American Humane Farm Program
American Humane Certified™
Laying Hens- Free Range and Pasture
Animal Welfare Standards Audit
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.

*Note: Please refer to Appendix C of the full **Animal Welfare Standards** for a list of additional References consulted in the development of these standards.*

Audit Scoring

Audit Process & Scoring

Each individual Audit (e.g., hatchery, grower, 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 (N/A). It is necessary to remove these N/A questions from the overall count. An example of this process is provided below:

a.) Total Points Possible			**b.) Total N/A's**	**c.) Adjusted Points Achievable**	**d.) Total Points Achieved**	**Overall Audit Percentage**
Items	Value	Points	Example	Example	Example	
5	50	250		250	250	
14	25	350	1 @ 10	350	350	
24	10	240		230	220	
46	3	138	4 @ 3	126	123	
A.) Total Points Possible		**=978**	**B.) Total N/A's** **=22**	**C.) Total Points Achievable = A. - B. = 978-22 = 956**	**D). Total Points Achieved** **=943**	**D./C. = Overall Audit Percentage** **Example= 943/956 =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 (N/A) audit items. Subtract the Total N/A'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.

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.

High Path Avian Influenza

In response to the recent concern for High Path Avian Influenza (HPAI), some American Humane Certified operations have received veterinary recommendations to keep their birds indoors at this time in order to safeguard bird health and welfare, as permitted by American Humane Certified standards. Once the threat of HPAI to bird health and welfare subsides, outdoor access with be reinstated.

American Humane
Farm Program

American Humane Certified™ Farm Data Form
Laying Hens- Free Range & Pasture

- *Auditor note: the following information should be completed in full (unless N/A) and reported to the American Humane Certified™ program with submission of the audit.*

AUDITOR:	AUDIT DATE: From: To:	AUDIT SCORE:

LICENSE HOLDER:

PRODUCER:	**LICENSE MANAGER:**
Address:	**Email:**
City:	**Office #:**
State:	**Cell #:**
ZIP:	**Alt #:**
Country:	**Fax #:**

AUDIT FARM LOCATION:

AUDIT FARM:	**FARM MANAGER:**	**STOCKPERSON:**
Address:	**Email:**	**Email:**
City:	**Office #:**	**Office #:**
State:	**Cell #:**	**Cell #:**
ZIP:	**Alt #:**	**Alt #:**
Country:	**Fax #:**	**Fax #:**

CHICK SUPPLIER:	**PROCESSOR (End of Flock):**
NAME:	**NAME:**
Address:	**Address:**
City:	**City:**
State:	**State:**
ZIP:	**ZIP:**
Country:	**Country:**
Contact:	**Contact:**
Contact #:	**Contact #:**

FARM DATA:

ALL AHC FLOCKS ON-SITE:

Total AHC Flocks On-Site: _____

FOR AUDITED FLOCK ONLY:

Type of House/ Shelter:

(Note: "Flock" refers to the group of birds that are included with the audit.)

- ❍ All Litter Barn
- ❍ Partially slatted Barn
- ❍ Multitier Aviary*

_____ *(*if appl. Manu/Model)*

- ❍ Mobile House
- ❍ Other as described*

_____ *(*give short description)*

Type of Hens:

- ❍ White
- ❍ Brown
- ❍ Other as described*

_____ *(*give short description)*

No. of Hens at Placement: _____

No. Hens Currently: _____

Audit Indoor/Shelter Area (ft^2): _____

(sum of ALL indoor/ sheltered usable area, excl. nest)

_____ *Actual (ft^2)* **vs.** _____ *Req'd (ft^2)*

Littered Floor Space (ft^2): _____

(i.e. the sq. footage of the usable area noted above that has litter)

_____ *Actual %* **vs.** ***15%*** *Req'd %*

Type of Nest Provided:

- ❍ Colony
- ❍ Individual

Audited Nest (ft^2 or No.): _____

_____ *Actual* **vs.** _____ *Req'd*

Length of Qualifying Perch

Total Linear Perch (inches): _____

Total Qual. Floor Edge (inches): _____

_____ *Actual (in)* **vs.** _____ *Req'd (in)*

% elevated at least 16 inches: _____ *Actual (%)* **vs.** ***20%*** *Req'd (%)*

Other Notes:

(*enter ONLY if needed*) _____

Date of Population: _____

Date for De-Population: _____

Final Disposition of Spent Hens:

- ❍ On-Site Euthanasia
- ❍ Transport/ Humane Slaughter
- ❍ Other* _____

Conv. or Organic?

- ❍ Conventional
- ❍ Organic

Free Range or Pasture?

(The total of all exterior space including all acreage used in the rotation program, as well as any land with temporary restrictions from access due to revegetation and/or maintenance of land)

- ❍ Free-Range *(total of all exterior space no less than: 1 acre/ 2,000 hens i.e. 21.8 sq. ft./ hen)*
- ❍ Pasture *(total of all exterior space no less than: 2 ½ acres/ 1,000 hens i.e. 108.9 sq. ft./ hen)*

Total Available Outside Space Before Rotation/ Restrictions (ft^2):

_____

_____ *ft^2 per hen*

Is Outside Access Rotated?

- ❍ No
- ❍ Yes

Rotation Pattern: _____

(Note: a minimum of 25% must be available at any one time.)

(Give brief description of area available at any time, e.g. "1/4 rotation")

Type of Feeder:

- ❍ Trough-style
- ❍ Pan
- ❍ Other OR Mix

Length OR No. of Feeders (inches or No.)

Double-sided Trough: _____

Single-sided Trough: _____

Perimeter/Round: _____

No. of Feeders*: _____

(*ONLY if needed, e.g. "52 feeder pans")

_____ *Actual* **vs.** _____ *Req'd*

Type of Waterer:

- ❍ Nipple
- ❍ Trough
- ❍ Other OR Mix

No. of Nipples (No.): _____

No. of Waterers* (No.): _____

(*ONLY if needed, e.g. "362 bells")

_____ *Actual* **vs.** _____ *Req'd*

No. of Ext. Water (No.): _____

(*Optional*) Name of Marketing or Producer Group if under Forward Contract:
List any Quality Assurance Programs Routinely Implemented:

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 eggs that affect the environment or safety of their product.*
- *Egg Producers have the ability to receive dual certification through the American Humane Certified™ program and the United Egg Producers (UEP) program by passing this audit. For the specific UEP requirements, refer to the UEP.*
- *If an outside company is used for other processes such as vaccinations, end-of-flock disposition, etc., auditors must verify this process by observing the practices being conducted. If this is not a viable option for the site, then the company needs to be able to show documentation that the individuals are properly trained in these areas. This can be accomplished through training documents and/or the Certificate of Conformances.*
- *If the auditor observes willful acts of abuse or neglect towards the birds 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.*

➢ *Auditor note: 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 husbandry is vital to help ensure good animal welfare. Managers and stockpersons must be thoroughly trained, skilled, and competent in animal husbandry and welfare. They must have a good working knowledge of their system and the hens 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. Producers may use their own forms for records or they may use the template forms that are provided in Appendix B of the full ***Animal Welfare Standards for Laying Hens- Free Range & Pasture****.*

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct

		Selection	Score
M1	**Company Policy** The Company Policy must be available to all workers, in their native language. Workers 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 that 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 towards the hens or acts of neglect in the care of the hens 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.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
M2	**Employee Code of Conduct** An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all workers, in their native language as necessary. Workers 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 hens 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, lighting, ventilation, temperature control, and biosecurity must be provided to the hens all times, and corrective actions must be taken immediately and/or 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 whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**

M3	**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:_____ Name/position of AWO*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Office Records & Documentation

M4	**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 (dates for incoming and outgoing flocks); ❑ Weekly egg production and egg masses; ❑ Numbers of mortalities (with reasons stated, if known); ❑ Numbers of cull birds (with reasons stated); ❑ Numbers of ill or injured birds (with reasons stated, if known); ❑ Feed intake and drinking water consumption; and ❑ Daily house temperature. Check if appropriate: ❑ House recording sheets are used as source records.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M5	**Farm Checklists** Records must be available for at least one year for each house with the following information for all previous and current flocks on that site, including: ❑ total interior floor and tier area available, with usable area and nest area separated; ❑ total exterior space available, including descriptions of any rotation schedules or temporary access restrictions; ❑ total number of birds placed on-site; ❑ total numbers/ lengths and types of waterers and of feeders in the interior, and numbers and types of waterers used in the exterior; ❑ for the indoor house/ fixed shelter, target air quality parameters including ammonia; and ❑ for the indoor house/ fixed shelter, the lighting program and target light intensity.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

M6	**Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** SOPs must be available in the main office 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: ❑ 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; ❑ Twice daily inspections of flocks, facilities, and exterior spaces, 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 as well as records to be kept by the responsible personnel; ❑ Any additional procedures to maintain compliance with any applicable local, state, and federal regulations; ❑ Any biosecurity protocols (e.g. maintaining screens, checking rodent bait, etc.); ❑ For indoor housing, where applicable: ❑ Daily monitoring and recording of maximum and minimum house temperatures (unless automatically recorded); ❑ Daily monitoring of ventilation settings/ rates, any necessary adjustments (where applicable), and records of monthly ammonia readings; ❑ Description of lighting program, including quarterly readings of light intensity; ❑ Maintenance and testing of auxiliary power supply; ❑ Maintenance and testing of alarm systems; and ❑ Maintenance and testing of automatic ventilation systems. ❑ If young laying hens are not granted continuous access to the litter area after being placed in the laying house, then the SOP must state that: • Housing doors are opened every day within 6 hours of the onset of the light period. • Young laying hens will be provided with continuous access to the laying area when 50% production is reached, but will not be confined overnight for more than four weeks after they are placed, whichever comes first. Note: SOPs for specific operations, where applicable, are noted later in the standards: ❑ Handling/ End-of-Flock Disposition & Transportation SOPs. ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: mark "Yes" if SOPs for miscellaneous activities and procedures are available; mark "No" if they are not.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

