernumerary teats is necessary for lambs or ewes older than 10 days of age the procedure must be performed under local anesthesia by a veterinarian.

Disbudding/Dehorning:

D Disbudding/dehorning is not recommended in sheep. If it necessary for a medical reason it should be performed by a veterinarian using appropriate analgesia and the lambs must be given NSAID treatment for postprocedure pain management. Efforts must be made to avoid dehorning older sheep unless they prove to be dangerous to flock-mates or human handlers.

Castration:

M56

- D 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 up through 7 days of age. If the band fails, a back-up method listed must be used between day 1 and 8 weeks.
- **D** Where this is not possible, after 24 hours of age and up to 2 months of age, castration through use of a Burdizzo clamp or surgical castration, performed by the veterinarian under anesthesia, are permissible.
- **D** After 2 months of age, castration must be performed surgically by the veterinarian under local anesthesia with provisions made to control bleeding.
- **D** In tetanus prone areas, or if ewe was not vaccinated prior to lambing and colostrum was administered, tetanus antitoxin should be administered when castration is performed.

Tail Docking:

- **D** Tail docking of lambs must not be carried out unless there is high risk of suffering due to fly strike.
- **D** Lambs are tail docked after 24 hours of age and before 14 days old.
- **D** Rubber rings or hot tail docking iron (thermocautery) are the only acceptable tail docking tools.
- **D** The tail should be docked immediately below the third palpable joint or to the tip of the vulva in ewes to prevent perinea! damage, protect the vulva from sunburn, and to channel feces and urine from the breech area

Surgical Procedures:

D Surgical procedures such as Caesarian-sections must be performed by a qualified veterinarian.

D Yes 0 No) N/A

/25

M57	Induction of parturition must not be used as a routine management procedure, but only used per a veterinarian's recommendation. Non-veterinarians performing per-rectum pregnancy detection must have received appropriate training.	 Yes No N/A Yes No 	/3
M59	Lambing aids may only be used to assist a delivery and not to produce a lamb as quickly as possible. Before any type of aid is used, the sheep must be examined to help ensure that the lamb is of a size where natural delivery can be reasonably expected without causing undue pain and distress to either the ewe or the offspring.	□ N/A □ Yes □ No □ N/A	/3
M60	 Shearing □ Mature sheep must have the removal of fleece once a year □ Managers must assure that all shearers have the proper training and are experienced as to not cut the skin of the sheep, and, if it happens, use the proper treatment of the wounds. □ Managers must provide proper supervision during the training of shearers. □ Sheep should be handled and restrained in a way that does not cause injury. □ Weather conditions must be considered when shearing sheep and proper housing provided in detrimental conditions such as cold weather or the possibility of sunburn. □ Appropriate cover comb should be used to leave behind approximately 10mm of wool for winter and to avoid sunburn. 	☐ Yes☐ No☐	/10
M61	Wool should be clean and not impede normal movement, defecation, urination, or access to the udder.	Yes No	/3

Euthanasia Policy

The Euthanasia Policy includes provisions for routine euthanasia (culls). Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

	Euthar	nasia Policy		
	A Euth	anasia Policy must be available which includes provisions for humane and		
	timely 6	euthanasia. This policy must include:		
	D	Only properly trained, designated farm personnel or the flock veterinarian		ļ
		are to perform euthanasia. A trained handler should demonstrate proper		
		use of the euthanasia equipment to the auditor.		
	ט	Training records which identify: the names of the stockpersons who have		ļ
		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.		ļ
	D	Procedures stating that:		
		D If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the		ļ
		veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be called at an early		
		stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR		
		D If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an		
		animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, then the animal must be		ļ
	6	promptly and humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering.		ļ
	ט	For euthanasia equipment: records showing that equipment has been		ļ
		maintained per the manufacturer's recommendations and that it is stored securely, protected from the elements, and kept clean.	D Y	es
M62	D	The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age	0 N	_
IVIOZ		group of animals and under what circumstances. These methods must be	U N	5 750
		performed promptly to prevent further suffering and must comply with the		ļ
		latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association's AVMA		
	_	Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals.		
	D	Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that		
		each animal has been properly euthanized through the absence of:		ļ
		D Breathing for five minutes; D A beart best for five minutes; and/or		
		D A heart beat for five minutes; and/ orD A corneal reflex (a blinking reflex upon touching the eye.)		
	D	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
		immediately to help ensure that the animal does not suffer.		
	D	Logs stating the reason for euthanasia, the date, the competent personnel		
		performing the euthanasia, numbers of animals euthanized, and the		
	_	procedure used.		
	D	Procedures for the prompt, proper disposal of carcasses and records of the		ļ
		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		ļ
		regulations.		
	Nothin	g stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and		
		priate treatment of any ill or injured animal.		

On-Site/ Food & Water

Livestock must be free from unnecessary hunger, thirst and malnutrition by being provided with a wholesome diet and continuous access to fresh water and a diet that maintains full health and promotes a positive state of well-being. Feed and water must be distributed in such a way that livestock can eat and drink without undue competition.