M7	**Emergency Response Plan** The Emergency Response Plan must be available at the main office. This plan includes: ❑ Emergency information and numbers, i.e. relevant information for responders about the site as needed, contact numbers for fire department, local utilities, etc.; ❑ Procedures to help ensure that responsible individuals (and alternates, if necessary) can be notified. This should include primary and alternate contact numbers for these individual(s) responsible for reacting to emergencies, i.e. farm workers/ managers, family members, and/or owner as appropriate. *Note: it is recommended to provide contact numbers for at least three responsible workers and/or family members when possible, and a predefined calling schedule to help ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary;* and ❑ Contingency plans and precautions to cope with severe events/ emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the birds, and the procedures to be followed by responsible personnel in these occurrences or by those discovering an emergency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, interruption of supplies, etc. • *<u>Auditor note</u>: When barns are not located on the same property as the main office, Emergency Contact Information or the Emergency Response Plan must also be posted on the barn site. See E4.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Animal Health Plan

M8	**Animal Health Plan** A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. This plan must include: ❑ Certification or proof that the AHP has been developed in consultation with the flock veterinarian: ○ The flock veterinarian must sign and date the AHP; and ○ The AHP must be annually updated; ❑ Records of vaccination protocols and any vaccinations; ❑ Records of treatment protocols and any treatments, including: ❑ Identification of the animal(s); ❑ The type of treatment and reason for the treatment; ❑ Dates of treatment; ❑ The types/route of administration and quantities of medications used; ❑ 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; ❑ 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; ❑ Therapeutic use is in conformance with the latest edition of the FDA ***Judicious Use of Antimicrobials for Poultry Veterinarians*** and complies with withdrawal periods; ❑ Records of any surgical procedures; ❑ Tolerance levels for overall flock performance; ❑ Causes of morbidity and mortality where known; and ❑ Targets for other aspects of flock health. ❑ 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. 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.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
M9	**Flock Performance Parameters** Flock Performance Parameters must be continuously monitored for indicators of disease common to laying hens or to production disorders. ❑ Monitoring of flock performance parameters must include review of records of observations made during daily inspections, and the monitoring of specific health conditions by stockpersons and by the flock veterinarian. ❑ If any flock performance parameter falls below the tolerance limits identified in the AHP, the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be informed and a program of action developed to remedy the problem, as defined in the AHP. Rates of inspections must be increased until flock performance parameters return to acceptable limits.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

M10	**Action and Management Plans in the AHP** Records of any Action and Management Plans must be retained as part of the AHP, including but not limited to: ❑ procedures to be followed in the event of an outbreak of abnormal behavior such as feather-pecking or cannibalism, including appropriate and immediate changes in the system of management; ❑ management plans for the prevention of suffering from injuries, especially keel bone breaks, which include: ❑ the monitoring and assessment of daily inspection logs for culls to help ensure that an increasing problem is not developing, and where found, ❑ recommendations and guidance from the flock veterinarian to alleviate/ prevent such instances; ❑ action plans for the mitigation/ prevention of recurring injuries seen in a number of birds to suggest that there is a common cause and that is attributable to physical features of the environment or to handling procedures. *(Injury is described as damage severe enough for the formation of granular scar tissue or defective bones or joints, and to an extent significantly greater than would be caused by accidental bumps or scratches. Attention must be paid to foot lesions.);* ❑ management plans/ practical measures for the prevention and control of external and internal parasitic infestations; ❑ the program adopted and followed for the reduction and control of organisms that cause food safety concerns (such as Salmonella).	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Nutrition & Lighting Plans

M11	**Nutrition Plan** A Nutrition Plan must be available at the main office. This plan must include: ❑ Certification or proof that the diet has been developed in consultation with a qualified flock nutritionist: ❑ The flock nutritionist must be identified by name. ❑ The plan must be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary. ❑ Demonstration that the diet conforms to the following requirements (such as a letter from the flock nutritionist or other evidence that confirms the following): ❑ The diet has been developed in accordance with guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards; ❑ Growth hormones/ growth promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the stated formulation for the stated producer (*note: growth hormones are not permitted for use in poultry in the United States)*; and ❑ In-feed antibiotics or anti-parasitic agents are not used in the stated formulation for the stated producer, except and unless for therapeutic/ approved reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

M12	The Nutrition Plan must also include: ❑ Specifications for a diet which is adjusted as appropriate to the hens' age and species/strain in order to promote balanced nutrition. ❑ Changes to the diet must be introduced gradually. ❑ Feed intake of the hens must be monitored when changing feed type to help ensure that the hens do not lose weight. ❑ The diet must include mineral supplements, including coarse calcium, which are provided in adequate quantity to sustain healthy bone strength for the laying hens. ❑ Hens with access to the range or pasture must be provided with insoluble grit (composed of granite, quartz, or silica sand) at least once weekly to assist in digestion.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M13	The Nutrition Plan must also include: ❑ Feed records that have been retained for at least one year, including: ❑ Identification of feed mills and whether a major or minor source of feed; ❑ Feed constituents/ feed concentrates (minerals/amino acids, etc.) used at each site.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M14	**Lighting Program** The lighting system in indoor houses/ fixed shelters must be designed and maintained to regulate a daily cycle for all hens. The lighting program for each house must be documented and light intensity must be tested quarterly with records on file. The lighting program must provide within each 24-hour period: ❑ A minimum continuous period of 8 hours of daytime light. ○ The daytime light levels must be an average minimum of 10 lux (1 foot-candle) at the head height of the hens throughout the house, excluding areas in the shade of equipment. ○ Patches of high intensity sunlight or artificial light must be avoided. ❑ A minimum period of 6 hours of continual darkness or the natural period of darkness, if less. (*Note: 'Darkness' refers to the substantial dimming of lighting to allow birds to rest.)* ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: Lighting and light intensity must also be evaluated on-site. See E17-E19.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**

Biosecurity & Sanitation Plans

M15	**Biosecurity Plan, Structural/ Access** The structural biosecurity plan must be available and include as a minimum: ❑ Description of and maintenance schedule for physical methods for discouraging pests, predators, and wild birds. ❑ Description of company biosecurity policies and procedures for employees; ❑ Description of the policies and procedures for the deterrence of unapproved visitors; and ❑ Descriptions of the policies and procedures for approved visitors including the logging of all approved visitors. Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site unless approved by farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken, including compliance with the company policy on "downtime" i.e. time away from contact with other poultry. ➢ *Auditor note: The implementation of the structural biosecurity policies and procedures must be evaluated on-site. See E2.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M16	**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 house (i.e. removing vegetation that provides shelter to pests, predators, and wild birds); ❑ The maintenance of outdoor areas immediately surrounding the range or pasture to remove vegetation, debris piles, etc. that may provide shelter to pests, predators, and wild birds; ❑ Descriptions of policies and procedures for the deterrence and control of pests, predators, and wild birds, maintenance schedules and personnel responsible for baiting and trapping, etc.; ❑ The removal of feed sources and the protection of bulk feed and water supplies to reduce the attraction of pests, rodents, mold, etc.; ❑ The protocols for personnel working with older flocks to limit contact with pullets; and ❑ The provision and maintenance of protective clothing, foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate. ➢ *Auditor note: The implementation of the operational biosecurity policies and procedures must be evaluated on-site. See E3.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M17	**Cleaning and Sanitation Plan** The Cleaning and Sanitation Plan must be available as part of the overall health plan, and must include: ❑ Details for routine/ scheduled cleaning procedures; and ❑ Details for cleaning procedures between end-of-flock disposition and restocking: Following end-of-flock disposition, all houses/ shelters must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; and ❑ Where recommended by the flock veterinarian, houses/ shelters must be tested negative from infectious agents as specified in the Animal Health Plan.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M18	**Waste Disposal Plan** Each farm must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan that details protocols for the safe and proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that poses a potential threat to animal and human health and safety.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

SOPs for Exterior Access

M19	Exterior Access SOPs must be available for all Free Range and Pasture systems and must include as a minimum:
	❑ Inspection of the hens and the outdoor facilities, conducted twice daily as a minimum;
	❑ Maintenance of required shade and where provided screening to deter predators, rodents, and wild birds; and
	❑ Schedule for when hens have access to the exterior, i.e. daily procedures for opening/ closing access to exterior:
	  ❑ A company policy must be available that describes the weather conditions for which the birds are provided exterior access, as well as the conditions for which the birds are secured in the house.
	  ❑ The birds must be provided access to the outdoor areas for a minimum of 8 hours daily during daylight hours, weather permitting. All exit areas must normally be open during this time, except when precluded by inclement weather conditions.
	  ❑ Protection must be provided from predators and wild birds, and birds must be closed in the house (or mobile shelter) at night, when the outside temperatures are excessively cold or hot, and when other adverse weather conditions are expected. *Note: Under situations of high risk for avian influenza or other highly pathogenic infectious diseases, birds can remain indoors as recommended by the veterinarian.*
	❑ If a dust-bathing environment for hens is provided outdoors, the SOPs must describe the provision and maintenance of a suitable substrate for dust-bathing, with access allowed for at least 4 hours every day;
	❑ The Exterior Access SOPs must:
	  ❑ Include provisions for the maintenance and active management to remedy damaged or sodden ground and allow the vegetation to regrow in order to provide an appropriate cover of living vegetation to the extent required by the type of outdoor access (i.e. Free Range or Pasture); and
	  ❑ Include a program for the mitigation of pathogen buildup and when required by the flock veterinarian a program for testing must be performed between flocks to show the reduction or elimination of pathogenic contamination.
	➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: The physical condition of the exterior space must be evaluated on-site. See E28-E30.*
		❍ **Yes**
		❍ **No**
		❍ **N/A**
			__ /10

M20	Additionally for Free-Range and Pasture Systems:
	• There must be demonstration or proof that the location of the free range or pasture-based system provides local climatic conditions suitable for hens to access the exterior for the majority of the year, and permits the area to be provided with a substantial cover of living vegetation:
	  • Records must be available for at least one year documenting the number of days that it was necessary to secure the birds indoors due to inappropriate weather conditions.
	  • The daily records must show that the number of individual days for which it was necessary to secure the birds indoors due to unacceptable weather conditions did not exceed 90 days in total. (*I.e., records must show that weather conditions were acceptable for providing birds with access to the free range or pasture area for at least 275 days of the year.)*
	
	Note: The 90-day total does not include any days in which the birds were secured indoors per the recommendation of the flock veterinarian due to a specific disease risk or other health concern.
	