Food

		Selection	Score
FW1	D Sheep must be fed a wholesome and appropriate diet for their age and species and which is fed to them in sufficient quantity so that they sustain full health and over their maximum foreseeable lifespan. Sheep must have daily access to food, unless otherwise required by the veterinarian. D Body condition change in sheep must be carefully planned, monitored, and maintained according to the stage of production using a Body Condition Score (BCS) on a 1 to 5 scale, or an equivalent BCS: 1. Severe under-conditioning or extremely thin 2. Frame obvious 3. Frame and covering well-balanced 4. Frame not as visible as covering 5. Severe over-conditioning or extremely fat D Any animal with a BCS of less than 1.5 must be placed under individual treatment in order to bring BCS back to acceptable levels. D Any animal with a BCS of greater than 4.5 must have a documented nutrition and reproductive plan in concert with the nutritionist and veterinarian in order to bring BCS back to acceptable levels. D Unless a sheep has been recently sheared, BCS score must be determined by physical palpation. Auditor note: All lactating ewes must be included in the sample. Record all lactating ewes with either a BCS less than 2.0 or more than 4.5 and compare to the total number of lactating ewes. Percentage of lactating ewes with a BCS between 2.0 and 4.5.	D Yes □ No □	/50
FW2	 Where climate allows for quality grazing, dairy sheep may be able to receive a large proportion of their nutritional requirements by grazing pasture. In some climatic regions, growing conditions determine that grass is not a relevant crop. These sheep should have free, voluntary access to the pasture, or exercise lot for at least 4 to 5 hours per day, weather permitting. When pasture quality is poor, nutritional maintenance through feeding of quality forage and concentrate is appropriate. All sheep, regardless of location, should have access to turn out lots for 4 hours per day, weather permitting. 	D Yes □ No	/3
FW3	Bunk Space Adequate bunk space must be provided so that sheep do not need to compete for food: D Minimum bunk space must be one linear foot per animal; or D Eight head gates per 10 feet of feeder.	D Yes	/10
FW4	 D Feed troughs/bunks must be clean and free of stale or moldy feed. D Feeding equipment must be designed, constructed, placed, and maintained so that contamination of the animals' feed is minimized. 	Yes No	/10

	 Automatic feed delivery systems (e.g., grain delivery systems in milking barns or in corrals) must be clean and free of stale feed and in good working order. 		
	Feed troughs for sheep should be placed above floor level.		
FW5	Non-feed items/ products (such as herbicides, pesticides, chemicals, machinery oil, etc.) must be stored away from the feed mixing or ingredient and supplement storage areas.	Yes No	/3
FW6	Control practices must be in place to minimize access to poisonous plants and unsuitable feedstuffs.	Yes No	/3
Water			
FW7	Access to water All sheep, including lambs older than 8 days and sheep in confinement, must be provided with continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water each day, except when otherwise required by the attending veterinarian. The availability of water, which includes the flow rate of the water delivery systems, must meet the demands of the flock. Water tanks, troughs, etc. must be full when not being used, and must not completely drain when sheep are drinking. Waterers must be placed at a height appropriate to the size and age of the sheep. For indoor housing:	Yes No	/50
FW8	 ☐ All waterers must be thoroughly clean: watering equipment must be designed, constructed, placed, and maintained so that contamination of the animals' water is minimized. ☐ Water troughs, waterers, and nipples must be kept thoroughly cleaned and must be checked daily to ensure that they are dispensing water. ☐ Water troughs must not leak resulting in wetting/fouling of the bedded areas. The area surrounding water tanks, troughs, etc. should be on concrete where possible. 	Yes No N/A	/3
FW9	When sheep are kept primarily on pasture: □ Clean, fresh water must always be available, and must meet the requirements for 'Access to Water' noted above. □ During winter, the water supply must be kept clear of ice. □ The area around the water troughs must be managed to avoid excessive wetting/ sodden ground and mud. The area around water tanks, troughs, etc. should be placed on concrete aprons to limit mud or sodden ground. □ Local, state, and federal laws regarding sheep access to running or still water resources must be followed. □ Natural surface water sources are not recommended but, if used, advice must be taken regarding any potential disease risk. □ The potential contamination of rivers, ponds, or streams with sheep feces must be considered.	Yes No N/A	/3
FW10	Emergency Water Supply Provisions must be in place to help ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water in case normal supplies fail (e.g., due to freezing, drought, power failure, well malfunction, etc.).	Yes No	/10

On-Site/ Environment

The environment must take into account the animal's welfare needs and provide the best husbandry approaches; must meet all industry standards and governmental regulations; must be designed to help protect the sheep from unnecessary physical and thermal discomfort, fear, and distress; and must allow them to perform their natural behaviors. All equipment and fixtures must be selected, installed, and maintained to optimize the well-being of the sheep. The animals must be protected from unnecessary pain, injury, and disease, and their environment must be conducive to good health.

Buildings

E1	A copy of the current <i>American Humane Certified</i> ™ <i>Animal Welfare Standards for Dairy Sheep</i> must be available on-site as a reference for all stock-keepers/ workers.	D 0	Yes No	/3
E2	Biosecurity Plan, Structural/Access Structural biosecurity must be maintained by: D Perimeter fencing (where there is outside access), and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators; D Signs posted at the farm and/or building/barn entrances which provide biosecurity instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors; D Property gates and secured buildings/barns and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and D Logging of all approved visitors. (Log should include statement that nonfarm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers.)	D 0	Yes No	/10
E3	Biosecurity Plan, Operational Operational biosecurity must be maintained by: D The vegetation adjacent to surrounding buildings is kept short and tidy within at least 24" from the buildings/barns; D Pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping are in place along with schedules for maintenance of pest control systems; D Bulk feed and emergency water sources are covered and protected, and other potential attractants of pests, rodents, mold, etc. are removed (i.e. open trash cans with food waste or other items not necessary to the operation of the house); D Facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules; and D The provision and maintenance of protective clothing, foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate. D Managers are provided appropriate treatment and vaccination records by vendors when new stock is brought onto the site; D As applicable, records and timeframes for new animals segregated before being mixed with other animals on the farm; D As applicable, records for isolation facilities and observations/ testing new animals before integration with the rest of the flock; D As applicable, records of screening hired rams for potential disease prior to its introduction; D Parasite and pest control methods; and D As applicable, records of any other policy or procedure for maintaining biosecurity at the dairy.	D 0	Yes No	/10

	_	ency Response Plan			
	An Eme	ergency Response Plan (ERP) must be posted at the entrances to all			
		, with the exception that the ERP may be posted at a central office or the			
	main of	fice if the office is located on the same site as the facility. The ERP must			
	include:				
E4	D	Emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. fire department, local utilities, etc.;	D	Yes	
	ъ		0	No	/10
	D	Primary and alternate numbers for at least three responsible farm workers,			
		and a "telephone tree" to help ensure that all responsible parties may be			
		contacted if necessary; and			
	_	ency plans and precautions to cope with emergencies in order to safeguard			
		fare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by those discovering			
	an eme	rgency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of			
	power o	or water, etc.			

Environmental Safety

	Environmental Safety Physical features of the environment must not cause recurring injuries to the sheep.		
	Injury is defined as damage severe enough for the formation of granular scar tissue that is to an extent significantly greater than would be caused by accidental bumps and scratches. Excessive occurrence of the following may be indicators of a poor environment: neck calluses; knee and/or hock swellings/cal/uses; teat/udder injuries; broken tails; hematomas; chronic scar tissue; soft hooves; inter-digital infections; laminitis; abscesses; and/or bruised soles.		
ES	 D The interior of any building, including the floor and all internal fittings/surfaces to which livestock have access, must be designed, constructed, maintained, and regularly inspected to help ensure that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to the animal. This includes the provisions of adequate and safe holding and handling facilities (whether indoors or outdoors) as well as to transportation vehicles. Particular attention must be paid to handling pens. D Floors must be made of non-slip material or must be maintained to reduce the risk of slipping (sand, mats, or other materials are applied when necessary). D Concrete floors must be textured to add traction and prevent slipping D Floors must not be so rough as to cause hoof damage. D Farm alleyways must be maintained in order to prevent damage to the animals' 	D Yes 0 No	/25
	hooves. Lesions and wounds on animals along with lameness are indicators of building conditions that need immediate remediation. See also "Lameness/Locomotion Score" below. Reference: Temple Grandin, PhD. 2010. Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide, 2010 Edition. North American Meat Institute Foundation.		
E 6	 D Except where preservatives with an insecticidal role are used, sheep or lambs must not come into contact with toxic fumes from chemicals. D Creosote-treated wood and lead-based paint must not be used. 	☐ Yes	/3
E7	All electrical installations must be inaccessible to the sheep, well-insulated, safeguarded from rodents, properly grounded, and regularly tested for stray voltage.	Yes	/3
EB	 D Passages must be of such design and width, and so constructed, to allow animals to pass freely. D Care must have been taken to minimize, and ideally exclude, the number of blind alleyways in the buildings, in order to avoid the incidences of bullying by dominant animals. 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐	/3
E 9	Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials which can readily be cleansed and disinfected or easily be replaced when necessary.	Yes No	/3
E10	Where used, euthanasia equipment must show no obvious signs of neglect, i.e. rust, dirt and grime, and must be stored in a secure location protected from the elements.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
E11	Buildings must be a height adequate to allow the normal expression of mounting behavior in estrus.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3