	➢ *Auditor note:*
	_____ Number of days for which it was necessary to secure birds indoors due to unacceptable weather conditions.
	
	• *(Select if applicable: required for all systems that employ rotation*) Documentation must be available describing the rotation schedule for the relocation of mobile housing units or the rotation schedule for access to specific portions of the pasture or free range.
		❍ **Yes**
		❍ **No**
		❍ **N/A**
			__ /10

Catching & Handling SOPs

	Catching and Handling SOPs must be available and focus on maintaining high standards of animal welfare during end-of-flock disposition. (See "End-of-Flock Disposition" section.)	***Refer to "End-of-Flock Disposition" Section for Scoring***	**- / -**

Transportation & Processing Plant SOPs

	Transportation and Processing Plant SOPs must focus on maintaining high standards of animal welfare during loading, transport, unloading, shackling, stunning, and bleeding. (See "Transportation" and "Processing" sections.)	***Refer to "Transportation" and "Processing" Sections for Scoring***	**- / -**

Records of Stockperson Training

The continuing education of personnel who have day-to-day contact with the hens 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.

M21	**Training Documentation** *Note: applies to <u>all training</u> in this section "Records of Stockperson Training"* Documentation must be available confirming that personnel are provided training at orientation, as well as yearly updates/refresher courses (and opportunities for continuing education/ professional development) and specialized training, in aspects of animal welfare appropriate to the level of operation. For all training of personnel: ❑ Training must be presented in the workers' native language. ❑ Training may include videos, manuals, classroom settings, online instruction, etc. ❑ Training must include review of the company SOPs, the ***American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards***, and 'hand's-on' experience and evaluations. ❑ Training records must clearly define what is expected of each stockperson so that each is fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. ❑ Training records must be signed by both the trainer and the trainee, and include the training topic (i.e. orientation, yearly update/refresher course, specialized training, etc.) as well as the training date.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
M22	**Training for All Stockpersons** Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of the hens, all stockpersons must be properly trained. As a minimum, the training program for all stockpersons in direct contact with the hens must include how to: ❑ Know of the normal behavior of hens and of the flock and to recognize the signs that indicate good health and welfare so that in the eventuality of an impending problem arises they are able to recognize it in the earliest stages; ❑ Know of the proper way handle animals in manner that minimizes unnecessary stress to the birds; ❑ Recognize the signs of abnormal behavior and fear; ❑ Recognize deviations from normal flock activity; ❑ Understand the physical and environmental requirements for hens; ❑ Have a basic knowledge of common diseases, illnesses, and injuries, and know when responsible personnel must be notified; ❑ Understand the factors that affect litter condition (i.e. moisture, nitrogen content, and slippery, caked litter), and identify welfare problems associated with poor litter management (e.g. burnt hocks, paw lesions, etc.); and ❑ Know the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, i.e. the Emergency Response Plan.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

M23	**Specialized Training of Stockpersons** Documentation must be available for the training of stockpersons to perform specialized duties, with emphasis on animal welfare, optimizing health, and minimizing pain and distress to the birds. Prior to performing procedures that have the potential to cause suffering (e.g. injections and approved beak-trimming), 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: ❑ specific training in the correct procedures for performing inspections of the hens; identifying which hens are to be culled/ euthanized and recognizing unusual conditions or behaviors; 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 hens must be treated immediately, and any hens suffering from injury such as open wounds or fractures, or from prolapse of the vent, must be segregated and treated without delay, or if necessary, humanely euthanized. ❑ specific training and certification of the stockpersons' proficiency in approved techniques for euthanasia; and ❑ specific training and orientation for stockpersons responsible for any equipment on which the hens depend, including: o recognizing normal operation of the equipment; o operating the equipment competently (e.g., heaters, lighting, ventilation, flaps/fans); o carrying out routine maintenance to help ensure that the equipment is kept in good working order; o recognizing common signs of malfunction; and o carrying out any actions in the event of failures.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
M24	**Training of On-Farm Crews** The training of on-farm personnel, such as catching and transport or euthanasia crews, must be documented, and all members of these crews must be provided full, detailed, written instructions. Training includes Catching & Handling, Transport, and/or Euthanasia protocols.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
M25	**Training of Outside Workers** The training for crews outside the producer's control (crews performing beak-trimming, vaccination crews, end-of-flock disposition crews, transport crews, etc.) must be documented to certify familiarity with and conformance to the standards herein. ❑ Training must be validated through employee documents and/or Certificates of Conformance. ❑ Outside workers must be held to the same standards of care as company employees. All outside workers must sign and date the company "Employee Code of Conduct" as described in M2, or a similar code of conduct.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Inspections of Hens

M26	**Routine Inspections** Records must be on file in the house for a minimum of one year showing that the hens, indoor facilities, and outside areas are inspected a minimum of twice daily. These records must: ❑ Identify the person performing the inspection, and the time (AM/PM) and date of the inspection; ❑ Note the numbers of mortalities with reasons stated, if known; and ❑ Note the numbers of culls, with reasons stated. ➢ *The stockperson performing the inspections must proceed in a careful, deliberate manner to avoid frightening the hens unnecessarily, i.e. by making loud noises, sudden movements, etc., and must follow a path that allows them to see all of individual hens in the house.* ➢ *During inspections or at any other time, if any bird is found to be in severe pain or is suffering from severe sickness or injury then the bird must be immediately and humanely euthanized by qualified personnel.* ➢ *Mortalities found during inspections or at any other time must be removed as soon as possible after discovery and carcasses disposed of properly.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment

M27	**Equipment Inspections** Stockpersons must inspect all equipment on which the hens rely on a daily basis, 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, and records must be kept of the nature of the defect and how the defect was rectified; or ❑ If the defect cannot be rectified immediately, records must be kept of the nature of the defect and must show that measures as specified in the SOPs were followed in order to safeguard the hens from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect. Records show that these measures were maintained until the defect was rectified. ❑ Routine maintenance must be performed per the equipment manufacturer's recommendations, with records kept. ❑ Where used, shock wires (such as in the corners of houses) must be set to cause no more than momentary and minor discomfort to the birds.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M28	**Inspections of Water Systems** Records must be kept showing the following: ❑ water availability is checked daily; ❑ water flow rate is monitored and recorded weekly and is verified using water meters or the graduated cylinder methodology; and ❑ water lines are flushed between flocks.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

M29	**Inspections of Auxiliary Power Supply** ❑ Records must be kept showing that the auxiliary power supply (such as a standby generator), is tested weekly and- unless recommended otherwise by the manufacturer- under load, with the outcome of the test documented. ❑ Records must show that the auxiliary power supply is available and has sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours. ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: An Auxiliary Power Supply is not required at sites that rely on manually operated equipment. Where it is required, the auditor must confirm that the Auxiliary Power Supply is available on site and functional. See E11.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M30	**Inspections of Alarm Systems** ❑ For controlled environment houses, records must be kept showing that alarm systems (audible & remote) are tested weekly, with the outcome of the test documented. ❑ Records must show that these alarm systems are operational even if the principal electricity has failed. *Alarm systems for controlled environment houses 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.)* ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: For controlled environment houses, the auditor must confirm that alarm systems are available on site and functional. See E12.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
M31	**Ventilation & Environmental Controls** For controlled environment houses: ❑ Maximum and minimum temperatures must be monitored and recorded daily. ❑ Ventilation equipment must be checked daily and maintained for proper operation, with records kept. ❑ Ventilation rates must be monitored daily and adjustments made in order to maintain minimum ventilation requirements and to maintain air quality parameters. ❑ Documentation on ventilation system must be available that includes information on design, capacity, and CFM rating. ❑ A backup plan must be in place to safeguard birds from suffering pain or distress as a result of a malfunction of the ventilation equipment.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

M32	**Monitoring of Ammonia Levels by Producer** For all indoor houses/ fixed shelters, records must be available showing: ❑ Results of tests of ammonia levels, measured monthly by or on behalf of the producer at the height of the hens at multiple locations in the house, which are ideally less than 10 parts per million (ppm) but must not exceed 25 parts per million. ❑ If a monthly 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, the records must show that ammonia testing was performed daily until ammonia levels dropped below 25 ppm. *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.* ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: Air quality and ammonia levels must be evaluated on-site on the day of the audit. See E13-E16.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
M33	**Litter Maintenance Plan** Litter is required in all permanent housing. The SOPs and training manuals must have a section detailing proper maintenance of litter. Litter must: ❑ Allow birds to dust bathe and forage freely; ❑ Be managed and maintained in a dry, friable condition; ❑ Be good quality and of a suitable material and particle size; ❑ Be provided at a depth appropriate for the dilution of feces (*recommended to be at least 2 inches in depth of dry litter to allow birds to get to the bottom and move the litter around*); and ❑ Be topped as necessary (fresh litter must not be placed on top of caked litter.) Also: ❑ Litter must not be wet, infested with insect pests, or otherwise harmfully contaminated; ❑ Litter that is wet or otherwise contaminated must not be introduced into the house; and ❑ Wet litter resulting from accidental flooding must be replaced as soon as practical. ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: Litter must be evaluated on-site on the day of the audit. See E21-E22.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Molting Policy