Auxiliary Power Supply Auxiliary Power Supply An auxiliary power supply, such as a standby generator, must be available and functional and have sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment for the duration of any power outage. Auditor note: a stockperson must demonstrate that the auxiliary power supply is available and functional. ☐ Yes □ No /10 E12 There must be records in the office that show that the auxiliary power supply has sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours; and that it has been tested weekly under load, with the outcome of the test documented. Auditor note: an Auxiliary Power Supply is not required for sites which rely on manually operated equipment. Alarm Systems For controlled environment buildings/barns, alarm systems (audible & remote) must be installed, functional, and operate even if the principal electricity has failed. ☐ Yes Auditor note: a stockperson must demonstrate that the alarm systems are □ No E13 functional and operational even if the principal electricity has failed. /3 There must be records in the office that show that the alarm system are tested weekly for emergency circumstances (including but not limited to power failure, high temperatures, water failure, etc.), are operational even if the principal electricity has failed, and that the outcome of the test has been recorded. Thermal Environment & Ventilation Sheep must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment for their age ☐ Yes according to the species guidelines at all times. E14 □ No /10 Auditor note: the sheep must not show signs of being excessively hot or excessively cold. Ventilation All structures must have effective ventilation, permitting air movement at low velocity while avoiding drafts and ingress of rain and snow. Building ventilation must achieve a relative humidity below 80% when ☐ Yes ambient conditions allow. No /10 E15 System must provide adequate ventilation to remove the moisture produced by the stock and to reduce the number of airborne pathogens being passed □ NIA from animal to animal. ☐ A professional must be consulted to determine adequacy of design and to rectify ventilation problems, including modifications to the ventilation rates and/or equipment. Where the automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must ☐ Yes contain additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) □ No E16 which, in the event of such a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate /3 ventilation so as to prevent the livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a □ N/A result of the failure. Yes

□ No

□ NIA

/3

The ventilation system must be connected to an alarm to alert about potential

E17

failure.

	Ammonia Levels in Enclosed Environments Ammonia levels in any enclosed environments (such as barns, houses, etc.), measured by the auditor at the height of the animals should ideally be less than 10 ppm but must not exceed 25 parts per million.			
E18	<u>Auditor note</u> : For all enclosed locations, measure ammonia levels at the height of the animals at a minimum of 5 random locations in the building/barn. No location may exceed 25 ppm. Measured maximum ammonia in PPM (must be ::;; 25 ppm) Average building/barn ammonia in PPM	0 0 0	Yes No N/A	/25

Lighting

E ¹⁹	For fully enclosed housing, artificial lighting must be provided as needed to supplement natural light. The daytime light levels must be bright enough to allow facilities and animals to be inspected and workers to perform their duties without additional portable lighting (such as a flashlight, portable lamp, etc.)	_	Yes No N/A	/10
E20	Adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, must be available to enable the livestock to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	0 0 0	Yes No N/A	/3

Lying Area/Space Allowances

•	•			
E21	 Sheep kept in dry lots must have access at all times to a lying area which is well-drained, well-maintained with dry bedding, and of sufficient size to accommodate all sheep lying down together in normal resting posture. D Provisions must have been made for shade and misting or sprinkling systems. D Shade structures must be designed to accommodate all animals together. Examples of this would be to allow animals back into the buildings or to utilize natural shade. D Minimum recommendation for loafing space in loose housing is 15 sq. ft. per ewe. 	D 0 0	Yes No NIA	/25

Freestall Housing

The emphasis of freesta/1 housing design is to maximize the comfort of the animal. Given the wide range of sizes and bodyweights within and between flocks and individual breeds, it is difficult to prescribe actual dimensions.

E22	 D In freestalls, stocking densities must be 1.1 ewes per available freestall. D A "loafing" area must be provided. D Unbedded areas must be slatted or of solid concrete, and slats must not result in injury to feet. D Unbedded areas must be scraped at least daily. D Ewes must be able to lie down in a normal position without risk of being walked on, stepped on, or kicked by other ewes. D The stall must be constructed so that it prevents the animal from standing so far forward that it consistently soils the back of the stall. D Ewes must be able to change position from standing to lying and vice versa in a normal manner without difficulty or injury, and with adequate space to allow the normal forward lunging motion during this maneuver. D When lying, all of the ewe's body must be on the bed including the hocks and the udder. D Freestalls must be designed to align a ewe properly, and must prevent interference with, or injury to, her neighbor or herself. D The step between the freestall bed and the dung passage must avoid slurry being pushed into the bed during scraping and must encourage ewes to enter the cubicle head first. The height of the step must not be such that it results in an increased incidence of concussion injuries to the hooves. D Where problems do exist with free-stalls, through animals rejecting, becoming stuck in, or lying half-in and half-out of them, or with recurring injury as a result of poor design, professional advice must be sought for remedies, and records must be kept on file. D Freestall housing must provide a clean, dry and comfortable bed, free from 	D Yes 0 No 0 NIA	/25
	be sought for remedies, and records must be kept on file.		
	contamination with feces or urine. D The slope from rear to front must be approximately 4%.		
	D Adequate clean bedding must be provided.		