M34	**Molting Policy** Hens MUST NOT be induced to molt by withholding feed and/or water. ➢ *Auditor note: select only as appropriate:* ❑ Flocks are NOT induced to molt. (*If flocks are NOT induced to molt, select this bullet, skip remaining bullets, and mark as "Yes" to this audit item. Otherwise, leave unselected and proceed to next bullet.*) **OR** ❑ Flocks are induced to molt. ❑ Methods for inducing a molt must not include the withholding of feed and/or water and meet current recommendations for non-feed and non-water withdrawal molting per the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). ❑ Records must be kept of any molting program, and must show that only methods in accordance with the AVMA were used.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/3**
M35	**Mortality Levels During Non-Feed/ Non-Water Withdrawal Molting** If the mortality level within a house is in excess of 0.5% in 24 hours for three successive days during the non-feed/ non-water withdrawal molting, a veterinary investigation must be made to determine the cause and if necessary to remedy the problem.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/3**

Backfilling Policy

M36	Flocks must not be back-filled to replace mortalities without prior approval from the American Humane Certified™ program. ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>: select only as applicable:* ❑ Flocks have NOT been back-filled. (*If flocks have NOT been back-filled as confirmed by a review of records, select this bullet, skip remaining bullets, and mark as "Yes" to this audit item. Otherwise, leave unselected and proceed to next bullet.*) **<u>OR</u>** ❑ Flocks have been backfilled. ❑ Documentation is available confirming that the specific instance of back-filling was given approval by the American Humane Certified™ program. *Note: back-filling will only be considered for approval for extreme events such as a natural disaster, disease, or other catastrophes.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Beak-Trimming Policy

M37	Outbreaks of injurious feather-pecking and cannibalism are possible in cage free systems, and this harmful behavior may quickly affect a considerable proportion of the flock if not addressed. For this reason, though the practice of beak-trimming/tipping is undesirable, it is permitted to be performed only as a preemptive measure to mitigate the risks of injurious feather-pecking and cannibalism if beaks are left intact. ➢ *Auditor note: select only as applicable*: ❑ Beak-trimming/tipping is NOT performed routinely on the birds, either at the hatchery, or on-site. (*If true, select this bullet, skip the following bullets, and mark "Yes" to this audit item. Otherwise, leave blank and proceed to the next bullets.)* **OR** ❑ Beak-trimming/tipping is performed routinely on the birds. Where this is the case, the producer must have a Beak-Trimming Policy that states: ❑ Beak-trimming/ tipping may only be performed where there is a concern about cannibalism. Beak-trimming/ tipping must not be performed to prevent feed wastage. ❑ Where performed, the pullets' beaks should be tipped, i.e. blunted, where possible. Otherwise, beak-trimming must remove no more than 1/3 of the upper and lower beaks, as measured from the tip to the entrance to the nostrils. ❑ Pullets which have been recently trimmed/ tipped must be monitored to help ensure that they are consuming adequate feed and that they are able to use the waterers. ❑ Pullets which were recently trimmed/ tipped must not be exposed to other high-stress procedures such as transport or vaccination. *Note: it is recommended that Vitamin K and C are added to the water before and after beak-trimming, and that the hens are provided with additional feed 1 week following.* ▪ (*Select only if applicable)* If pullets are sourced from a hatchery that performs the beak-trimming/ tipping: ❑ Beak-trimming/ tipping must be performed within the first 24 hours of life using infrared laser equipment; and ❑ Documentation must be available from the hatchery confirming that beak-trimming/ tipping was performed by trained personnel using the proper equipment and per all requirements detailed in this Beak-Trimming Policy. ▪ *(Select only if applicable)* If beak-trimming/ tipping performed on-site: ❑ Beak-trimming/ tipping must be performed only by trained personnel using approved procedures and appropriate, well-maintained equipment. Records must be kept of: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training for the correct beak-trimming/ tipping procedures; the name of the trainer; 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. ❑ Beak-trimming/ tipping must be performed no later than 10 days of age by the use of a machine with a blade and cauterizer, to minimize pain and stress. ❑ Beak-trimming on older birds, including 'touch-up' trimming, must not be performed as a matter of course. *Note: The producer should take care when selecting birds to avoid genetic strains with undesirable traits, particularly aggressiveness and a tendency to feather peck.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**

M38	**Action Plans for Deterring Injurious Feather Pecking and Cannibalism** The producer must have action plans in place to discourage the spread of injurious feather pecking and cannibalism. If outbreaks of injurious feather pecking and cannibalism. do occur: ❑ Methods to discourage the spread of injurious feather pecking and cannibalism must be conducted without delay. ❑ Artificial appliances (such as blinkers attached to the beak or nostrils, or contact lenses) designed to stop injurious feather pecking and cannibalism must not be used. ❑ The producer must notify the American Humane Certified™ program that the problem exists and must explain the steps that the producer proposes to take in order to mitigate the problem, and the producer must provide regular updates to the American Humane Certified™ program regarding the success of the mitigation. ❑ Methods should include removing the offending birds if they are identifiable and segregating injured birds as first steps, followed by reducing light levels and providing distractions/ enrichments to the birds and/or providing additional perches or panels so that subordinate hens can retreat. ❑ If these measures still do not mitigate the problem, the producer must contact the American Humane Certified™ program for additional recommendations. **<u>The American Humane Certified™ program will not consider beak-trimming of older birds except as a method of last resort if other measures fail.</u>**	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Euthanasia Policy

M39	The Euthanasia Policy includes provisions for routine euthanasia (culls), end-of-flock euthanasia, and emergency euthanasia (including mass disposal during disease outbreaks such as for highly pathogenic Avian Influenza). Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
	
	A Euthanasia Policy must be available that includes provisions for humane and timely, routine and emergency, euthanasia. This policy must include:
	
	❑ Only properly trained farm personnel or the flock veterinarian are to perform euthanasia.
	❑ Training records that identify: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training; the name of the trainer; the specific method(s) of euthanasia covered in the training; confirmation that the trainees' competence in performing the procedure was validated by the trainer, including proper techniques and proper use of any equipment; and the date(s) that the training occurred.
	❑ Procedures stating that:
	  ❑ If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR
	  ❑ If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain or is unable to move on its own accord, then the animal must be promptly and humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering.
	❑ For euthanasia methods requiring equipment: records showing that equipment has been maintained per the manufacturer's recommendations and that it is required to be stored securely, protected, and kept clean.
	❑ The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age group of birds and under what circumstances, i.e. for routine culling or for emergency euthanasia for flocks. These methods must be performed promptly to prevent further suffering and must comply with the latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association's ***AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals.***
	❑ The farm performs one or more of the following approved methods of on-farm euthanasia *(select as appropriate):*
	  ❑ Cervical dislocation, to be used in an emergency or for euthanizing a very small number of birds. Cervical dislocation involves stretching the neck to dislocate the first vertebrae in the neck from the skull and cause extensive damage to the major blood vessels. Use of equipment that crushes the neck rather than dislocates the spine, such as pliers, is never acceptable practice.
	  ❑ Electrical stunning, immediately followed by neck cutting.
	  ❑ Appropriately sized captive bolt euthanasia.
	  ❑ Carbon dioxide, or other approved gas/ gas mixture, delivered in an appropriate container at acceptable concentrations.
	  ❑ Any other method approved by the latest edition of the ***AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals***.
	❑ Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that each bird has been properly euthanized. If necessary, the same method or an alternate method must be performed immediately to help ensure that the bird does not suffer.
	❑ For other than routine culls, logs stating the reason for euthanasia, the date, the competent personnel performing the euthanasia, the numbers of birds euthanized, and the procedure used.
	❑ Routine, on-farm disposal of flocks at the end of the production cycle must meet the requirements of this section. See "End-of-Flock Disposition" section.
	❑ Procedures for the proper disposal of carcasses, and records of the name of the outlet through which all such carcasses are disposed, unless carcasses are disposed of on-farm, in which case records are kept of the disposal method. Disposal must meet all state, local, and/or federal regulations.
	
	Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured bird.
		❍ **Yes**
		❍ **No**
		❍ **N/A**
			__ /50

On-Farm/ Feed & Water

Hens 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 the hens can eat and drink without undue competition.

Feed

		Selection	Score
FW1	**Feed Access & Feed Space** ❑ The hens must be fed a wholesome diet which is fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health and to satisfy their nutritional needs. The hens must have unrestricted, daily access to feed, except prior to end-of-flock disposition or as required by the flock veterinarian. ❑ Within the house/ shelter and per each hen, there must be a minimum of: *(select only as applicable)* ❑ 1.5 linear inches of feed trough when double-sided straight troughs are used; and/or ❑ 3.0 linear inches of feed trough when only one side of trough is accessible; and/or ❑ 1.5 perimeter inches of circular feeder space when round pans are used. ➢ *Auditor note:* _____ Calculated linear inches per bird (e.g. *"1.51 inches DS trough"*)	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /50**
FW2	Feed must be fresh and not left in a contaminated (i.e. moldy, wet, soiled with rodent feces, etc.) or stale condition.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
FW3	**Even Distribution of Feed** Within the indoor house/ shelter, the hens must not have to travel more than 26 feet to reach feed. *Note: Feed must be distributed evenly throughout the indoor house/ shelter to minimize competition among birds. Particular attention must be given to the provision of feed in areas frequented by subordinate hens.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Water

FW4	**Water Access & Waterers** ❑ The hens must have continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water at all times. ❑ Waterers in the indoor house/ shelter must be provided at the following minimum rates: *(select only as applicable)* ❑ 1 nipple per every 10 hens *(i.e. no more than 10 hens per nipple*); and/ or ❑ 0.5 inches of trough space per hen when both sides of the trough are accessible; and/ or ❑ 1.0 inches of trough space per hen when only one side of the trough is accessible; and/ or ❑ 0.4 perimeter inches of space per hen when round drinkers are used, OR per manufacturer's specification for bell-type drinkers. ➢ *Auditor note:* _____ Calculated indoor waterer per bird (e.g. *"1 nipple per 9.8 birds"*) ❑ Waterers must be placed at optimum height (per manufacturer's guidelines) for the size and age of the birds and must be of an appropriate design. ❑ At the time of the audit, no more than 10% of waterers may be inoperable. *Note: Where new drinking systems are being installed, no open water systems are to be used that allow water spillage and soaking of litter.* *Note: Water is also required in exterior range or pasture. See E29.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /50**
FW5	**Emergency Water Supply** On-site provisions must be in place to provide clean, fresh water for a period of at least 24 hours during a shut off or failure of the main water supply, including freezing conditions.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
FW6	**Even Distribution of Water** Within the indoor house/ shelter, the hens must not have to travel more than 26 feet to access a drinking point. *The distribution of nipple or drinker lines and spacing of lines and bell drinkers throughout the indoor house/ shelter must follow a regular, uniformly distributed pattern to help ensure that all birds have access. Particular attention must be given to the provision of water in areas frequented by subordinate hens.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

On-Farm/ Environment

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

Buildings

E1	A written or electronic copy of the current ***American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Laying Hens- Free Range & Pasture*** must be available on-site as a reference for all stock-keepers/ workers in the facility.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E2	**Auditor Evaluation of Biosecurity, Structural/ Access** Structural biosecurity must be evaluated by the auditor onsite: ❑ Physical methods for the deterrence of pests, predators, and wild animals must be in place. *(May include elements such as: perimeter fencing, overhead netting in yards, screening of drains/vents/ openings, etc.);* and ❑ Physical methods/ controls for approved visitors and the deterrence of unapproved visitors must be in place, including: ❑ Signs posted at the farm and/or house entrances that provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures; ❑ Property gates and/or secured houses and/or other physical methods to restrict entry; and ❑ Logging of all approved visitors. *Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken, including compliance with the company policy on 'downtime', i.e. time away from contact with non-farm birds.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
E3	**Auditor Evaluation of Biosecurity, Operational** Operational biosecurity must be evaluated by the auditor onsite: ❑ The vegetation adjacent to surrounding buildings in outdoor areas must be in a short and tidy condition within at least 24" from the house; ❑ The outdoor areas immediately surrounding the free range or pasture must not have excessive vegetation, debris piles, etc. that may provide shelter to pests, predators, and wild birds; ❑ Pest control methods such as baiting and trapping must be in place and functional; ❑ Bulk feed and emergency water sources must be covered and protected, and other potential attractants of pests, rodents, mold, etc. must be removed (i.e. open trash cans with food waste or other items not necessary to the operation of the house); and ❑ Protective clothing, foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers and approved visitors must be provided, where appropriate.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

E4	**Emergency Contact Information (or Emergency Response Plan)** Emergency Contact Information or the Emergency Response Plan must be posted at the entrances to all houses or at an on-site central location, with the exception that emergency information may be posted at a central office or the main office if the office is <u>located on the same site</u> as the facility. This must include: ❑ Emergency information and numbers, i.e. relevant information for the responders about the site as needed, contact number for fire department, local utilities, etc.; ❑ Procedures to help ensure that responsible individuals (and alternates, if necessary) can be notified. This should include primary and alternate contact numbers for these individual(s) responsible for reacting to emergencies, i.e. farm workers/ managers, family members, and/or owner as appropriate. *Note: it is recommended to provide contact numbers for at least three responsible workers and/or family members when possible, and a predefined calling schedule 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. • *<u>Auditor note</u>: If the house is located on the same property as the main office, Emergency Contact Information or the Emergency Response Plan may be posted at the main office instead of the house. See M7.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
E5	The physical environment must take into consideration the safety of the hens, including but not limited to: ❑ There must be no sharp edges, projections, protrusions, damaged partitions, etc. that are likely to cause injury or distress to the birds.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E6	Electrical equipment must be: ❑ inaccessible to the birds; ❑ well-insulated and properly grounded; and ❑ safeguarded from rodents.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E7	With the exception of insecticidal preservatives, the birds must not into contact with paints, wood preservatives, disinfectants, or other toxins.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E8	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**
E9	Housing and equipment must be designed so that the hens can be readily inspected during daily observations.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E10	❑ The house/ shelter design must allow effective cleaning to prevent the significant buildup of parasites and other pathogens. ❑ Internal walls must be smooth, and constructed of a durable material capable of withstanding cleanout procedures.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Auxiliary Power & Alarm Systems

E11	**Auditor Evaluation of Auxiliary Power Supply** An auxiliary power supply, such as a standby generator, must be available and functional. • *Auditor note: An auxiliary power supply is not required at sites that rely on manually operated equipment. Otherwise, a stockperson must demonstrate to the auditor that the auxiliary power supply is available and functional.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
E12	**Alarm Systems** For controlled environment houses, alarm systems (audible & remote) must be installed, functional, and operate even if the principal electricity has failed. • *Auditor note: For controlled environment houses, a stockperson must demonstrate that the alarm systems are available and functional.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Thermal Environment & Ventilation

E13	The hens must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment at all times. ➢ *Auditor note: The hens must not show signs of being too cold or too hot.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
E14	**Automatic Ventilation Systems** Where automatic ventilation systems are provided, there must be: ❑ An alarm that will give adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly. The alarm must operate even if the principle electricity supply to it has failed. ❑ Additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the event of such a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent the birds from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E15	**Side Curtains** *(Select as applicable)* ❑ If automatic side curtains are installed, these must open automatically in the event of power failure or high temperature, with record of doing so. Automatic side curtains must be functional and tested. ❑ If manual side curtains are installed, the SOPs must require the side curtains to be opened manually in the event of an emergency condition (high temperature, etc.)	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
E16	**Auditor Measurements of Ammonia Levels** Ammonia levels, measured by the auditor at the height of the hens at multiple locations in the indoor house/ fixed shelter, must ideally be 10 parts per million and must not exceed 25 parts per million. ❑ *Auditor note: Measure ammonia levels at the height of the hens at a minimum of 5 random locations in the indoor house/ fixed shelter. No location may exceed 25 ppm.* _____ Measured maximum ammonia in PPM (must be ≤ 25 ppm) _____ Average house ammonia in PPM	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**

Lighting

E17	**Auditor Evaluation of Lighting** Light levels as measured by the auditor must provide an average minimum illumination of 10 lux (1 foot-candle) throughout the indoor house/ fixed shelter. • *Auditor note: the light levels must be checked at the level of the hens at a minimum of 5 random locations throughout the indoor house/ fixed shelter and the results averaged. Locations that are in the shade of equipment should not be included in the sampling.* _____ Measured average light level in foot-candles	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/25**
E18	Patches of high-intensity artificial or natural light must be avoided in a house/ fixed shelter. Artificial lights must be located throughout the house to cast light evenly.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/3**
E19	Regardless of the type of housing or production systems, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, indoors or outdoors, must be available to enable the hens to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/3**

Space Allowance & Density Rates

All hens must have sufficient freedom of movement to be able to stand normally, turn around, and stretch their wings without difficulty. They must have sufficient space to be able to perch or sit quietly without repeated disturbance.

E20	**Space Allowance in Indoor Housing/ Shelters** For the purposes of calculating allowable hen density rates, usable floor area shall include the main floor and litter area, plus any elevated floor areas/ tiers with at least 17.7 inches (45 cm) of clear headroom underneath, but shall exclude nest areas and any outside area. *(select only as applicable)* ❑ In a house with an all-litter floor or any type of mobile shelter, a minimum space allowance of 1.5 square feet per hen must be allocated to allow performance of normal behavior and the natural clustering of hens. ❑ In a partially-slatted house with a perching/roosting area over a droppings pit/belt, and for multi-tier systems, a minimum space allowance of 1.0 square foot per hen to allow performance of normal behavior. Given that these systems provide usable vertical space for the hens to access, the hens in these systems have more space to move around than those in all-litter floor systems. ➢ *Auditor note:* _____ Calculated square feet of usable area per hen (*e.g. "1.21 sf per hen")*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/50**

Floor & Litter

E21	Hens must have access at all times to a well-maintained litter/ scratch area within the house/ shelter. ❑ A minimum of 15% of the total usable area of the house/ shelter (excluding nest space) must be devoted to litter area. ❑ Litter must be of a proper substrate to allow for dust-bathing. ❑ Litter that is wet, infested with parasites, or otherwise harmfully contaminated must be immediately removed and replaced. ❑ Litter that is wet or otherwise contaminated must not be introduced into the house. ➢ *Auditor note:* _____ Percentage of litter (ratio of litter to total usable area including litter) in house/ shelter	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/25**
E22	**Auditor Evaluation of Litter/ Litter Squeeze Test** Litter must be maintained in a dry and friable condition. Litter quality must be evaluated by the auditor in at least three random locations. • *Auditor note: Litter quality must be checked at three random locations. Where litter is located near misting equipment, the top surface of the litter should be moved aside. When litter is squeezed in the hand, it should not form a clump, and there should be no free water that is released. If no free water is released and the litter crumbles easily, score "Yes" on this item, otherwise the litter is too wet, and score "No" on this item.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/25**

Nest Areas

E23	Nests must be provided to the laying hens (select and complete as applicable): ❑ If colony nests are installed: • Requirement: at least 9 ft^2/ 100 hens (.09 ft^2 hen). • Actual: _____ ft^2/ hen. ❑ If individual nest boxes are installed: • Requirement: 1 nest/ 5-7 hens. • Actual: _____ nest/hen. ❑ Nest boxes must provide curtains and/or dividers for privacy. ❑ Nest boxes must have a floor substrate that encourages nesting behavior. The bottom can be lined with various materials including artificial grass mats, rubber mats, plastic nest pads, or litter. Wire floors or plastic-coated wire do not meet this requirement. ❑ Nests must be maintained in a clean condition.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/50**
E24	Entry perches or slatted ramps must be present and in good repair to allow use of all available nests.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/3**

Multi-tier Systems

E25	Systems are considered to be 'multi-tier' when elevated platforms are included in the usable area calculations, and when the areas of the elevated platforms are 55% or more of the area of the main floor (excluding nest). For multi-tier systems, the following standards must be followed: ❑ Feeders and waterers must be provided at the elevated areas, at a rate proportional to the total elevated area. ❑ Elevated tiers must be equipped with manure belts or must be located to reduce soiling of hens below. ❑ Clear head height between tiers (i.e. distance from top of floor below to the underside of the droppings belt above) must be at least 17.7 inches (45 cm). ❑ Maximum distance from top of floor to top of next tier must not exceed 39.4 inches (100 cm). ❑ Tiers must be arranged so that hens do not need to descend at an angle steeper than 45 degrees from tier to tier. ❑ For young laying hens *not* granted continuous access to the litter area after being placed in the laying house: • Housing doors must be opened every day within 6 hours of the onset of the light period. • Young laying hens must be provided with continuous access to the laying area when 50% production is reached, but must not be confined overnight for more than four weeks after they are placed, whichever comes first. * *Note: Where tiers are arranged adjacent to one another, the horizontal spacing between these adjacent tiers must be such to allow the hens to traverse the gap easily, without an increased risk of injuring themselves. Therefore, it is recommended that the horizontal spacing between adjacent tiers is less than 31.5 inches (80 cm).* *To reduce the risk of the birds injuring themselves, the system design should be modified if necessary- for example, by decreasing the spacing between adjacent tiers, by adding panels to discourage movement between adjacent tiers, etc.* *There are currently no scientific studies that support a specific time limit for temporary confinement of young laying hens when being transferred into a cage free production house. The American Humane Scientific Advisory Committee, however, considers that temporary overnight confinement of young laying hens in cage free systems at the start of the laying cycle can, if used judiciously, have a beneficial effect by enabling the young hens to learn to use the nest boxes in order to prevent problems with floor-laid eggs. Further studies may provide more clarity on this issue and, as is the case with all American Humane Certified™ standards, the Scientific Advisory Committee will review new information as it becomes available.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Perches

E26	Perches must be provided as noted: ❑ Linear perches (such as plastic or steel dowels) must be provided at a rate of not less than 6 linear inches per hen. (The alighting rail immediately in front of the nest boxes may be included.) ❑ Perches must be sized to allow the hens to grasp the roost effectively. *(Note: Perches should be sized in the range of 1 to 1 ¾ inches (25 to 45 mm) in width/ diameter at the top.)* ❑ (*Select if applicable*) If the edge of an elevated floor/ tier is of an appropriate size as noted above, that is if the hens are able to grasp the floor edge to roost effectively, then the floor edge itself may be counted towards satisfying the perch requirement. ❑ With the exception of appropriately sized floor edges as noted above, all perches must be elevated above the adjacent floor surface. *(Note: supports for the elevated perch must lift the bottom of the perch at least 1" (2.5 cm) above the top of the adjacent floor surface. Perch supports must be spaced as needed to avoid excessive defecation when the hens are roosting on the perch.)* ❑ At least 20% of the required perches must be raised at least 16 inches (40.5 cm) above the adjacent floor surface to allow hens to evade aggressors, but no more than 39.4 inches (100 cm) above the adjacent floor surface. ❑ All perches must be located at least 12 inches (30 cm) measured horizontally from the wall or from adjacent perches. ❑ There must be at least 9.5 inches (24 cm) of clear height above perches with the exception of perches over internal feed troughs, which may have a minimum of 7.9 inches (20 cm) of clear head height above. Perches with reduced clearance must not exceed 50% of the total perch requirement. ❑ In multi-tier systems, linear perches must be provided immediately accessible to the elevated tiers. These linear perches must be provided at a rate proportional to the area of the elevated tier. ➢ *<u>Auditor note</u>:* _____ Calculated linear perch per hen *(e.g. "6.1 inches per hen"*)	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
E27	Additionally, perching surfaces must: ❑ have a gap of no less than 0.5 in. on either side of any perch to allow hens to grip the perches without risk of trapping their claws; ❑ be of non-slip material and shall have no sharp edges; and ❑ be of an easily cleaned, non-porous material that doesn't harbor parasites. Also, ❑ If tubes are used for perches, they must be solid or capped on the ends.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Auditor Evaluation of Exterior Access

Note: For Free Range and Pasture systems, the following minimum guidelines must be met.

E28	**Exterior Access** Exterior access: ❑ Must be provided at the specified rate and allow for effective management of pathogenic contamination and maintenance of vegetation and ground; ❑ Must be provided with perimeter fences and as appropriate cover/ screening to discourage contact with predators, rodents, and wild birds; ❑ The land must be maintained with active management to remedy damaged or sodden ground and to allow vegetation to regrow as the climate allows in order to provide an appropriate cover of living vegetation; and ❑ In particular, the area near the house must be carefully designed and managed to help ensure that it is well-drained to limit mud and damaged ground (*surfaces such as gravel should be considered in these areas*).	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**

E29	**Free-Range and Pasture Systems of Exterior Access** • *<u>Auditor note</u>: select only one of the following categories as applicable.* <u>Free-Range</u> In order to be considered as an American Humane Certified™ Free-Range system, sites must meet the following requirements. Where access is provided, free-range areas: ❑ Must be provided at a minimum rate of: ❑ 1 acre of range per every 2,000 hens (21.8 square feet per bird) total available acreage including portions of the range fenced off temporarily for regrowth of vegetation; ❑ Of this total, at least one quarter (5.45 square feet per bird) must be available at any one time whenever birds have access to the exterior; and ❑ Temporary restrictions to the access of the remaining total required area must be for resting/reseeding/management of ground. ❑ Must have active management of damaged ground, including resting and reseeding of ground to encourage regrowth of vegetation when the climate allows; ❑ Must be provided with drinking water in the outdoor area; ❑ Must have a perimeter that extends no more than 400 yards from the house; ❑ Must provide access to a well-drained area for the hens to rest while outside; and ❑ Must provide partial overhead cover, either natural or manmade, and a sufficiently large shaded area so that the hens using the exterior space are able to spread out to cool off. <u>Pasture</u> In order to be considered as an American Humane Certified™ Pasture (*Pastured, Pasture-based, etc*.) system, sites must meet the following requirements. Where access is provided, pasture areas: ❑ Must be provided at a minimum rate of: ❑ 2 ½ acres of pasture per every 1,000 hens (108.9 square feet per bird) total available acreage including portions of the range fenced off temporarily for regrowth of vegetation; ❑ Of this total, at least one quarter (27.2 square feet per bird) must be available at any one time whenever birds have access to the exterior;and ❑ Temporary restrictions to the access of the remaining total required area must be for resting/reseeding/management of ground. ❑ Must be provided with a substantial cover of living vegetation; ❑ Must have active management of damaged ground, including resting and reseeding of ground to encourage regrowth of vegetation when the climate allows; ❑ Must be provided with drinking water in the outdoor area; ❑ Must have a perimeter that extends no more than 400 yards from the house or mobile shelter; ❑ Must provide access to a well-drained area for the hens to rest while outside; and ❑ Must provide partial overhead cover, either natural or manmade, and a sufficiently large shaded so that the hens using the exterior spaces are able to spread out to cool off.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**

E30	**Exit Areas to the Outside (Pop holes)** Exit areas to the outside: ❑ Must be evenly distributed across any building walls that have access to the exterior, with a minimum of two openings (*Note: for a typical long barn, exits to the exterior are not required on the short end walls. Exits should be provided on the long side walls facing the provided exterior spaces)*; ❑ Must be provided at an adequate rate to help ensure the free movement and ready, unrestricted access of birds into and out of the house and limit undue crowding of birds around the opening; and ❑ Must be a minimum of 13.8 inches high by 15.8 inches wide (35 cm by 40 cm) to allow the passage of more than one hen at a time.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Pullets

A pullet is defined as a hen up to 16-18 weeks of age before being moved to laying hen housing.

U1	Pullets must be reared in a system that offers the same environmental complexity or opportunities as the layer house where they will be housed, except nesting areas. Select all that apply: ❑ At least one elevated tier for pullets moving into a multi-tier system ❑ Perches ❑ Similar feeding and water system	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
U2	Pullets must be provided access to the floor and all other components (e.g. perches, elevated tiers, etc.) of the barn by six weeks of age.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
U3	Pullets must have access to litter by six weeks of age, where at least 15% of the usable area (excluding nest space) is covered with litter.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
U4	The lighting system must provide an average minimum illumination of 5 lux (0.5 foot-candle) sampled at the height of the pullets. The auditor must assess illumination at the height of the pullets at 4 locations within the house. (_____ + _____ + _____ + _____)/4 = _____ Age of the birds being assessed: _____ Location of light measures: _____	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
U5	A minimum of 4 hours of continuous darkness must be provided within each 24-hour period after 14 days of age.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**
U6	Adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, indoors or outdoors, must be available to enable pullets to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

U7	For the purposes of calculating allowable pullet density rates, usable floor area shall include the main floor and litter area, plus any elevated floor areas/tiers. These allowances must be calculated based on placement numbers. *(select only as applicable)* ❑ For single-step pullet rearing systems: in a partially-slatted house with a perching/roosting area over a droppings pit/belt, and for multi-tier systems, a minimum space allowance of 0.5 square foot per pullet must be met. ❑ For two-step pullet rearing systems: in a partially-slatted house with a perching/roosting area over a droppings pit/belt, and for multi-tier systems, a minimum space allowance of 0.4 square foot per pullet must be met until 8 weeks of age and 0.5 square foot per pullet must be met between 8-16 weeks of age. ❑ In a house with an all-litter floor, a minimum space allowance of 0.75 square feet per pullet must be met. _____ Calculated square feet of usable area per pullet at step/stage placement (*e.g. "1.23 sf per* pullet at step 1 placement*")*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
U8	There must be at least 3 linear inches of perch space per pullet. _____ Calculated linear perch per pullet *(e.g. "6.1 inches per pullet"*) *<u>Note regarding phase-in period for perch space requirement</u>: Points will be credited toward the perch space requirement if:* *1. By Jan. 1, 2026, at least 2" per bird is provided and* *2. By Jan. 1, 2027, at least 3" per bird is provided.* *Before Jan. 1, 2026, auditors should either award full points if the standard is met or "N/A" if the standard is not met.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
U9	All perches must be raised at least 3 inches off the ground level floor (not each tier in multitiered houses) of the house by six weeks of age.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
U10	Linear perch space must have: ❑ No sharp edges. ❑ An easily cleaned non-porous material that doesn't harbor parasites. ❑ If tubes are used for perches, they must be made of a solid material and capped at the end.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
U11	Farm flock performance parameters and tolerance levels must be defined by the flock veterinarian (or other qualified poultry expert) and monitored for indicators of disease or production disorders. Written or electronic records of each parameter and the outcome of each tolerance level must be made available to the auditor. Tolerance levels must be defined for: ❑ Mortality during the first 7 days after placement ❑ Mortality from 8 days until layer house transfer ❑ Flock uniformity upon transfer to layer house ❑ Feed and water consumption upon transfer to layer house *<u>Note regarding phase-in period:</u> The implementation date is Jan. 1, 2026. Before Jan. 1, 2026, auditors should either award full points if the standard is met or "N/A" if the standard is not met. Starting Jan. 1, 2026, this question must be scored.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/25**

U12	No more than 10% of birds sampled in the small sampling method (100 birds/house) may have a feather quality score of 2. Feather scoring should not be conducted on pullets less than 6 weeks of age. Percent of birds with a feather quality score of 2: _____	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
U13	Per each pullet, there must be a minimum of: (select as applicable) ❑ 1.0 linear inch of feed trough when double sided straight troughs are used. ❑ 2.0 linear inches of feed trough when only one side of trough is accessible. ❑ 1.0 perimeter inch of circular feeder space when round pans are used. _____ Calculated linear inches per bird *<u>Note regarding phase-in period for feeder space requirement</u>: Points will be credited toward the feeder space requirement if:* *1. By Jan. 1, 2026, at least 50% of the applicable space per bird is provided* *2. By Jan. 1, 2027, full applicable space per bird is provided.* *Before Jan. 1, 2026, auditors should either award full points if the standard is met or "N/A" if the standard is not met.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/50**
U14	Waterers must be provided at the following minimum rates once pullets are released into the system: (select all that apply) ❑ One nipple per every 13 pullets. ❑ 0.5 inches of water trough when both sides of the trough are accessible. ❑ 1.0 inches of water trough when only one side of trough is accessible. ❑ 0.4 perimeter inches of circular water space when round drinkers are used. _____ Calculated linear inches per bird *<u>Note regarding phase-in period for water space requirement</u>: Points will be credited toward the water space requirement if:* *1. By Jan. 1, 2026, at least 50% of the applicable space per bird is provided* *2. By Jan. 1, 2027, full applicable space per bird is provided.* *Before Jan. 1, 2026, auditors should either award full points if the standard is met or "N/A" if the standard is not met.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/50**
U15	Before transferring to the layer house, the pullet house temperature settings should be adjusted to align with the layer house temperature settings over the course of the four weeks prior to the transfer.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/25**

End-of-Flock Disposition

- *Auditor note: This section must be scored for all audits. If end-of-flock disposition is not occurring during the time of the visit, questions in this section must be addressed through Certificates of Conformance (COCs), review of records, and/or SOP's.*

Catching & Handling SOPs

The Catching and Handling SOPs must be available and include the following protocols:

		Selection	Score
D1	**Training of Catch & Loading Crews** ❑ All personnel involved in catching and handling of birds must have received proper training to verify competence and full awareness in their duties and responsibilities. ❑ Managers must provide the catching staff full and detailed written instructions for catching, handling, loading, and unloading.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D2	**Animal Welfare Officer** An Animal Welfare Officer (AWO) must be designated and present for each occurrence of flock end-of-flock disposition. The AWO is responsible for supervising, monitoring, and maintaining high welfare standards throughout the end-of-flock disposition process.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D3	**Water and Feed Withdrawal** ❑ Hens must be provided water up to the time when catching begins. ❑ Hens must be provided feed up to 1 hour prior to the time when catching begins. ❑ When transported, hens must not be deprived of feed for more than 16 hours in total, including the period up to the time of processing.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
D4	Where possible, feeders, waterers, and other obstacles must be raised or removed from the house prior to catching to minimize the risk of bruising.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D5	Catching must take place in low lighting to minimize birds' fear reactions. *Catching is recommended to be done at night or early morning.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D6	**Catching, Carrying, and Loading** ❑ When possible, the hens should be caught individually and supported by both hands in an upright position. ❑ Where this is impractical, no more than three birds are to be carried in one hand. Birds must be held by both legs at all times, and never by the wings or the neck. ❑ Birds must be handled as minimally as possible, and must be placed directly into the transport coop or the approved euthanasia receptacle within 20 seconds of being caught, ❑ The catch supervisor must check that all birds are upright in the transport coop or euthanasia receptacle, that no appendages are caught in the coop or receptacle doors, and that the birds are not piled atop one another.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

D7	❑ Actions must be taken to prevent the hens from injuring one another due to overcrowding/ piling. ❑ Where birds are at risk for injury due to overcrowding/ piling, the house lights are to be raised and the birds allowed to spread out calmly and quietly, and given time to settle before catching is resumed.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D8	Adequate, draft-free ventilation at bird height must be provided for uncaught birds up to time of loading.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D9	Access routes to the chicken house must be adequately designed and maintained to permit the safe passage of transport vehicles/ euthanasia receptacles.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D10	Unfit birds must not be transported but instead must be immediately and humanely euthanized by trained personnel.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
D11	**End-of-Flock Euthanasia** For routine, on-farm disposal of flocks at the end of the production cycle using CO_2, there must additionally be full documentation of the procedure used including records for the amount of gas used. Refer to the latest UEP standards "Guidelines for Euthanasia and On-Farm Depopulation of Entire Flocks" for more information regarding required protocols and documentation in order to demonstrate full compliance with the UEP. • *Auditor note: This section applies only to on-farm end-of-flock euthanasia. If hens are to be transported off-site, mark "N/A" and proceed to D12.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /25**
D12	**End-of-Flock Disposition** Records must be kept on file for at least two years for each flock stating the method of final disposition of spent hens (e.g. euthanasia, transportation). ❑ *<u>Auditor note</u>: please verify that "Final Disposition of Spent Hens" in the "Farm Data" section is completed.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /10**

Transport

Animal transport systems must be designed and managed to help ensure hens are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. The transport and handling of hens must be kept to an absolute minimum. Personnel involved in transport must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.

- *If American Humane Certified™ companies transport their own birds, "Transport" section must be completed.*
- *Meat may only be eligible for certification if separate transport & processing audits are successfully completed and approved by American Humane.*

Transport SOPs

The technology is now becoming available to monitor temperature and humidity on board transport vehicles. This allows drivers to take appropriate action to maintain ideal conditions for birds. American Humane encourages the use of such equipment, and will monitor the development of such technology and review its use for future inclusion in these standards.

T1	Personnel in charge of transportation and transport equipment, including non-employees, must be trained in the proper handling of hens when loading and unloading them and while in transit. This may be verified through SOPs or Certificates of Conformance (COCs).	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T2	Noise levels from all sources must be minimized as much as possible during loading, unloading, and transport.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T3	In periods of hot weather, hens must be transported at night or in the coolest part of the day OR systems must be in place to provide cooling during load out of the birds.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T4	❑ The transport SOP's must address when high ambient temperature or high humidity poses a threat of heat stress to the birds during catching, loading, and unloading. ❑ The SOPs must describe appropriate actions to take to reduce the risk of heat stress on the birds, including the receipt of weather forecasts of the expected temperature, supplemental ventilation, etc.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T5	Hens reared in houses with tunnel ventilation must be pre-adapted to warmer temperatures if they are transported during hot weather.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T6	The transport SOP must identify steps that are to be taken to shelter and protect the birds when they are transported during extreme weather.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T7	The transport SOPs must address procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, such as an accident.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T8	Every effort must be made to help ensure journeys are completed without unnecessary delays, i.e. drivers must be aware of any potential traffic problems and plan their journey accordingly.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T9	The person supervising the catching and loading of birds must work closely and coordinate with the processing plant to minimize the time birds spend waiting on the vehicle.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
T10	If it is necessary to keep birds on a stationary vehicle, the driver must take action to avoid thermal stress to the birds.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

Processing

Processing systems must be designed and managed to help ensure that poultry are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. The pre-slaughter handling of hens must be kept to a minimum. Personnel involved in slaughter must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.

- *Meat may only be eligible for certification if separate transport & processing audits are successfully completed and approved by American Humane.*
- *Refer also to "Pass/ Fail Auditor Evaluations" items "P/F 2" & "P/F 3" below.*

Processing Plant Records

		Selection	Score
P1	**Records of DOAs** ❑ All transport deaths and injuries must be recorded and reported to the AWO and the farm manager before the next consignment from the same source is collected. Records must be made available to the auditor. ❑ Where mortalities during transport are traced to a single cause, prompt action must be taken to prevent further deaths, injury, or suffering from occurring. ❑ Average levels of transport mortality (DOAs) above 0.2% in any three-month period OR above 0.5% in any 24-hour period must be investigated to determine the cause and immediate remedial actions must be implemented. Records must be available describing the remedial actions that were taken and must show that for subsequent instances of transport, DOAs were within permissible levels.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**

Processing Plant SOPs

Processing Plant SOPs must be available and include the following protocols:

P2	**Animal Welfare Policy** The Processing SOPs must include an Animal Welfare Policy. This policy must include written procedures with regard to maintaining welfare of the birds in the processing plant, including the responsibilities and duties of staff and emergency procedures and contingency plans. The animal welfare policy must be regularly reviewed and updated.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
P3	**Animal Welfare Officer** Managers must appoint at least one trained Animal Welfare Officer (AWO), who is responsible for the implementation of the animal welfare policy. *A number of processing plants have installed closed circuit television (CCTV) monitors within the holding and slaughter areas. This allows those responsible for animal welfare including the AWO to help ensure that welfare standards are maintained. The installation of CCTV systems is recommended by American Humane.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/10**
P4	**Staff Training** Managers, in conjunction with the AWO, must develop and implement a training program for all staff handling and slaughtering birds to help ensure that staff members are properly trained to carry out their duties and are competent to perform them. ❑ Records of staff training must be available.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	__ **/3**

P5	The AWO must make frequent checks throughout the day to help ensure that birds are being effectively stunned and are insensible throughout the slaughter operation. Where this is not found to be the case, they must take immediate remedial action.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P6	All transport coops must be examined on arrival at the slaughterhouse to identify any birds suffering from injury, heat or cold stress. Immediate action must be taken to prevent suffering and help ensure that similar occurrences are prevented.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P7	The person in charge of any premises must help ensure that any bird on their premises awaiting slaughter is: ❑ Protected from direct sun and from adverse weather, i.e. wind, rain, hail, snow, etc.; ❑ Provided with adequate ventilation- temperature and humidity in the holding area and within chicken loads must be regularly monitored and controlled; Immediate action must be taken to remedy conditions if any birds are found to be suffering from heat or cold stress.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P8	The hens must be placed in a thermally comfortable holding area immediately on arrival at the processing facility.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P9	The holding area should have reduced or blue lighting, or if outdoors, it must have proper shade/protection from direct sunlight.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P10	Once birds have arrived at the premises at which they are going to be slaughtered, they must not be moved to other premises. Standby equipment, e.g. a generator, must be available for emergency breakdowns.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P11	All hens must be slaughtered as soon as possible but no later than 10 hours after arriving at the processing facility.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

SOPs for Shackling, Stunning, and Bleeding

P12	**Conveyor System** Birds must be unloaded from the coops onto the conveyor belt in a way to minimize injury and distress to the birds: ❑ The operator at the unloader must proceed slowly and is responsible for ensuring that the coop doors open properly and no birds are caught on or left in the coops. ❑ If so, the bird must be carefully removed from the coop by carrying the bird's body or by both legs.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P13	The shackling line must be located in a closed area, and the belt on the line must include a fence to prevent birds from falling off. Where loose birds are found they must be taken immediately to the hanging area or, if injured, immediately and humanely euthanized away from the line.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P14	Processing plant managers must ensure that sufficient personnel are employed on shackling lines at all times to help ensure due care and diligence.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P15	Personnel working on the shackling lines must be rotated frequently to avoid fatigue.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P16	Shackling teams must be thoroughly trained to handle the birds in such a way as to avoid injury.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

P17	Appropriate measures must be taken to prevent wing flapping and birds raising their heads before reaching the stunning bath, i.e. the use of a breast bar, curtains, reduction in noise, low light intensity, running a hand down the bird's back at shackling.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P18	Shackles must be of a size and type, and the slaughter line run at a speed, that permits the birds to be hung on properly without causing unnecessary pain or distress.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P19	Birds must be hung on the shackles by both legs.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P20	The birds must not be suspended for more than 90 seconds before they are stunned.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P21	Electrical water bath stunning or hand-operated stunning are acceptable methods of stunning: <u>Where an electrical water stunning bath is used</u>: ❑ The water bath stunner must be designed and set up to prevent birds from receiving pre-stun shocks. ❑ The water bath used for stunning or euthanizing hens must be of sufficient size and depth, and the water must not overflow at the entrance. The electrode immersed in the water must extend the length of the water bath. ❑ The stunning bath must be set at a height appropriate for the size and number of birds. In particular, the height must be set such that the heads of all birds make an effective contact with the water bath. ❑ A current sufficient to induce insensibility in all birds prior to neck-cutting must be used. ❑ The water bath must be fitted with a controller that clearly displays voltage, current, and frequency settings to accurately monitor current flow through the bath when loaded with birds. <u>Where hand-held electrical stunners are used:</u> ❑ The birds must be restrained in a cone or on a shackle. ❑ They are stunned immediately after shackling. ❑ The stunning electrodes are placed carefully and firmly in the optimum position (between the ear and the eye). ❑ Stunners are operated until initial wing flapping ceases, or until the legs become rigid and extended.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P22	All stunning and bleeding equipment must be regularly maintained, cleaned, and checked daily to help ensure that it is in proper working order. Any problems must be reported to the AWO and rectified immediately.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P23	There must be contingency plans in place to deal with occasions when unavoidable delays may occur and it is not possible to process birds. Specifically, if the slaughter line is stopped, AND if workers are able to access the birds safely, then birds between the point of shackling and the stunner must be removed and any birds that have already been stunned must be immediately and humanely slaughtered.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**
P24	All birds leaving the stunner must be checked to help ensure they have been effectively stunned. <u>Immediate remedial action must be taken</u> if this is found not to be the case.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**__ /3**

P25	Staff must be trained to recognize the signs of an effective stun, and use these signs to recognize that birds have been effectively stunned or are dead. *The most reliable indicator that a bird is properly stunned by the low voltage method is the electro-epileptic fit. The characteristics of this condition are:* • *Neck arched with head directed vertically* • *Eyes opened* • *Wings held close to body* • *Tail turned inward* • *Legs rigidly extended with constant rapid body tremors* *The physical condition of the electro-epileptic fit is shorter lasting and less pronounced when cardiac arrest is induced at stunning. They are followed by:* • *Completely limp carcass* • *No breathing* • *Loss of nictitating membrane reflex* • *Dilated pupil* • *Comb pinch*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	___ **/3**
P26	❑ Carotid arteries and jugular veins must be effectively severed manually or by using automated equipment that performs a ventral cut. ❑ Each bird must be checked to help ensure that the carotid artery has been cut. This cut must be checked by the appointed member of staff who must be given sufficient time to sever the blood vessels manually, if necessary. *There must be NO live birds entering the scalder. See P/F3.*	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	___ **/3**
P27	No more than 10 seconds may elapse between stunning and neck cutting.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	___ **/3**

Pass/Fail Auditor Evaluations

- *Auditor note: <u>This section MUST be scored for all audits</u>.*

P/F1	**No Instances of Willful Acts of Abuse or Neglect**
	Throughout the course of the audit, the auditor must not have observed any farm personnel committing willful acts of abuse or neglect, which include but are not limited to kicking, throwing, yelling at, or purposefully scaring the birds, or neglecting to provide feed, water, or health care.
	.
	• Auditor note: this item has no point value:
	  • A mark of "Yes" indicates that the auditor <u>did NOT observe</u> willful acts of abuse or neglect committed by farm personnel towards the birds.
	  • A mark of "No" indicates that the auditor believes that acts of willful abuse or neglect towards the birds have been committed. **The auditor must document the incident observed and s/he must inform 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.**
		❍ **Yes**
		❍ **No**
			- / -

P/F2	*(<u>Note: for audit at Processing Plant only</u>)* **Absence of Live Birds in DOA Bin** At the shackling area, there must be no live birds in the DOA bin. Auditor note: this item has no point value. • Mark "Yes" to this item if there are **NO** live birds in the DOA bin. • Mark "No" to this item if live birds are observed in the DOA bin. **The auditor must document the incident observed and s/he must inform management, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately.** The presence of live birds in the DOA bin is a severe non-conformance, and results in **automatic failure of this audit**.	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**- / -**
P/F3	*(<u>Note: for audit at Processing Plant only</u>)* **Absence of Live Birds Entering Scalder** There must be no live birds observed entering the scalder at any time. A "live bird" is defined as any bird missing both the automatic and the backup knife whose carotid arteries have not been effectively severed prior to the bird entering the scalder. Auditor note: this item has no point value. • Mark "Yes" to this item if there are no live birds in the scalder. • Mark "No" to this item if live birds are observed in the scalder. **The auditor must document the incident observed and s/he must inform management, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately.** The willful presence of live birds entering the scalder is a severe non-conformance, and results in **automatic failure of this audit.**	❍ **Yes** ❍ **No** ❍ **N/A**	**- / -**

Audit Completion

To be signed at the end of the on-site audit:

Information in the completed *Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool* and attached *Non-Conformance Report* and Farm Manual documentation is complete, correct, and has been verified by the auditor. All corrective actions agreed upon at the exit interview must be corrected even if the farm receives certification.

_____ _____

Farm Owner / Manager **Date**

_____ _____

Auditor **Date**

American Humane Certified™
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:

The following non-conformances were found during the American Humane Certified™ audit on _____. Within 10 business days, unless a variance is given, you must submit a Corrective Action Plan that includes the corrective action to be taken, and the person responsible for the correction, and the date the correction will be completed. After correction, submit a Corrective Action Completion Report with supporting documentation to the American Humane Certified™ program. Documentation may include pictures, copies of daily reports, training records, veterinary health plan adjustments, etc. Producers/ managers are encouraged to submit progress reports as corrective actions are taken. All corrections must be made within 90 days and reports should be submitted electronically.

Notes should include each non-conformance item (for example: FW3, H12) and details of infraction. Attach additional pages as needed.

Auditor signature: _____ Date: _____

I, the undersigned, agree to submit a Corrective Action Plan within 10 business days. All corrections will be made within 90 days. I will submit a Corrective Action Completion Report and agree to additional audits to maintain certification.

Producer signature: _____ Date: _____