Access to Turnout Lots/ Pasture

E23

Additional Housing Requirements

E24	Loose-housed, growing sheep must be grouped according to size and age.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
E25	The space allowance for sheep housed in groups must be calculated in relation to the whole environment, the age, sex, live weight, and behavioral needs of the stock, taking account of the presence or absence of horns and the size of the group.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
E26	All sheep at all times must have sufficient freedom of sideways movement to be able to groom themselves without difficulty, and sufficient room to lie down, freely stretch their limbs, and to rise again.	Yes □ No	/3

Lambing Environment

Lambin	g Environment			
E27	When ewes are kept confined in a building, the following applies: D Ewes must be provided a clean, dry, fully bedded maternity area; D Ewes must have free access to water; and D Ewes that are ready to give birth must be kept separate from the rest of the flock and from other species of livestock. Although not required to be isolated from the main flock, ewes close to lambing must be separated from the main ewes' accommodation when not in pasture. Consideration should be given to the use of individual lambing stalls. Dimensions and internal fittings must be as stated for main accommodation.	0 0	Yes No N/A	/10
E28	 The maternity area: D must be constructed of materials that are smooth and impervious to water and are easily cleaned; D must be equipped with a means of humanely restraining the ewes (e.g. a stanchion or holding gate) to permit a person to safely attend to the ewes and their lambs if necessary; and D must have effective insulation, heating, and ventilation to help ensure that air quality, temperature, and ventilation are kept within limits which are not harmful to the ewes or their lambs. This must be confirmed by: D no evidence of condensation, no odor issues, and no visible dust; and D the recording and monitoring of temperatures. 	D 0 0	Yes No NIA	/3

Lamb Houses

	Where individual lamb houses are used:		
E29	 □ Individual lamb houses must be sized appropriately for the age, size and breed of the animal. The size of the house must allow the lambs space to be able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom themselves without hindrance or injury. □ The house must be ventilated to remove excess humidity, ammonia and condensation while at the same time eliminating drafts but retaining constant air circulation. □ Houses must be placed on a free draining base and affixed to the ground to prevent movement in high winds, when necessary. □ Houses must be sited at a sheltered location, away from prevailing weather, and provided with shade from direct sunlight. □ There must be enough bedding in the house to exclude any drafts, and allow the lamb to nest down during cold weather. □ Lambs must have access to a dry bed at all times which is changed as needed cleanliness (i.e. for maintaining lamb hygiene standards). □ Houses must be arranged so that lambs may see and hear other lambs in neighboring houses. □ Houses must be constructed of materials which facilitate cleaning and disinfection. □ Houses must be constructed of materials that minimize heat stress and wide temperature fluctuations. □ Houses must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between animals. 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25
E30	When lambs are kept in group pens, devices must be available to reduce inappropriate sucking behavior of the lambs: Lambs must not be muzzled or physically altered to prevent suckling. Alternative devices such as artificial nipples are acceptable for use.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
E31	Lambs may be kept in individual stalls for health reasons. The location or placement of individual lamb pens used for quarantine must be such that each lamb has an opportunity to see and hear other lambs but with no physical contact. Where there is a high risk of infectious disease, the consideration must be given to the individual quarantining of lambs for the initial rearing period up to 5 weeks.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
E32	Waste feed and water must be disposed and stored at a site away from the lambs.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Ram Pe	ens		
E33	 D Ram pens must be sited to allow the ram sight, sound, and odor of other sheep and general farm activity. D Ram pens must be safe for the stockmen tending them. Adequate restraining facilities and an escape route must be provided. D Exercise and service areas must be provided to the rams. D The service area must have a non-slip surface. 	□Yes □No 0 N/A	/10

Handling & Treatment Facilities

	_		
E34	 □ All handling facilities such as veterinary facilities, loading ramps and milking parlor must have non-slip flooring and must be constructed of materials that are easily cleaned. □ Internal walls of hospital boxes must be smooth and impervious to water and 	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
	must be made of materials that are easily cleaned.		
	Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so as not to impede the movement of ewes.		
725	☐ Alleyways and gates must be free from protrusions or other hazards that have the potential to injure the animals.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/2
E35	☐ When operating gates and catches, effort must be made to reduce excessive noise that may cause distress to the animals, and if necessary, noise reduction mechanisms must be fitted to gates.	□ N/A	/3
	Gates must open and swing smoothly, and close securely.		
	Loading facilities must provide a ramp of no more than 20% incline.		
	Loading ramps and tail boards must be fitted with fences or rails to prevent the ewes from slipping and falling off.		
E36	☐ Ramps may be of concrete or earth and, where concrete, must be fitted with appropriately designed and spaced foot cleats/ battens, stair-steps, or other flooring surface that prevents slipping and be covered with litter.	☐ Yes	
	☐ A loading bay and/or ramp must be provided, and must be well lit to enable animals to walk straight into or out of the vehicle on a level or slight gradient.	□ No	/3
	Note: It is generally recommended that solid sides be used in races, chutes, crowding pens, and loading ramps to avoid distraction and balking in sheep. Solid sides provided the greatest advantages where there are many distractions, such as vehicles, equipment, and people.		

Wind Breaks, Sun Shade, & Sprinklers

E37	Sheep kept on pasture/ range grazing conditions must be provided with shelter, shade, and windbreaks to allow them the opportunity to thermoregulate and to mitigate welfare risks in adverse weather. Shelter, shade, and windbreaks can be provided by geographical features such as well-drained hills and canyons, natural vegetation such as shrubs and tree belts, or manmade structures that are strategically placed to block prevailing winds.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
E38	All facilities must provide sheep with the opportunity to properly thermoregulate. Sheep must be provided with adequate space to perform behavioral adjustments important to thermoregulation and have access to facilities or natural shelters or barriers.	☐ Yes☐ No	/3
E39	When sheep are kept confined in partially roofed units (open fronted shed, covered feeding areas, etc.) they must be provided with effective protection from the wind and a comfortable, dry lying area.	Yes □ No □ N/A	/3
E40	Summer/ High Heat and Humidity Conditions For summer/ high heat conditions, a shaded area must be accessible to the sheep to provide cooling. ☐ Artificial or natural shade must be provided or animals must be allowed access to buildings. Shade structures must be designed to accommodate all animals together. Care must be taken if the trees are used for shade, as they are often used by a number of biting fly species for congregation areas. ☐ Sun shades must be provided for open pastures in regions where heat and humidity can be extreme. ☐ Serious consideration must be given to the provision of misting systems when these conditions prevail. ☐ In all circumstances sheep must be monitored for signs of heat stress. When sheep show signs of moderate to severe heat stress, such as head bobbing or open-mouth panting, immediate remedial actions must be taken to provide relief. Sheep not conditioned to extreme conditions may suffer heat stress and die. If daytime summer temperatures are consistently above 85°F, this may limit the productivity of an animal as well as potentially compromise its welfare. The provisions of shade can make a difference under extreme conditions. During periods of extreme heat the use of water sprinklers/ misters can assist in preventing heat stress through evaporative cooling.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/25
E41	Winter/ Cold or Wet Conditions For winter/ cold or wet conditions, shelters and windbreaks must be provided to the sheep to mitigate wind chill and hypothermia. Windbreaks can consist of natural tree belts, fences, or manmade structures that are strategically placed to block prevailing winds. Natural geographic features such as hills or canyons may be used in pasture range grazing conditions.	☐ Yes ☐ No	/10

Milking Barn/ Parlor

Note to auditor: The milking parlor must be observed during milking for every audit-day.

E43	Segregated Ewes Provisions must have been made to allow the milking of segregated ewes.	0 0	Yes No	13
	Note: it is recommended that there be a smooth, consistent routine surrounding the milking of ewes and making the milking process a positive experience for the ewes. Medical procedures and any other possibly unpleasant activities should be performed separately so that the ewes have no negative association of milking with these activities.			
	Milking equipment must be completely cleaned and sanitized after a milking session.			
	O Protocols must be in place to provide for the rapid exit of the parlor in the case of an emergency.			
	Crowd gates at milking parlor must have no devices that impart electric shocks to the ewes.			
	returning ewes to their housing area.			
E42	Following completion of milking, ewes must be encouraged to remain standing for approximately half an hour to allow the teat canal sphincter to close before	0	Yes No	125
	Towels must be cleaned and sanitized between milkings (unless single-use towels are used.)			
	O Parlor staff must have clean hands when handling teats. The usage of clean rubber or nitrite gloves should also be considered.			
	used when teats are dry, chapped, or cracked.			
	All teats must be treated with an approved teat disinfectant. Emollients must be			
	Udder, teats, and flanks must be clean, dry, and free from sores on entry to the parlor.			
	teats.			
	High standards of hygiene must be practiced in the parlor to reduce the risk of infection: 0 Ewes must be clean at milking, with particular attention paid to the udders and			
	Milking Parlor Hygiene			

State and Federal Milk Requirements

E44	Documentation must be available showing that dairy operations meet governing state and federal ordinances for milk products.	0 Yes 0 No	/25	
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Auditor Evaluations of Livestock

	Levidous of Olive and Falls Occur.		
E45	 Incidence of Slips and Falls Score The incidences of slips and/or falls in traffic areas, handling areas, and especially the milking parlor must be evaluated and scored per the method NAMI Scoring of Slipping and Falling." 0 The incidence of falls (where the animal's body touches the ground) must not exceed 1%. 0 The incidence of slips must not exceed 3%. Auditor note: As a minimum, score all ewes in one pen or group while the ewes are in locomotion, such as when being moved to the milking parlor or to pasture.	0 Yes 0 No	/25
E46	 Lameness/ Locomotion Score O As a minimum, 95% of the lactating and dry ewes must have a Lameness/ Locomotion (UL) Score 1 or 2 on a 5-point scale: 1. No unevenness of gait, no apparent tenderness. 2. Uneven gait, slightly tender, some outward rotation of the limbs on the outside of the turning circle (abduction) or inside rotation of those limbs on the inside of the turning circle. 3. Slight obvious lameness, but not affecting behavior. 4. Obvious lameness, difficulty in turning, behavior pattern affected, some weight loss. 5. Extreme difficulty in rising, difficulty in walking, adverse effects on behavior pattern, noticeable weight loss. ▶ Auditor note: UL must be scored for all of the lactating and dry ewes using a statistical sample of 95% confidence with 5% margin of error. 	0 Yes 0 No	/25

Transport

Animal transport systems must be designed and managed to help ensure that animals are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. The transport of animals must be accomplished in the shortest time possible and handling must be kept to an absolute minimum. Personnel involved in transport, including outside employees, must be thoroughly trained and competent in their duties and use appropriate equipment and vehicles.

Transport SOPs

T1	All individuals involved in the handling and transport of sheep, including outside employees, must be trained and knowledgeable about the behavior of sheep and animal welfare and in the proper protocols for transport, i.e. the Transport SOPs. This must be demonstrated through Certificates of Conformance (COCs) and documentation of appropriate training.	D 0 0	Yes No N/A	13
Т2	Animal Welfare Officer An Animal Welfare Officer (AWO) must be identified and present at the time of the audit. The AWO is a member in the catching crew who is responsible for supervising, monitoring, and maintaining high welfare standards throughout the transportation process. Auditor note: The owner/ operator or license manager may designate him or herself as the AWO. Auditor note: Name/position of AWO	0	Yes No N/A	13
Т3	Transport SOPs The producer must maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Transport. The Transport SOPs as a minimum must: D Address steps that are taken to help protect the animals during periods of inclement weather; and D Outline protocols and contingency plans to be taken in the event of an emergency, such as vehicle break-down, accidents, road closures, etc.	D 0 0	Yes No N/A	/3
Т4	 D All animals must be examined and shown to be fit and healthy for transport. D Pregnant ewes that are expected to give birth within 21 days may only be transported if consideration is given to length of transport and animal comfort. D The following animals must not be transported, except in emergencies or for medical treatment: Animals which are unable to walk unassisted or stand on all four limbs. Fatigued, sick, or injured animals or animals with a BCS less than 2 unless approved by the veterinarian for movement to a treatment facility. 	D 0 0	Yes No N/A	/3
TS	 D Sheep must not be kept in holding areas for more than 12 hours prior to loading. D Feed and water must be available up to 4 hours prior to loading. 	0	Yes No N/A	/3

Loading & Transport of Animals

Т6	Stock-keepers must know the behavioral characteristics of animals and how to handle animals during loading and unloading, including: D Using visual fields (i.e. the sheep' field of vision and blind spots, which handlers should avoid entering) and flight zones (an imaginary area which if handlers enter will make the animal want to move away. Handlers control an animal's movement by understanding the flight zone). D Lighting (as sheep prefer to move from the dark into the light); and	D Yes 0 No 0 N/A	/3
	D When and how to use sticks and other implements.		

т7	Handlers must use only the minimal amount of force to maintain control of the animals and help ensure the welfare of the animals and of the handlers. When the welfare of the handler or of the animals is in jeopardy, sticks or electric prods may be used on the hindquarters of animals capable of moving, and only on sheep over the age of six months.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
TS	Noise levels, sudden movements, and flashes of light must be minimized during loading and transport.	<pre></pre>	/3
Т9	Every effort must be made to help ensure that journeys are completed without unnecessary delays, that drivers are familiar with the route and are aware of any potential traffic problems, and that they plan their journey accordingly.	¥es ⊟ N/A	/3
т10	Sheep must be loaded and unloaded using suitable and adequately-sized ramps, bridges, gangways, or mechanical lifting gear, operated so as to prevent injury or unnecessary suffering to any animal.	¥es N/A	/3
т11	Ramps, bridges, gangways, and loading platforms must have a fence or rail on each side that is of sufficient strength, length and height to prevent any animal from falling or escaping; and is positioned so that it will not result in injury.	Yes N/A	/3
т12	Loading and transport equipment must be regularly inspected and maintained in good repair. Equipment must be free of projections/ other surfaces that may cause injury and gaps_that are of a size whereby the animal could become trapped.	¥n6s ⊟ n/a	/3
т13	The flooring of the loading and transport equipment must be constructed to prevent slipping. The incidences of slips and or falls that occur during the loading and unloading process must be recorded and scored. Where slips or falls occur in excess of 1%, measures must be taken to mitigate the problem.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
T14	Animals which are ambulatory, that is, capable of walking unassisted, must not be suspended by mechanical means, nor lifted or dragged by the head, horns, legs, or tails.	<pre></pre>	/3
T15	Non-ambulatory animals: May be moved from the farm only if a veterinarian determines that the animal ewes not have severe, uncontrollable pain and that it can be successfully treated at a medical facility; and Must be moved or hoisted in containers or slings in which their bodies are fully supported and which cause no pain or distress to the animal.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
т16	The transportation of any animal to a medical facility for treatment must be documented in the health care records maintained in the farm manual.	<pre></pre>	/3
T17	 Space during Transport □ Sheep must have sufficient room for all individuals. Space per animal must be provided in conformance with the transportation space guidelines in the latest edition of the FASS Ag Guide. □ Additional space must be provided to allow the sheep to spread apart during hot weather. □ Sheep must have sufficient head clearance to stand comfortably without touching the ceiling of the transport equipment. □ For partial loads, the transport vehicle must be sub-divided to account for the size of the group being transported. References: Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS). 2010. Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching, 3rc1 Ed. Table 5-2, p. 53. NAM/ Foundation. 2012. NAM/ Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines & Audit Guide. www.meatinstitute.org 	□ Yes □ No □ N/A	/25

т18	Transport vehicles must provide adequate ventilation while avoiding drafts.	 	/3
Т19	For transport during cold weather, sheep must be protected from drafts and the ingress of rain and snow.	 	/3
т20	For transport during not weather: Where possible, animals must be transported at night or in the coolest part of the day. Animals must be protected from direct sunlight. The transport vehicle must be equipped with a means to provide effective ventilation. The transport vehicle must have air-conditioning and/or the animals must be regularly sprayed with water to help them keep cool. The transport vehicle must not be kept stationary or parked in the sun for long periods. If it is unavoidable for the transport vehicle to be kept stationary, care must be taken to park the vehicle in shade, and inspections of the sheep must be increased to help ensure the animals are not showing signs of heat stress.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т21	Sheep must be inspected immediately after loading and thereafter a minimum of every 4 hours, or more often during inclement weather. If any animal shows signs of distress including cold or heat stress, immediate remedial action must be taken.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т22	If an animal goes down in transport and cannot be successfully treated, it must be euthanized on the spot or upon arrival at a medical facility per American Humane Certified™ standards.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
т23	Where mortalities during transport are traceable to a single cause, prompt action must be taken to prevent further deaths, injury, or suffering from occurring. □ Where high levels of transport mortality (in excess of 1%) from any single source in any three-month period occur, a veterinary investigation must be performed, mitigating actions taken, and the results reported to the American Humane Certified™ program.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т24	All loading and transport equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after the completion of transport.	Yes □ No □ N/A	/3
Slaugh			
Т25	The American Humane Certified™ program adheres to the <i>Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide</i> published by the North American Meat Institute Foundation for humane slaughtering and processing practices. <i>Check one of the following:</i> □ For on-site slaughter, records must be available showing that the company SOPs are in compliance with NAMI humane slaughtering and processing practices. □ For off-site slaughter and/or slaughter by an outside company, a Certificate of Conformance from the outside company must be available confirming that the NAMI humane slaughter and processing practices have been followed. For a downloadable copy of the NAM/ guide, please visit the NAM/ website at: www.anima/handling.org.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25

Pass/Fail Auditor Evaluation

	rian riadio. Evaluation			
	No Instances of Willful Acts of Abuse or Neglect Throughout the course of the audit, the auditor must not have observed farm personnel committing willful acts of abuse or neglect, which include but are not limited to kicking, throwing, yelling at, or purposefully scaring the sheep, beating the sheep or breaking tails, slamming gates on the sheep, using any type of prod inappropriately (on sensitive areas of the animal), using the electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or of the handler is in immediate jeopardy, using electronic immobilization for any reason, driving the animals atop one another, goading or dragging a downer animal, or neglecting to provide feed, water, or health care.:			
P/F1	 A mark of "Yes" indicates that the auditor did NOT observe willful acts of abuse or neglect by farm personnel towards the animals. ▶ A mark of "No" indicates that the auditor believes that willful acts of abuse or neglect towards the animal(s) have been committed. The auditor must document the incident observed ands/he must inform farm management, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately. The presence of willful acts of abuse or neglect is a severe non-conformance, and results in automatic failure of this audit. 	D 0	Yes No	'_

Audit Completion

To be signed at the end of the on-site audit:					
Report and Farm Manual documentation is c	e Standards Audit Tool and attached Non-Conformance omplete, correct, and has been verified by the auditor. All terview must be corrected even if the farm receives				
Farm Owner/ Manager	Date				
Auditor					

American Humane CertifiedTM Notification of Non-Conformance



Form to be filled out by Auditor and signed at the exit interview. One copy should be left with Producer and one copy should be retained for American Humane.

Auditor:	
Producer Name:	
Farm Name:	[Building ID:
On Farm Contacts: Manager	
Caregiver	
Others	
Cell Phone:	Email:
responsible for the correc Completion Report with s include pictures, copies of	st submit a Corrective Action Plan that includes the corrective action to be taken, and the person tion, and the date the correction will be completed. After correction, submit a Corrective Action supporting documentation to the American Humane Certified™ program. Documentation may daily reports, training records, veterinary health plan adjustments, etc. Producers/ managers are gress reports as corrective actions are taken. All corrections must be made within 90 days and ed electronically.
pages as needed. Auditor signature: I, the undersigned, agree	non-conformance item (for example: FW3, H12) and details of infraction. Attach additional
Producer signature:	Date: