



HFAC INSPECTION CHECKLIST – DAIRY CATTLE

TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL

PREMISES/FARM NAME & ADDRESS	
	Inspector Name:
	Inspection Date:
	Personnel Present:

DETAILS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED	
Number of Animals: Milking Cows: Dry Cows: Heifers: Calves: Bulls:	Name of Veterinarian/Veterinary Practice:
Breed/Strain:	Pounds of Milk produced annually:

****Using HFAC Animal Care Standards for Dairy Cattle as a reference, verify the operation’s compliance with the numbered standards and record findings. Address all topics noted in the “Guidance & Evidence” column.****

****During the inspection, inspectors should also verify accuracy of information supplied on application form, correct it where necessary, and return the application with the inspection report.****

NOTE: Lack of compliance with shaded items marked with an asterisk (*) indicates Major Noncompliance. Where applicable, the specific part of the standard which constitutes a major n/c is noted (where not specified, all elements must be met).

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
Appl.	Review of Application	Did you review application for completion and accuracy? Return complete, corrected, verified application with insp. report.		
M8	Producers must keep a Complaints Log	Did you review the complaints log? Any complaints regarding HFAC?		
Documentation - Food				
FW 3	a. Producers must have written records and/or labels of the feed constituents, the inclusion rate and constituents of compound feeds, and feed supplements, including those records from the feed mill or supplier; and b. Make them available to the Humane Farm Animal Care Inspector during the inspection and at other times upon request.	Review feed tags & feed records; identify and note any uncertain or prohibited ingredients. Enclose label if available. Check for statements such as “no antibiotics,” “free from contamination,” or “meat and bone-meal free.”		
*FW 4	a. No feedstuffs containing mammalian or avian-derived protein sources are permitted, with the exception of milk and milk products. b. Dairy cows must not be treated with rBST. c. Cattle must not be fed antibiotics, including ionophores, coccidiostats or other substances deliberately to boost growth, feed efficiency or milk production. d. Antibiotics can be used in individual cattle only therapeutically (i.e. disease treatment) as directed by a licensed veterinarian.	Identify feed supplier(s) and what was purchased from them. Copies of invoices / delivery notes are acceptable. Examine any home mixing facilities for hygiene, pest control, storage etc. and record any concerns.		
Documentation - Environment				
E2	For all buildings, key points relating to welfare must be recorded in the farm logbook or on the farm site plan. These must include: 1. Total floor area; 2. Number of freestalls or size of bedded area; 3. Maximum capacity of cattle in relation to age, weight, feeding and drinking, and bedding space.	Review facilities diagram in application; if no facilities diagram in application, they must have one on-site. Verify that facilities diagram provides all information required in the standard.		
E34.7	7. Herd somatic cell counts, individual clinical cases of mastitis and mastitis tube usage must be monitored and recorded. Records must be kept of all medications used and withdrawal times observed	Review records for somatic cell count and mastitis tests and record any concerns with results. When reviewing records, identify any evidence of developing or on-going issues based on SCC. Inquire and record how cows with mastitis are treated, and how long their milk is withheld.		
E34.8	8. Milking machinery must be properly maintained;	Review maintenance records for milking machinery and record any concerns.		
E35.a	a. Milking machine testing must be carried out at least once every 6 months.	Review test records for milking machinery and record any concerns.		
Documentation - Management				
M1	All records, checklists, health plans, contingency plans, farm pest control plans, written standard operating and emergency procedures, policies and publications that the HFAC Animal Care Standards for Dairy Cattle require the producer to keep and maintain, must be made available for the HFAC inspector.	Verify application and other records as listed in the standard. Record whether any of the required records are not being kept or were not made available to the inspector.		

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<p>M2</p> <p>M6</p>	<p>M2: Managers must ensure that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All stockpersons have a copy of the Humane Farm Animal Care <i>Animal Care Standards for Dairy Cows</i>; 2. They and the stockpersons are familiar with the standards; 3. They and the stockpersons understand the standards. <p>M6:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of livestock, employees must be properly trained and/or have enough experience appropriate to their job responsibilities, and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be able to recognize signs of normal behavior, abnormal behavior, and fear; 2. Be able to recognize signs of common diseases and know when to seek help; 3. Have a basic knowledge of body condition scoring; b. In addition, any dairy herdsman or manager must be properly trained or have the experience appropriate to their areas of responsibility and be able to demonstrate the ability to achieve the above plus the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of what constitutes proper nutrition in cattle; 2. Understanding of functional anatomy of the normal foot, and its care and treatment; 3. Understanding of the functional anatomy of the normal teat and udder; 4. Knowledge of calving and the care of the newborn calf; 5. Understanding of fundamental principles of cattle breeding and genetics; 6. Understanding the requirements for good parlor hygiene and a well-maintained milking machine. <p>Formal or on-the-job training should be made available to staff (including temporary and part-time employees).</p>	<p>Do they have a current copy of the standards? Have they read and reviewed the standards? Do they understand the standards? This should be determined through discussion and observation during the inspection: managers and caretakers should be able to describe and demonstrate that they understand the requirements and are abiding by them.</p> <p>Review training records (may be in application). Inquire of employees what training they have received. Ask questions to elicit information about their knowledge as related to their responsibilities. Note any concerns about lack of training/experience.</p>		
<p>M3.1</p>	<p>Managers must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement suitable training for stock-keepers, with regular updates and opportunities for continuing professional development. Producers/Managers must be able to demonstrate that staff with responsibilities for stock care have the relevant and necessary skills to perform their duties and, if necessary, are given the opportunity to participate in an appropriate form of training; 	<p>Verify claims made on application – review any additional training logs or documents. Compare training log to current employees. Ask employees if they have been trained, and what they have been trained on, and note responses. Inquire and note how employees are assessed.</p>		
<p>M3.2</p>	<p>Managers must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Develop and implement plans and precautions to cope with emergencies that affect the well being of animals, such as fire, flood and interruption of supplies; 	<p>Review emergency plan in application.</p>		

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M3.3	Managers must: 3. Provide an Emergency Action Plan, highlighting procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, flood, or power failure sited, in an easily accessible location which must include: a) Procedures to be followed by those discovering such an emergency b) The location of water sources for use by the fire department c) An address, map grid (GPS) reference, and/or postal code to locate the unit easily.	Verify that emergency action plan in application matches what is actually being done on the farm, and that managers and caretakers are aware of what to do in case of various emergencies. Record any concerns about caretaker response to emergencies.		
M3.4	Managers must: 4. Ensure the Animal Health Plan (see H1) is implemented and regularly updated and that the required data are recorded appropriately;	Review application and note any discrepancies between what is written in the plan and what is actually done on the farm.		
M3.5	Managers must: 5. Maintain and make available to the <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> inspector, records of quarantine procedures and use of medication. These records must include documentation on all incoming and outgoing stock on the farm, as well as types and quantities of medicines used;	Check medicine and production records. Production records can form the basis of some parts of the health plan. Note any records not kept.		
M3.6	Managers must: 6. Ensure cull cows are fit for transport to their final destination.	Discuss transportation procedures with producer – how are cull cows assessed to ensure they are fit for transport?		
Documentation - Health				
H1.a	a. An Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be drawn up and regularly updated in consultation with a veterinarian.	Verify AHP in application and record any discrepancies between what is written in the plan regarding routine animal health procedures (vaccination, worming, cleaning & disinfection routines, etc.) and what is actually done on the farm. Record biosecurity measures taken to prevent disease transfer on/off the farm. Detail carcass disposal.		
H1.b	b. The AHP (which is part of the Farm Plan) must include details of: 1. Nutrition program; 2. Vaccination program; 3. Parasite prevention; 4. Biosecurity and infectious disease protocols, including tolerance limits on overall herd performance; 5. Lameness prevention/foot care procedures; 6. Mastitis prevention and treatment protocols; 7. Non-ambulatory (downer) animal procedure; and 8. Euthanasia for culling and emergencies.	Identify individuals in charge of animal health procedures. Verify vet on application is vet used. Verify euthanasia method listed is what is used.		
H1.c	c. Records must be kept of all medical/animal health procedures that are performed	Review animal health records and record whether the required records are kept; records should include routine health procedures (vaccinations, deworming, etc) as well as physical alterations such as castration or disbudding (age performed, method, pain control used, etc.)		

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H5	Replacement animals brought in from other sources must be quarantined when necessary, vaccinated, and/or appropriately treated for disease, illness, parasitic infestation or other health-related problems in accordance with the AHP (or standard operating procedures or other written description of how this is to be done) before integration into the herd.	<p>Review records of incoming animals, including treatment records.</p> <p>Verify the process/equipment/medications noted in AHP (application) for incoming animals are being used, and note any discrepancies.</p>		
Documentation - Transport				
T8	Producers must keep records of transport of animals off their farm, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Date of transport b. Number of animals transported and their destination c. Trucking company d. Type of vehicle used (transportation by ship is prohibited) 	<p>Review transportation records – are they up to date? Is the correct mode of transportation used?</p>		
FEED				
FW1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cattle must be fed a wholesome diet which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate for their age and species 2. Fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health; and 3. Formulated or assessed to satisfy their nutritional needs as established by the National Research Council (NRC) <i>Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle</i> and as recommended for the geographic area. b. Cattle must not be maintained in an environment that is likely to predispose them to nutrient deficiency. c. Managers must be aware of mineral deficiencies and excesses on the farm and correct these as appropriate. 	<p>Describe feed type and method. Note if stock is in good body condition for stage of life/reproductive cycle.</p> <p>Inquire about mineral deficiencies in soil and record response. Is any soil testing done? Are any supplemental minerals provided? Note any signs of metabolic disease from mineral deficiency. Record responses to those questions.</p>		
*FW2	Cattle must have free access to nutritious food each day, except when directed by a veterinarian.	<p>Evidence of recent access to feed. Is there a plan to ensure continual supplies of feed regardless of weather conditions & feed reserves? Record responses.</p>		
FW5.a	a. Cattle must be fed so they sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span.	<p>Record how producer conducts BCS scoring.</p>		
FW5.b	b. Body condition change in cattle must be carefully planned and maintained according to the stage of production.	<p>It is recommended that cattle be fed to attain the following body condition scores:</p>		
*FW5.c	c. At all times, animals must have a body condition score of at least 2. See Appendix 1 for Body Condition Scoring Guide.	<p>Growing heifers: 2.75-3.25 Dry period cows and heifers at calving: 3.25-3.75 Early lactation(1-120 days): 2.5-3.25 Mid lactation (120-304 days): 2.75-3.25 Late lactation (305+ days): 3.0-3.5</p>		
FW5.d	d. No animal with a BCS of less than 2 may be transported or leave the farm unless for veterinary treatment.	<p>Score a sampling of animals – do they have an appropriate BCS for their stage of life/reproductive cycle? Record Results of average BCS for each group. If any animals have a BCS of less than 2, it is a non-conformance with FW5.c.</p>		
FW6	Efforts must be made to avoid sudden changes in the type and quantity of feed, unless such changes are made under the direction of a veterinarian or cattle nutritionist.	<p>Note reference to diet changes in plan. Note evidence of metabolic diseases, e.g. bloat? Record responses</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
FW7.a	a. Adult cattle and calves over 30 days of age must be provided with feed or forage containing sufficient fiber to allow rumination.	At what age is fiber provided? Any any evidence of metabolic diseases resulting from lack of fiber?		
FW7.b	b. The fiber must be of such quality and length as to prevent acidosis.			
FW8.a	a. Where climate allows for quality grazing, dairy cattle may be able to obtain a large proportion of their nutritional requirements by grazing pasture. In these situations, regular assessment of cattle body condition is mandatory.	Verify farm diagram in application. If inspecting during grazing season, observe and note condition of pasture and body condition of cattle. Record your observations.		
FW8.b	b. When pasture quality is poor, nutritional maintenance through feeding of quality forage and concentrate is appropriate.			
FW8.c	c. Dairy systems which house cattle year round without access to the outdoors (pasture or exercise lot) are prohibited.	Verify that cattle have access to the outdoors.		
FW8.d	d. All cattle, regardless of location, should have access to exercise areas for 4 hours per day, weather permitting.			
FW9	a. Cattle should be fed at or above floor level. b. Adequate bunk space shall be provided so that cattle do not need to compete for feed. c. Feed bunk space must be adequate to allow most animals in a pen to feed simultaneously 1. At least 24 inches of feed bunk space must be provided per cow or heifer 2. At least 30 inches per cow must be provided in pens housing pregnant dry cows and fresh cows (up to 21 days in milk). d. Feed must be pushed up regularly to ensure cattle have access to the feed provided	Observe and note position of feeders. Measure and record trough space against # of animals feeding. Do cattle have adequate access to feed?		
FW10	a. Feed troughs/bunks must be kept clean and stale or moldy feed removed. b. Automatic feed delivery systems (e.g. grain delivery systems barns or in corrals) must be kept: 1. Clean; 2. Free of stale feed; and 3. Maintained in good working order.	Comment on general cleanliness and any routine cleaning/maintenance performed. Note any evidence of stale/moldy feed or recent pest activity. Record your observations.		
FW11	Feeding and watering equipment must be designed, constructed, placed and maintained so that contamination of the animals' feed and water is minimized.	Are feeding and water equipment contaminated? Describe system and comment on any risk of contamination.		
FW12	Control practices must be in place to minimize: a. Livestock access to poisonous plants and unsuitable feedstuffs. b. Contamination of stored feeds by birds and vermin.	Describe feed storage. How are pests, birds & cats controlled? How is contamination/spoilage/weather damage prevented? Note evidence of spoilage/contamination. Note methods of pasture weed control and record that information.		
FEED – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR CALVES				
FW13.a	a. Calves must be fed on a wholesome diet, which meets or exceeds National Research Council requirements appropriate for their age, weight, behavioral and physiological needs.	Review application's nutrition plan on calf feeding. Note any expert advice provided and record what that advice is and who the advice is from.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
* FW13.b	b. Antibiotics cannot be used except therapeutically, as directed by a veterinarian.	Review feed ingredients and medication records. Record whether any antibiotics being given to calves, and if they are vet-prescribed.		
* FW13.c	c. All calves must have access to fresh water.	Visually verify that all calves have access to fresh water and record whether it is available.		
* FW14.a	a. It is vital that every newborn calf, including bull calves, receive adequate, quality colostrum from its dam, from another fresh cow, or from a powdered or frozen colostrum source, as soon as possible after it is born and within the first 6 hours of life. 2-4 quarts of colostrum must be administered.	Verify information provided on application is accurate. Ask producer about newborn calf management and how colostrum is provided for calves, including bull calves. Note any discrepancies from application and record.		
FW14.b	b. At least 6 quarts of colostrum must be administered by bottle or esophageal stomach tube during the first 12 hours.	Interview producer or farm workers to verify that these standards are being met.		
FW14.c	c. Over the next 48 hours, calves should receive at least an additional 6 quarts (6 liters) of colostrum/whole milk daily (3 quarts [3 liters] daily for Jersey calves) divided into at least two feedings.	Verify that the information on the application matches their responses. Record any changes on application or if not meeting standard and record here.		
FW15.a	a. All calves must receive milk or milk replacer at least twice daily through the first five weeks of life.	Inquire and record how often calves are fed.		
FW15.b	b. If calves are bucket fed, each calf must have access to an individual bucket.	Observe and record bucket hygiene management.		
FW15.c	c. Unweaned calves must have access to palatable calf starter after 8 days of age.	Inquire and record when calves have access to calf starter. Visually verify calves older than 8 days of age are being fed calf starter.		
FW15.d	d. Milk replacer must be mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions.	Note the product used. Inquire how product is mixed and compare to manufacturer's instructions. Are they meeting this standard?		
FW15.e	e. Calves should not be weaned until they are eating adequate quantities of calf starter (at least 1.5 lbs/calf/day of a calf starter ration).	Record how much calf starter calves are eating before weaning.		
FW15.f	f. When a calf is more than more than 30 days old, it must have daily access to feed or forage material containing sufficient digestible fiber to stimulate the development of its rumen.	At what age are calves being fed fiber? What type of fiber or forge material are calves being fed? How much fiber is provided and how often? Record responses here.		
FW16.a	a. Calves must not be weaned before <u>five weeks</u> of age. Nutritional weaning (ceasing to feed milk or milk replacer) must be accomplished gradually by either diluting the milk with water or reducing the milk volume over a period of at least 5 days.	Interview producer or farm workers. What age are calves weaned, and what weaning method is used? Verify that responses match what is listed on application, and record any concerns about discrepancies.		
FW16.b	b. Removal of calves from individual pens into social groups should not coincide with weaning. Both of these practices are stressful to the animals and should be carried out separately.	Inquire and record at what age calves are put into group housing.		
FW17	a. On arrival, calves acquired to be raised as replacement heifers must not be mixed with calves from other sources until their health status has been determined. b. Acquired calves must be rested in comfortable conditions.	Interview producer or farm workers and ask about the procedure for bringing in replacement animals. Inquire and record whether calves are quarantined, and if so, for how long, and how calves are provided with adequate feed, water, bedding and shelter. Visually verify that the quarantine pens provide calves with comfortable conditions. Verify that responses match what is listed on the application and record any concerns with brought in calves.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
FW18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individual stalls for suckling calves are acceptable from a health standpoint b. When suckling calves are housed in group pens, appropriate devices, such as artificial nipples, should be available to reduce inappropriate suckling behavior. c. The group socialization of calves should be completed by 8 weeks of age. 	<p>Are there individual stalls for suckling calves? What type of housing are suckling calves in?</p> <p>What type of enrichment is provided to suckling calves to prevent inappropriate suckling?.</p> <p>At what age calves are put into social groups?</p>		
FW19	If a teat system of calf feeding is used, teats must be arranged so that a calf's neck is positioned at least horizontally or with a slight upward tilt.	If a teat system is used, observe calf's neck when using system. Is the calf's neck positioned appropriately as in the standard? Record observations here.		
FW20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Calves must not be muzzled or physically altered to prevent suckling. Weaning nose rings and nose-tabs are prohibited. b. Alternative devices such as artificial nipples are encouraged. 	<p>Are calves muzzled, or physically altered to prevent suckling? Are nose tabs used?</p> <p>Are there alternative devices used? What are those alternative devices?</p>		
WATER				
*FW21	Cattle, including calves, must be provided with access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water, except when directed by the attending veterinarian.	Observe and record how water is provided to cattle in all facilities, pens, paddocks, and pastures. Is the water clean and fresh?		
FW22.a	a. Water troughs must be kept clean.	Observe and record whether water troughs are clean. Inquire and record how often water troughs are cleaned and what procedure is used.		
FW22.b	b. Water sources must be protected from freezing.	Inquire and record how water sources are protected from freezing.		
FW22.c	c. Automatic systems must be checked daily to ensure that they are dispensing water.	Inquire and record who is responsible for checking automatic waterers and how often this is done.		
FW22.d	d. Water troughs must not result in wetting/fouling of bedded areas and must be accessed from concrete or other non-slip footing, when possible.	Describe the area around the water troughs. Is there fouling of bedded areas? Describe the access to the water troughs, is it from concrete or other non-slip footing?		
FW22.e	e. At pasture, the area around water troughs should be managed to avoid excessive puddles or mud, and if necessary, consideration should be given to using troughs on concrete aprons.	At pasture, how is the area around the water troughs managed to avoid excessive puddles, or mud?		
FW23.a	a. When cattle are kept primarily on pasture, clean fresh water must always be available	Observe and record whether clean fresh water is provided to cattle when they are primarily on pasture.		
FW23.b	b. Natural surface water sources are not recommended but, if used, care must be taken to avoid potential disease risk.	Observe and describe any natural water sources available to cattle. Record any concerns with hazards. Inquire and record whether any tests are done to verify water quality.		
FW23.c	c. Potential contamination of rivers, ponds or streams with cattle feces must be taken into account in planning water supply for cattle.			
FW23.d	d. Local, state and federal laws must be adhered to when allowing cattle access to running or still water resources.			
FW24	Provisions must be in place to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water is available in case normal supplies fail (e.g., due to freezing or drought)	Inquire and record the contingency plan for providing water in case of emergency, and verify that this corresponds with written emergency plan in the application.		

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BUILDINGS				
E1	Where management systems, designs or layout of facilities not covered in the HFAC Animal Care Standards are being employed or considered, these must be referred to, and discussed with the HFAC staff before they can be considered for certification.	What type of management system is being used? If it is different from the HFAC standards, describe and review application and notes from HFAC Staff. If there are no notes from HFAC staff regarding alternative housing, contact HFAC staff. Take photos.		
E3	a. There must be no physical features of the environment that may cause injuries to the animals that can be avoided. b. <u>Both indoors and outdoors</u> , there must be no recurrent injuries on cattle that could be attributed to physical features of their environment (injury is defined as damage severe enough for the formation of granular scar tissue and to an extent significantly greater than would be caused by accidental bumps and scratches).	Observe and record any concerns with environments that are in disrepair or hazards that could cause injuries to the animals, and take photos.		
E4	Particular attention must be paid to handling pens. 1. Floors must be made of non-slip material or be maintained so as to reduce the risk of slipping (sand, mats or other material applied when necessary). 2. Floors must never be so rough as to cause hoof damage or so smooth as to result in slipping. 3. Smooth concrete floors should be grooved approximately 1/3"- 1/2" (0.75 – 1.3 cm) or treated with a non-slip coating/belting. 4. Handling pens must be well maintained and free of broken parts and sharp edges.	What type of flooring is used? Are there any signs of slipping/falling by cattle or damage to their hooves from floors that are too rough? Are there smooth concrete floors that are not grooved or treated with non slip coating? Record responses here.		
E5	a. Except when preservatives with an insecticidal or fungicidal role are used, cattle or calves must not come into contact with toxic fumes from surfaces with paints, wood preservatives, or disinfectants. b. Creosote must not be used in areas where the animals have direct contact with the material.	Inquire and describe what preservatives are used around stock buildings. Record any concerns about materials that may pose a hazard to animals.		
E6	All electrical institutions at main voltage must be: 1. Inaccessible to cattle; 2. Well insulated; 3. Safeguarded from rodents; 4. Properly grounded; and 5. Regularly tested. 6. In adherence with local building codes.	Observe safety and position of electrical lines and installations. Record any concerns about hazards to cattle.		
E7	Buildings must be of a height adequate to allow the normal expression of mounting behavior during estrus.	Are buildings sufficiently high to allow mounting behavior during estrus?		

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E8	a. Passages must be of such design and width, and so constructed, to allow two animals to pass freely. b. Care should be taken to minimize the number of, and ideally exclude, blind alleyways in the buildings, to avoid bullying by dominant animals. c. Farm alleyways must be maintained to prevent damage to the animals' hooves.	Observe the structure and flow of facilities and how animals move through them, and record any concerns. Are there any areas that animals are observed balking, or any blind alley ways?		
E9	Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials that can readily be cleansed, disinfected or easily replaced when necessary.	Observe and record whether materials used are easy to clean and disinfect?		
THERMAL ENVIRONMENT & VENTILATION				
E10	The thermal environment must not be so hot or so cold as to cause distress. Appendix 2 contains the Temperature Humidity Index for lactating dairy cows, which contains the values at which cattle become distressed.	Inquire and record how staff would assess heat or cold stress in cattle. Observe and record the features of facilities which help cattle thermoregulate.		
E11	Buildings must be ventilated effectively, so as to permit air movement at low velocity while avoiding drafts and entrance of rain and snow.			
E15	a. During hot summer conditions (daytime temperatures consistently above 85°F) a shaded area with proper ventilation must be accessible to all cattle simultaneously. b. If daytime summer temperatures are consistently above 85°F, shade, fans, misting/fogging systems or other cooling equipment must be provided. c. Shade structure must be designed to accommodate all animals simultaneously. Examples would be to allow animals back into buildings or to utilize natural shade such as trees.	Observe and record the thermal comfort at livestock height on day of inspection. Record any general/specific provisions made to provide for thermal comfort, and any signs of thermal discomfort. Note facilities provided for cattle to thermo-regulate (shade, foggers/misters, fans, etc.) and record. How does the staff provide cooling for animals on hot days?		
AERIAL CONTAMINANTS				
*E12.a	a. Provisions must be made to ensure that, when cattle are housed indoors, aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer (as specified by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration).	Observe & record any noxious smells. Record evidence of poor ventilation, such as high humidity. Are dust levels high? Is there a presence of ammonia? If cattle are housed due to climatic conditions, do they measure ammonia levels and adjust ventilation accordingly? Record any concerns about ventilation.		
E12.b	b. Where climatic conditions require cattle to be housed for a period of time, the ammonia concentration must not exceed 25 ppm.			
E13	Building ventilation must aim to achieve a relative humidity below 80% when ambient conditions allow.			
E14	When cattle are kept in partially roofed units they must be provided with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective shelter from the wind; and 2. A dry, comfortable lying area. 	If cattle are in partially roofed units are the units: Effective to shelter them from the wind? Can the unit provide a dry comfortable lying area? Record any concerns about shelter.		

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LYING AREA/SPACE ALLOWANCES				
*E16	a. Except as noted in E21, all cattle must at all times have: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sufficient freedom of sideways movement to be able to groom themselves without difficulty; 2. Sufficient room to lie down and freely stretch their limbs; and 3. Sufficient room to rise and turn around. b. Tethering of cattle is prohibited.	Observe animal movement –Do animals have sufficient room to perform natural behaviours as described in the standard. Is there any tethering of animals? If so, describe.		
E17a	a. Cattle kept in dry lots must have access at all times to a lying area that is well drained or well maintained and that is of sufficient size to accommodate all cattle lying down together in normal resting posture.	Describe the conditions of bedded areas and space provided. Can all animals lie down at the same time?		
E17b	b. During periods of prolonged wetness, mud must be managed so the depth of mud in the loafing area is not excessive or sufficient to cause cattle difficulty walking to and from feeding and watering areas. Mud over hoof depth is not allowed in lying areas, passageways, or adjacent to waterers or feeding areas.	How are muddy conditions managed? Was there any mud over hoof depth observed?		
E18	Freestalls <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. When using freestalls, group size must not exceed the number of available freestalls. b. Free stall housing must provide a clean, dry and comfortable bed. c. A ‘loafing’ area must be provided. d. Unbedded areas must be slatted, concrete, or packed earth, and manure must be removed at least once daily. e. Slats must not result in injury to hooves. 	Calculate and record the ratio of animals to free stalls provided. What is the condition of the bedded and un-bedded areas – is bedding clean and dry? How do they manage manure? How often is manure removed? Do un-bedded areas pose a hazard to hooves?		
E19	Loose Housing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Loose-housed, growing cattle must be grouped according to size and age. b. The space allowance for cattle housed in groups must take into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence or absence of horns. 2. The size of the group. c. Minimum space allowance is 60 sq.ft. per mature cow, and all cows must be able to lie down simultaneously. 	Calculate and record the space allowance per cow that is provided. Are cattle appropriately grouped for their size and age? Record any concerns about groups of horned and polled cattle, or unstable social groups observed.		
E20	The space allowance for cattle housed in groups must be calculated in relation to the whole environment, the age, sex, live weight and behavioral needs of the stock, taking account of the presence or absence of horns and the size of the group.	Is the minimum space allowance acceptable or does it need to be increased based on the environment, size, weight, behavioural needs of the stock?		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
*E21	<p>Cattle must not be closely confined except in the following circumstances. On these occasions cattle should not be confined for greater than 4 hours, unless directed by the veterinarian:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, veterinary treatment; 2. While they are being fed; 3. For the purpose of marking, washing, or weighing; 4. While facilities are being cleaned; 5. During artificial insemination; 6. Awaiting entry into the milking parlour 7. In the milking parlour; or 8. Awaiting loading for transportation. 	<p>When are animals confined? In what way are they confined? Where there animals confined at the time of inspection and if so, what were the circumstances. What was the attitude of the farm staff to confinement of animals?</p>		
HOUSING FOR CATTLE				
*E22.a	a. Tie stall or stanchion barns are prohibited as a means of housing.	Were there tie stall or stanchion barns used as housing for cattle?		
E22.b	b. Natural shelter with windbreaks, sunshades, a treatment facility for sick/injured cattle, and calf housing will be considered.	<p>If there are no barns, and the producer uses “natural shelter” : Review application and notes from HFAC staff regarding housing. If there are no notes from HFAC staff, take photos of all the areas, and record your observations about whether these areas would adequately protect the cattle in winter, rainy season, hot dry or humid climates.</p>		
E22.c E22.d	<p>c. All fencing including gates must be adequately inspected and maintained.</p> <p>d. In particular, electrical fences must be designed, installed, used and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the cattle.</p>	Observe and describe fencing methods, general state of repair, and any noted safety risks.		
E23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Animals must have access to housing that provides a clean, dry and comfortable bed, free from contamination with feces or urine. b. A cow must be able to lie down in a normal position without risk of being stepped on or kicked by other cows. c. Bedding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate clean bedding must be provided at a minimum depth of 3 inches. 2. Cow mattresses (not the solid type) may be used with a minimum of 1 inch of bedding to absorb moisture. d. Cows and calves must be kept clean. 	<p><i>When handled properly, many fibrous and granular bedding materials may be used, including long or chopped straw, hay, sand, sawdust, shavings, and rice hulls. Inorganic bedding materials (sand or ground limestone) provide an environment that is less conducive to the growth of mastitis pathogens. Sand bedding may also keep cows cooler than straw or sawdust.</i></p> <p>What type of bedding is used? Do the cows have access to a clean, dry and comfortable bed? Is it free from contamination with feces or urine? Can cows lie down in normal position without risk of injury? Is there adequate depth of bedding material? Are cattle and calves clean? There is a serious problem if more than 5% of cows have soil on their bellies or udders. Do more than 5% of cows have soil on their bellies or udders?</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E24	Design of Freestalls a. The stall must be constructed so that it prevents the animal from standing so far forward that it consistently soils the back of the stall. b. Cows must be able to change position from standing to lying and vice versa in a normal manner without difficulty or injury. c. A forward lunging area must be provided of a minimum of 2 feet d. When lying, all of the cow's body must fit on the bed including the hocks and the udder. e. Freestalls must be designed to align cows properly, and must prevent interference with or injury to a cow's neighbor or herself.	<i>A 4% slope downward from front to rear of the free stall is recommended.</i> Is the free stall design such that it prevents the animal from standing so far forward that it consistently soils the back of the stall? Can the cows change position from standing to lying and vice versa in a normal manner without difficulty or injury? Is there a forward lunging area of a minimum of 2 feet? Does the cows body fit on the bed in the free stall when lying, including the hocks and udder? Is the free stall designed to align cows properly and prevent interference with or injury to a cows neighbour or herself?		
E25	a. The step between the freestall bed and the dung passage must avoid slurry being pushed into the bed during scraping and must encourage cows to enter the cubicle head-first. b. The height of the step must not be such that it results in increased incidence of concussion injuries to soles.	Does the step between the free stall bed and the dung passage avoid slurry being pushed into the bed during scraping? Does it encourage the cows to enter the cubicle head first? Note the condition of the bedding – is it being soiled by the manure scraper? Are there any cows stumbling on the step.		
E26	Cows, especially heifers, must be adequately prepared for calving and subsequent milking by early introduction to: 1. Pre- and post-calving housing and 2. The production ration.	How long before calving cows and heifers are moved to pre-calving housing? How long after calving are they moved to post-calving housing? At what stage is the production ration provided to calving cows and heifers?		
E27	Heifers should be closely monitored when introduced into an established herd of cows.	How often do caretakers check the herd when introducing heifers into an established herd of cows?		
LIGHTING				
E28	In all cattle housing, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, must be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	Is there sufficient light to adequately inspect the cattle? A When cows are in barns are they provided with light comparable to natural daylight during the normal period of daylight hours?		
E29	Housed cows must be provided with light comparable intensity to natural light, during the normal period of daylight hours.			
CALVING ENVIRONMENT				
E30	Cows must calve in clean, dry areas with free access to water. Cows should be moved to the maternity area when close to parturition. When housed, there must be enough calving space to accommodate the number of cows calving.	In the calving facility: Are the cows given a clean, dry area with free access to water? Are they moved to the maternity area when close to parturition? Is there enough space to accommodate the number of cows calving? Observe calving facilities, and record the current stocking density. Where are close-up cows kept prior to calving? Are they separate from other cattle and livestock?		
E31	When calving cows are temporarily kept in a building, the following must apply: 1. They must be provided with a clean, dry bedded area that is equipped with a means of restraint and adequate lighting that permits a person to attend the cows and their calves safely if necessary; 2. Feed and water must be available; 3. Close-up cows must be kept separate from other cattle or other species of livestock.			

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E32	Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building must ensure that the air circulation, dust level, temperature, air relative humidity and gas concentrations are kept within limits which are not harmful to calves.	Is insulation, heating and ventilation of buildings ensuring that air circulation, dust level, temperature, air relative humidity and gas concentrations are kept within limits which are not harmful to calves? Record any concerns with calving environment.		
E33	Internal surfaces of indoor calving and hospital pens must be of materials which can be easily cleaned.	What types of materials are used for indoor calving and hospital pens? Are the surfaces easily cleaned/disinfected? What is the process for cleaning and disinfecting?		
MILKING PARLOR				
E34.1 E34.2 E34.3 E34.4 E34.5 E34.6 E34.9 E34.10	<p>The highest standards of hygiene must be practiced in the parlor to reduce risk of infection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cows must be clean at milking, paying particular attention to udders and teats; 2. Udder, teats and flanks should be clean, dry and free from sores on entry to the parlor; 3. Parlor staff must have clean hands when handling teats. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consideration should be given to the use of clean rubber gloves. b) Single-use udder cloths should be used; 4. All cases of mastitis must be treated promptly and underlying predisposing factors corrected; 5. When the mastitis rate exceeds the target figure of a 2-month period then the specific organisms involved must be identified; 6. Cows with mastitis should be marked and milked last with milk discarded or pasteurized. Alternatively, they may be milked with a separate cluster and bucket; 9. All teats must be treated with an approved teat disinfectant. An emollient must be used when teats are dry, chapped or cracked; 10. Following completion of milking, cows must be encouraged to remain standing for approximately half an hour to allow the teat canal sphincter to close; 	<p><u>YOU MUST OBSERVE MILKING PROCEDURES.</u> During milking, observe and record the following:</p> <p>Are the cows clean, especially udders and teats? Are the udders, teats and flanks clean, dry and free from sores on entry to the parlour? Do the parlour staff have clean hands when handling teats? Do they use clean rubber gloves? To they use single use udder cloths or paper towels? Did you observe any cases of mastitis? If mastitis is found in a cow, how do they treat it? What is the mastitis rate? Are cows with mastitis marked and milked last? Is the milk from the cows with mastitis discarded or pasteurized? Or it can be milked with a separate cluster and bucket? Are all teats treated with an approved teat disinfectant? Is there an emollient used when teats are dry, chapped or cracked? Are cows encouraged to remain standing for approximately half an hour to allow the teat canal sphincter to close following completion of milking?</p>		
E34.11	11. Measures must be in place to minimize the risk/incidence of mastitis in dry cows	Inquire, observe and record what practices are used to minimize mastitis in dry cows.		
E35.b	<p>b. Proper application, function and maintenance of the milking machinery must be ensured, by practicing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid under and over milking; 2. Select appropriate teat cup liners; 3. Check teat cup liners daily and replace damaged/rough teat liners; 4. Exchange liners according to manufacturer's recommendations; 5. Ensure correct pulsation rate and a correct release/squeeze ratio; 6. The vacuum regulator must be functioning correctly and vacuum fluctuation must be prevented. 	<p>What training was given to the employees on the milking machinery and who provided the training (the manufacturer? Other farm workers?) Did the employees select appropriate teat cup liners? Do they check teat cup liners daily and replace damaged/rough teat liners? How often do they do this? Do they review manufacturer's recommendations and follow them? Inquire and record how employees ensure correct pulsation rate and a correct release/squeeze ratio. Inquire and record how employees determine that the vacuum regulator is functioning correctly and how they prevent vacuum fluctuation.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E36	The dairy must meet the State and Federal Milk Ordinance requirements.	Ask producer if they are aware of State and Federal Milk Ordinances, and verify they are being followed.		
BULL PENS				
E37	a. Bull pens must be sited to allow the bull sight, sound and odour of other cattle and general farm activity. b. They should be attended to at least daily by farm staff.	Describe how bulls are housed; Are they attended to daily? Note any concerns with bull housing.		
E38	a. Individual accommodation for an adult bull of average size must include a bedded sleeping area of not less than 144 sq. ft. (e.g., 12' by 12'). b. For very large bulls, the sleeping area must not be less than 9 sq. ft. for each 132 lbs. of live weight. c. An exercise area must be provided at no less than 300 sq.ft. d. The service area must have a non-slip surface. e. Bull pens must be safe for the stock keepers tending the bulls. Adequate restraining facilities and an escape route must be provided.	Measure and record size of bull pens and bedded area for bulls. Is there a bedded sleeping area and loafing area? Are there any safety concerns for stock-keepers? What is the flooring in breeding pens? Are the floors slatted or slippery? What is the flooring in the bull pens?		
HANDLING FACILITIES				
E39	a. Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so as not to impede the movement of cows. b. When operating gates and catches, every effort must be made to reduce excessive noise, which may cause distress to the animals. c. If noise from the equipment is causing the animals distress, noise reduction mechanisms must be installed. d. Flooring must be non-slip.	Are there any hindrances in the system such as shadows or open sides which could make the animals balk? Is equipment causing excessive noise? How are the animals reacting to alleyway design and to noise levels? Record any concerns with animal movement through the system.		
SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR CALVES				
E40	On-farm killing or euthanasia of healthy dairy bull and heifer calves is prohibited.	Review euthanasia/mortality records –Is there an unusually high rate of calf euthanasia. Inquire and record what is done with unwanted calves.		
*E41.a	a. Managers must take proper precautions to prevent and manage hypothermia in young calves.	Inquire and note how hypothermic calves are handled, and record any concerns about caretaker attitudes toward hypothermic calves.		
E41.b	b. While healthy young calves can tolerate low air temperatures, newborn animals, calves that have been transported or deprived of food, and sick calves are particularly susceptible to hypothermia. Hypothermia and additional stress must be minimized in susceptible calves by housing them in a well-ventilated building, by the use of thick, dry bedding, and by avoidance of drafts or provision of supplemental heat.	Inquire, observe and record whether hypothermic or stressed calves are provided with thick dry bedding in ventilated buildings and avoidance of drafts with supplemental heat. If outdoors on pasture, was the pasture selected that provides cows with a dry calving environment and access to natural or artificial shelter as weather conditions dictate?		
E42	When there is a high risk of infectious disease, consideration must be given to quarantine for a period of time as recommended by the veterinarian.	Inquire, observe and record the process for quarantining sick calves.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E43	a. Calves must not be kept in total darkness. b. To meet their behavioural and physiological needs, appropriate natural or artificial light must be provided; if the latter, it must function for a period at least equivalent to the period of natural light normally available between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. c. In addition, suitable lighting (fixed or portable) strong enough to allow the calves to be inspected at any time, must be available.	Is light provided equivalent to natural daylight between the hours of 9 AM to 5 PM? Is suitable lighting strong enough to observe the calves when inspecting them at all times?		
E44	Location or placement of individual calf pens used for quarantine must be such that each calf has an opportunity to see and hear other calves.	Describe the placement of individual calf pens used for quarantine. Are they such that each calf has the opportunity to see and hear other calves?		
E45	After weaning, calves must be housed in groups of similar age and size and be allowed regular access to outside, weather permitting.	Describe weaned calf housing. Are they housed in groups of similar age and size? Do they have regular access to outdoors, weather permitting?		
CALF HUTCHES				
E46.a E46.b E46.c	Calf Hutches a. Calf hutches or individual pens must be of a size appropriate for the age, size and breed of the animal. b. Individual pens or hutches must not be used to house calves older than 8 weeks of age. c. The calf must be able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom itself without hindrance.	If calf hutches are used: When are the calves put in the hutches? When are calves taken from the hutches and put in group housing? Is the hutch large enough for the calf to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest, and groom itself without hindrance?		
*E46.d	d. Tethering of calves is prohibited.	Observe and record any calves tethered or chained (this is a major non-conformance).		
E46.e E46.f E46.g E46.h E46.i E46.J E46.k E46.l E46.m	e. Calves must have access at all times to a lying area that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of solid construction (i.e. not perforated or slatted) 2. Bedded to provide a comfortable, clean, dry area sufficient to avoid discomfort; and 3. Sloped as necessary to provide drainage. f. There must be enough bedding in the hutch to exclude any drafts, and to keep the calves clean. g. Hutches or pens must be arranged so that calves may see and hear other calves in neighboring units. h. Hutches or pens must be made of material that minimizes heat stress and wide temperature fluctuations. i. Hutches or pens must be sufficiently ventilated to remove excess humidity, ammonia and condensation, while at the same time eliminating drafts but retaining constant air circulation. j. Hutches or pens must be placed on a free draining base and affixed to the ground, when necessary, to prevent movement in high winds. k. Hutches or pens must be sited in a sheltered location, away from prevailing weather. l. Hutches or pens must be made of materials that are constructed to facilitate cleaning and disinfection. m. An outdoor exercise area must be provided, weather permitting.	Do individual hutches have a sheltered bedded area? Describe the bedding conditions. <i>There is a serious problem if more than 5% of calves are soiled on their belly.</i> Does the bedding transfer soil onto calves? Do the hutches provide protection from: Heat stress? Cold stress? Do they have adequate ventilation? Drainage? Can they be easily disinfected and cleaned? Are they located so that the calves can hear and see other calves? Do hutches provide an outdoor access area during clement weather?		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M4	a. Managers must understand the times and circumstances in which cattle are prone to welfare problems on their own unit. b. Managers must be able to demonstrate their competence in recognizing and dealing with these problems.	Inquire of managers as to what times and circumstances cattle are prone to welfare problems in their own unit, and note any concerns about managers' competence to recognize and deal with welfare problems. Note how any animal welfare issues observed during inspection are handled by employees/management. What is your assessment of the employee and management attitudes towards animal welfare?		
M5	a. Managers must be aware of the welfare implications of calving, injection, oral dosing, dehorning, identification procedures, castration, foot trimming, breeding procedures, and extra teat removal. b. They must also be aware of welfare concerns related to breeding, particularly the selection of suitable bulls, semen and embryos for use in heifers.	Ask employees to describe what welfare issues for the animals occur when they are calved, dehorned, injected and castrated, and record any concerns with caretaker competence or attitude.		
*M7	a. Managers must be able to demonstrate competence in handling animals in a positive and compassionate manner. b. Managers must be able to demonstrate their proficiency in procedures that have potential to cause suffering e.g. injections, foot trimming, dehorning, castration, and marking.	Observe and record how managers and caretakers interact with the animals, question them as to how they handle animals in different circumstances, and record any concerns.		
HANDLING				
M9	Animals must be handled with care and in a manner that imposes the minimum possible stress on the animals. When moving cattle, the facility's design and its surrounding environment must be considered. Handlers should strive to move cattle at a slow, comfortable pace and refrain from using loud noises to move cattle or hitting them in a manner that might cause injury.	Observe and record how animals are handled. Are the animals moved at a slow comfortable pace? Are loud noises used to move cattle? Are the cattle hit or prods used? Are the facilities and surrounding areas designed to provide the minimum amount of stress?		
M10	Animal handlers must be trained to understand and identify the stress factors that cattle may be subjected to in advance of handling. They must be knowledgeable of how cattle react towards other cattle, towards humans and to strange noises, sights, sounds and smells, and work to minimize these stressors.	Ask animal handlers various questions to describe how cattle respond towards other cattle, towards humans, towards strange noises, sight, sounds and smells and verify that they have a good knowledge of cattle behavior.		
M11	a. Cattle must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead cow is clear. b. Cattle must not be rushed or run along alleyways, passageways or through gateways.	Observe and record how animals are driven.		
M12.a	a. Sticks and flags may be used as benign handling aids, i.e., as extensions of the arms.	Observe and describe handling aids and how they are used.		
*M12.b	b. Sticks must not be used for hitting cattle.	Observe and record whether any of the following is noted: Are animals pulled, lifted by the tail, skin, ears or limbs? Is aggressive tail twisting done in young animals? Are sticks used to beat cattle? Are electric prods used? Are the cattle dragged or pulled?		
*M12.c	c. Animals must not be pulled or lifted by the tail, skin, ears, or limbs.			
*M12.d	d. Aggressive tail twisting (e.g. jacking) can cause tails to break, especially in young animals, and is prohibited.			
*M12.e	e. Calves may only be moved by lifting, walking them, or other conveyance; pulling or dragging is specifically prohibited.			
*M12.f	f. The use of electric prods is prohibited			

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M13	A cattle handling unit must be available, comprised of a collecting system and a method of restraint, appropriate to the type, temperament and numbers of stock to be managed.	Observe and describe cattle handling system.		
M14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Calving aids must only be used to assist in a delivery and not to produce a calf as quickly as possible. b. Before any type of calving aid is used, the cow must be examined to ensure that the calf is properly presented and of a size for which natural delivery can be reasonably expected, without causing undue pain and distress to either the dam or the offspring. 	Ask producer about calving aids – are they routinely used? If so, have them explain why (this should not be the case) and note responses. What is the procedure for determining if a calving aid is needed?		
M15	Newborn calves navels must be dipped in an effective antiseptic solution as soon as possible after birth.	Are calves navels dipped in an antiseptic solution as soon as possible after birth? What solution is used?		
M16.a M16.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All efforts must be made to ensure a prompt and proper diagnosis/treatment of any sick animal. b. If it does not respond, euthanasia must be considered. 	Observe any sick animals for signs of languishing or non-treatment and record concerns. Ask producer about procedures for diagnosing/treating sick animals. How do they determine that an animal is not going to recover and must be humanely euthanized?		
*M16.c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. No live animal can leave the farm or be transported unless it is able to walk unassisted. 	Inquire and record whether any non-ambulatory animals are transported off the farm for any reason?		
*M17	<p>Non-ambulatory animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All non-ambulatory animals must be treated or euthanized without delay. b. Appropriate equipment (e.g. sling or harness, sled, bucket of a front end loader, floatation tank, or stone boat) must be available on the dairy to move an injured or non-ambulatory animal. Whatever type of lifting gear is used on a recumbent animal, care must be taken not to cause unnecessary pain or distress to the animal. c. Hoisting by chain, dragging, lifting without complete body support, and other means that can cause further physical damage are prohibited. d. The use of hip-lifters is permitted only for emergency, short-term assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle must never be left unattended when hip-lifters are in use. e. Hind leg hobbles may be used when necessary to prevent cattle from becoming non-ambulatory (splitters). Cattle that require hobbling to walk must not be transported. f. All non-ambulatory and injured animals must be provided with deep bedding, secure footing, shelter from adverse weather, and accessible water and feed. g. Where the prognosis for recovery of a non-ambulatory animal is poor, early intervention by euthanizing the animal on farm must be undertaken. 	<p>Did you observe any non-ambulatory animals? If so, describe their environment and access to feed, water, bedding and shelter, and record any concerns.</p> <p>Inquire and record what the SOP is for treating non-ambulatory animals. What equipment is used?</p> <p>If they attempt to move or lift animals, how is this done? Are non-ambulatory animals provided with accessible feed and water, deep bedding, and protection from the elements?</p> <p>How long do they leave an animal down before contacting a vet or euthanizing the animal?</p> <p>Who is responsible for euthanasia of downer animals?</p>		
IDENTIFICATION				
M18.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If neckbands, tail bands, ear tags or leg bands are used, they must be fitted with care and adjusted as required to avoid unnecessary pain or distress. 	How is stock identified? How are these identifiers put on the animals?		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
*M18.b *M18.c *M18.d	b. Face branding of any type is prohibited. c. Ear notching is prohibited (unless required for health testing by the state vet or the federal government). d. Wattling/waddling and ear splitting are prohibited.	Observe and record any face branding, ear notching or wattling on any cattle present.		
M19	Marking of cattle for identification and other purposes must be done with care by trained, competent operators so as to avoid unnecessary pain or distress to the animals, both at the time of marking and subsequently.	Inquire and record who is responsible for branding or marking of cattle, and what experience/training they've received. If it is on farm personnel, verify training records. If it is off farm personnel, review their information. Record any concerns.		
M20	Methods used for temporary marking must be non-toxic (e.g., crayons, paint, and chalk markers especially developed for livestock).	If temporary marking is performed, examine materials used to ensure they are non-toxic and specific for use in livestock.		
EQUIPMENT				
M21	When equipment is installed which affects animal welfare, managers must be able to: 1. Operate the equipment properly; 2. Maintain the equipment; 3. Recognize common signs of malfunction; and 4. Appropriately act in the event of a failure of this equipment.	Observe managers demonstrate the operation of equipment. Inquire and record how maintenance of the equipment is performed, and how they recognize common signs of malfunction. What is the SOP in the event of a failure of this equipment?		
M22	All automatic equipment (e.g. waterers, feed dispensers, electric fence) must be thoroughly inspected by a stockperson, or other competent person, not less than once each day, to check if they are working properly. When a defect is found in the automatic equipment: 1. The defect must be rectified promptly, or 2. If this is impracticable, such measures must promptly be taken (and must be maintained until the defect is rectified) as are required to safeguard the livestock from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect.	Inquire and record how often automatic equipment is checked, and who is responsible. Is there a log kept? When there is a defect found, what is the SOP? What is the emergency back- up if the defect can't be rectified in a very short period of time?		
M23	When automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must contain: 1. An alarm that will give adequate warning of the failure of that system and will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed; 2. Additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the event of a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure	Observe and describe ventilation equipment – if automatic, note whether an alarm is in place in the event of a power failure, and whether there is a back-up ventilation system in place should the automatic system fail.		
INSPECTION				
M24	Managers must inspect their livestock and the equipment upon which such stock depend at least daily.	Inquire and record how often each group of cattle is inspected, and who is responsible for checking the livestock and the equipment.		
DOGS				
M25	a. Dogs, including working dogs, must be properly trained, must not cause injury or distress to cattle and must be kept under control at all times. b. Dogs are not permitted in the milking parlour.	Are dogs used? If so, observe how dogs behave around livestock, and have producer explain their training and how they are used. Record any concerns about livestock safety from dogs.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings		
HEALTH CARE PRACTICES						
H2	All sudden deaths, disease outbreaks and euthanasia must be recorded and investigated (in consultation with a veterinarian) when appropriate. The outcome of that investigation and any subsequent actions should be recorded.	How are sudden deaths/disease outbreaks handled - Are records kept? Have any vet recommendations been implemented?				
H3	<p>The herd must be monitored for herd performance including: production disease, infectious diseases, and injury as a result of housing/husbandry. For example:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="185 379 862 635"> <tr> <td data-bbox="185 379 524 635"> -Metabolic Disorders – (hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, ketosis, displaced abomasum, laminitis, bloat, acidosis) -Septicemia -Enteritis -Mastitis </td> <td data-bbox="524 379 862 635"> -Problems at Calving -Lameness -Calf Scours -Repetitive Physical Injury -Respiratory Diseases -Body Condition -Non-ambulatory animals </td> </tr> </table>	-Metabolic Disorders – (hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, ketosis, displaced abomasum, laminitis, bloat, acidosis) -Septicemia -Enteritis -Mastitis	-Problems at Calving -Lameness -Calf Scours -Repetitive Physical Injury -Respiratory Diseases -Body Condition -Non-ambulatory animals	Inquire and record how producer monitors herd performance for diseases and injury. Review any vet recommendations and record whether they have been implemented. Visually verify any supplements/ medications used to control diseases – record what is being used, and if it was prescribed by a vet.		
-Metabolic Disorders – (hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, ketosis, displaced abomasum, laminitis, bloat, acidosis) -Septicemia -Enteritis -Mastitis	-Problems at Calving -Lameness -Calf Scours -Repetitive Physical Injury -Respiratory Diseases -Body Condition -Non-ambulatory animals					
H4.a	a. Provisions must be made for segregation and care of sick and injured animals.	Verify information in Animal Health Plan on application is in use.				
*H4.b	b. Any cattle suffering from illness or injury must be treated without delay, and veterinary advice sought when needed. If necessary, such animals must be euthanized.	Inquire and record what provisions are made to segregate and care for sick or injured animals. Ask producer to describe how they identify sick/injured animals and the sequence of events when a sick/injured animal is identified. Visually verify & describe the facilities & procedures for hospitalization / quarantining sick or injured animals – do they provide enough space for the animals, and provide them with feed, water, and shelter? Record any sick/injured animals observed during inspection, and whether they have received appropriate attention. This is a major non-conformance (H4 b, c, d) please review carefully.				
*H4.c	c. Isolation pens must be of a size that is appropriate for the age, size and breed of the animal. 1. The animal must be able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom itself without hindrance. 2. Water, feed and shelter must be readily accessible at all times, unless otherwise directed by the veterinarian.					
*H4.d	d. Water and feed must also be readily available to non-ambulatory animals, even if they are not housed in a hospital pen.					
H4.e	e. Urine and dung from hospital pens in which sick and injured animals are housed must be disposed of so as to not spread infection to other stock.					
H4.f	f. Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the area.	Record any concerns with ease of cleaning or disinfecting facilities. Observe and record if hospital pens are reasonably clean. Inquire and record how work practices are maintained to prevent spreading infection to other animals.				
H4.g	g. Provisions for milking segregated lactating cows must be made.					
H6	If abnormal behavior activities develop repeatedly and inhibit normal functioning of the animal in any particular pen, a program of modification/enrichment must be pursued until the problem is overcome.	Observe and record any signs of abnormal behavior in cattle.				

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
H7	<p>a. It is essential that all practical measures be taken to prevent or control external and internal parasitic infestations as set forth in the Animal Health Plan.</p> <p>b. When developing and implementing farm pest and predator control plans, physical exclusion methods and the removal of elements in the vicinity of livestock that might encourage the presence of pests and predators must be included.</p>	<p>Verify parasite control information on application. Inquire and record how parasites are controlled in cattle, and what preventative measures are taken. Visually verify any internal or external de-wormers used and any physical exclusion methods used. Observe and record any concerns about cattle with signs of parasite infestation.</p>		
H8	<p>Foot Care</p> <p>a. Close attention must be paid to the condition of the feet. The feet of all cattle must be inspected for signs of abnormal wear, infection or excessive growth at least annually, or as required by a competent hoof trimmer.</p> <p>b. Producers must demonstrate methods for prevention of acute hoof conditions. These methods include traditional footbaths, sponge baths or individual spray therapy.</p> <p>c. Preventive hoof care practices must be addressed in the Animal Health Plan.</p> <p>d. It is essential that every animal be inspected for hoof condition and lameness at least once annually.</p> <p>e. As an aid to assessing the status of lameness in the herd, locomotion scoring should be performed and recorded on a semi-annual basis. See Appendix 3, Locomotion Scoring Chart. The HFAC auditor will review locomotion scoring records.</p>	<p>Inquire and record how often the cattle's feet are checked for signs of abnormal wear, infection or excessive growth. Visually verify what methods of prevention are used for acute hoof conditions (such as footbaths, sponge baths or individual spray therapy) and have caretakers explain how they are used. Verify that foot care procedures match what is in the application. Is locomotion scoring performed and recorded semi-annually? See Appendix 3. You must score a sample of cows for lameness using the Zinpro scale (see attached). Record the number of cows scored and the percentage of cows rated at each level (1 – 5). How many animals were observed at a 4 or 5 lameness score? Lameness in lactating cows should be under 5% of the cows. When scoring, a cow should be considered lame if she scores a 3, 4, or 5 using the ZinPro Locomotion Scoring Chart (Appendix 3). Review locomotion scoring records kept by producer.</p>		
H9	<p>There must be a minimum dry period of 60 days.</p>	<p>What is the standard dry off time?</p>		
H10.a.1	<p>a. The only potentially injurious husbandry procedures permitted under the <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> Animal Care Standards are as follows (exceptions include procedures performed for therapeutic purposes by a veterinarian):</p> <p>1. Removal of supernumerary teats using pain control may be conducted up to breeding age.</p>	<p><i>Note: Derogation to this standard will only be granted if the farmer can show that their vet will not prescribe recommended pain control methods. Review Animal Health Plan in application.</i></p> <p>At what age are extra teats removed? Is pain control used? What equipment is used? Who is responsible for performing that procedure?</p>		
H10a2a	<p>2. Disbudding may be conducted during the first 3 weeks of age, using a hot iron; pain control must be used.</p> <p>a) Cautery paste may be used to disbud calves that are no older than 7 days of age, with the paste being applied by a person who is proficient in the process, and pain control must be used.</p>	<p><i>Derogation to this standard will only be granted if the farmer can show that their vet will not prescribe recommended pain control methods. Review Animal Health Plan in application.</i></p> <p>At what age is the procedure performed? What disbudding method is used? What equipment is used? Who performs the procedure? Is pain control used? If so, what method? Visually verify the equipment and method that is stated to be used. Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Verify procedure has been recorded in animal health records and that records match what is described.</p>		
H10a2c	<p>b) The following methods are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sawing; 2. banding; 3. embryonic wires; and 4. other methods not designed for the purpose of disbudding/dehorning 			
H10a2d	<p>c) The removal of horns from cattle over 6 months of age must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. only be performed by a veterinarian, using a combination of sedative or local anesthesia and anti-inflammatory. 2. not be a routine procedure. 	<p>Observe cattle – note any signs of infection around horn bud site, or signs of prohibited disbudding/dehorning methods being used.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
<p>H10a3a</p> <p>H10a3b</p> <p>H10a3c</p> <p>H10a3d</p>	<p>3. It is strongly recommended that if bull calves are to be castrated, this should be performed at the earliest possible age.</p> <p>a) Castration may be accomplished by the application of a band (rubber ring) up to 7 days of age.</p> <p>b) Between 7 days and 6 months of age, other banding methods, such as “Calicrate” or “E-Z Bander” may be used only with pain control.</p> <p>c) Calves up to 6 months of age may be castrated using surgical castration, emasculator, or spermatic cord crush (Burdizzo clamp), and pain control must be used.</p> <p>d) Surgical castration of bulls over 6 months of age must be performed by a veterinarian using sedation, local anesthesia, anti-inflammatory medication for pain control, and provisions for controlling bleeding.</p>	<p><i>Note: Derogation to this standard will only be granted if the farmer can show that their vet will not prescribe recommended pain control methods.</i></p> <p>Review Animal Health Plan in application.</p> <p>What is the castration procedure used?</p> <p>At what age are the males castrated?</p> <p>What equipment is used?</p> <p>Is pain control used? What is used?</p> <p>Visually verify the equipment that is stated to be used. Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Verify procedure has been recorded in animal health records and that records match what is described.</p> <p>Observe cattle – note any signs of infection around castration site.</p>		
<p>*H10a4</p> <p>*H10a5</p> <p>*H10a6</p>	<p>4. Tail docking is prohibited.</p> <p>5. Ear notching is prohibited (unless required for health testing by the state vet or the federal government).</p> <p>6. Wattling (waddling) and ear splitting is prohibited.</p>	<p>Are any cattle tail docked? Are they willing to not purchase/or tail dock cows in the future? If so, get ID numbers of all current docked cows.</p> <p>Observe and record any animals with ear notching, ear splitting or wattling. If observed, is this their normal method of identification? This is a major non-conformance.</p>		
<p>H10b</p>	<p>b. All of these practices must be performed in a way that minimizes suffering and by trained and competent managers. The above procedures:</p> <p>1. Must not be performed on sick animals;</p> <p>2. May only be performed using appropriate, properly maintained equipment.</p>	<p>Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Inquire and record how animals are restrained during physical alterations.</p>		
<p>H11</p>	<p>Medicines must be:</p> <p>a. clearly labeled</p> <p>b. Stored in accordance with label instructions</p> <p>c. Kept in a secure store which is safe from animals and unauthorized people</p> <p>d. Kept separate from food producing areas</p> <p>e. A person responsible for the management of the medicine storage must be indicated and that person must keep the appropriate records for stock control purposes.</p> <p>f. Any medicines used in the U.S. must be licensed for use in the U.S.</p>	<p>Ask producer what medicines are used and how they are stored. Visually verify stored medicines are kept at correct temperature and are properly labelled. Note the storage facility and location for medicines.</p> <p>Any out-of-date bottles containing residues must be kept inside the locked cabinet (preferably in a suitably marked box) until safe disposal can be arranged. If these items are identified and the producer aware of their presence in the store, this is NOT a non-compliance but should be commented on in the checklist.</p>		
<p>H12</p>	<p>Induction of parturition must never be used as a routine management procedure, but is acceptable on an individual cow basis.</p>	<p>Inquire and record whether cows are induced. If so, record if it is routine, or by exception. Review calving records.</p>		
<p>H13</p>	<p>Non-veterinarians performing rectal ultrasound pregnancy detection must have received appropriate training.</p>	<p>Inquire and note if ultrasound preg. checks are practiced and who is responsible. Verify training records.</p>		
<p>H14</p>	<p>The use of genetically modified and/or cloned animals and their offspring is prohibited.</p>	<p>Inquire and record whether animals are GM or cloned.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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CASUALTY ANIMALS				
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*H15	<p>a. Each farm must have provisions for timely and humane euthanasia of casualty cattle. This can be accomplished on-farm by a named, trained, competent member of farm staff, a slaughterer, or a veterinarian. The method of euthanasia that will be used in each age group of animals must be specified in the Animal Health Plan.</p> <p>b. If there is any doubt as to how to proceed, the veterinarian must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible or whether humane slaughter is required to prevent suffering. If an animal is in severe pain that is uncontrollable, then the animal must be promptly euthanized.</p> <p>c. Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured animal.</p>	<p>Ask producer and caretakers and record what their SOP is if an animal is sick. How it is diagnosed? How is it treated? When do they call a vet? When and how do they perform euthanasia? Verify training record for performing euthanasia (on application).</p>		
H16	<p>a. Disposal of carcasses must meet federal, state, and local requirements and regulations.</p> <p>b. Disposal of carcasses must be done in a timely manner and using procedures that minimize the impact on the environment and prevent the spread of infectious disease or pathogens.</p>	<p>Inquire and record method of carcass disposal – verify application info. Are any carcasses present at time of inspection?</p>		

TRANSPORTATION				
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T1	<p>a. Loading facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should provide a ramp of no more than 25% incline. 2. Must be clean, and 3. Must be well lit. <p>b. Both loading ramps and tailboards must be fitted with means of preventing the cows from slipping and falling off.</p> <p>c. Ramps should be of non-slip footing.</p>	<p>For transportation facilities, describe design of loading ramps. Check condition of ramp. Describe & record any safety risks observed. Are loading ramps and tailboards fitted with means of preventing the cows from slipping and falling off?</p>		
T2	<p>a. Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so as not to impede the movement of cows.</p> <p>b. When operating gates and catches, every effort must be made to reduce excessive noise, which may cause distress to the animals.</p> <p>c. If noise from the equipment is causing the animals distress, noise reduction mechanisms must be installed.</p>	<p>Observe animals being handled during loading for transport. Observe handling facilities and note any impediments to cattle. Record any excessive noise made by equipment.</p>		
T3	<p>a. Personnel in charge of cattle transporters must be able to demonstrate competence in handling cattle when loading and unloading them, and while in transit.</p> <p>b. Animal handlers must be knowledgeable about likely stressors and how cattle react towards other cattle, towards humans and to strange noises, sights, sounds and smells.</p>	<p>Who is in charge of cattle transportation? Observe how they handle the cattle when loading and unloading them or in transit (when possible). Observe how knowledgeable they are about cattle behaviour in how they respond to the animals. Record your observations.</p>		
T4	<p>a. Cattle must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead cow is clear.</p> <p>b. The animal must not be rushed or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways.</p>	<p>Observe animals being handled during loading for transport. Ask employees to describe their handling methods during loading and record responses.</p>		
T5.a	<p>a. Sticks and flags may be used as benign handling aids, i.e., as extensions of the arms.</p>	<p>Observe and describe handling aids and how they are used.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
*T5.b *T5.c *T5.d *T5.e *T5.f	b. Sticks must not be used for hitting cattle. c. Animals must not be pulled or lifted by the tail, skin, ears, or limbs. d. Aggressive tail twisting (e.g. jacking) can cause tails to break, especially in young animals, and is prohibited. e. Calves may only be moved by lifting, walking them, or other conveyance; pulling or dragging is specifically prohibited. f. The use of electric prods is prohibited.	Are animals pulled, lifted by the tail, skin, ears or limbs? Is aggressive tail twisting done in young animals? Are sticks used to beat cattle? Are electric prods used? Are the cattle dragged or pulled? Record your observations.		
T6	a. All cattle, including calves, must have access to water up to the point of transport. b. All cattle, including calves, must have access to food until at least 5 hours prior to loading onto the truck.	Is water withheld from cattle prior to transport? When is food withheld from cattle prior to transport? Observe and record if water is available in holding pens. Inquire and record how water and feed are provided to cattle prior to transport, and how long before transport feed is withdrawn.		
T7	a. The timing of transport for any purpose must be planned between the transporter and producer, and slaughterhouse, if applicable, to minimize traveling and waiting time for the cattle. b. Transport of animals must not exceed eight hours. <i>Note: A derogation can be considered if a slaughter plant (inspected and approved for use under our standards) is not available within eight hours traveling distance from the farm.</i>	What is the procedure for scheduling transport of cattle? What is the transport time?		
T9 .a	a. A sick or injured ambulatory animal may only be transported: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If it is being taken for veterinary treatment or it is being taken to the nearest available place for humane slaughter; or 2. If the said animal is suitable for loading, traveling and unloading (can walk unassisted). 	How are cattle selected for transport? Inquire and record how sick/injured/emaciated animals are treated (delivered to the vet or vet comes to the farm).		
*T9.b	b. No animal with a BCS of less than 2 may be transported or leave the farm unless for veterinary treatment.	Were any cattle observed with a BCS <2? Inquire and record if these cattle are ever transported besides for veterinary treatment.		
PROCESSING				
P1	P 1: Processing Systems (where milk is further processed into dairy products such as milk, butter, cheese, yogurt, ice cream, etc.) a. All processing systems where milk from Certified Humane® farms goes to be further processed must be inspected by HFAC for traceability to ensure that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no commingling with non-certified milk or milk products, and 2. That the Certified Humane® logo is only being used on milk and milk products from Certified Humane® farms. b. Standards for processing systems are included in the HFAC Program/Policy Manual, which can be found at www.certifiedhumane.org .	What processing facility is used for the Certified Humane® milk? Verify that the processor used matches what is listed on the application. Inquire and record whether milk from this dairy is transported alone, or pooled with milk from other dairies. Review milk pick-up records and note any concerns about commingling with non-Certified Humane® milk during storage or transport to processor.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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SLAUGHTER				
S1	<p>S 1: For dairies that want to sell their dairy cows as Certified Humane® Dairy Beef, the following must be met:</p> <p>a. The slaughter plant must meet the American Meat Institute (AMI) Guidelines (as written by Dr. Temple Grandin). AMI Guidelines can be found at www.certifiedhumane.org under the Standards section.</p> <p>b. The slaughter plant must be inspected by Humane Farm Animal Care’s inspectors to verify compliance with the AMI Guidelines.</p> <p>c. HFAC will also audit the slaughter plant for traceability to ensure that all the product that is labeled with the Certified Humane® logo originates from Certified Humane® farms.</p>	<p>Are dairy cattle being slaughtered and sold as Certified Humane® dairy beef?</p> <p>Inquire and record what slaughter plant is being used, and verify that an application for the slaughter plant has been submitted to HFAC.</p>		
S2	<p>S 2: For dairies that are not marketing their dairy cows as Certified Humane® Dairy Beef, milk and milk products are the only products that carry the certification. Once the farmer sells the dairy cattle and they leave the farm, these cattle are no longer certified and HFAC has no authority to track or monitor these cattle.</p>	<p>Inquire and record what is done with cull cows if they are not being used for Certified Humane® dairy beef.</p>		

Please address any additional findings not previously covered in this report:

Signature _____
(inspector)

Date _____

Transfer any items marked as “NO” to the non-conformance section of the Exit Meeting report form with the standard number and description of violation.







LOCOMOTION SCORING OF DAIRY CATTLE*



Locomotion scoring is based on the observation of cows standing and walking (gait), with special emphasis on their back posture. This system is intuitive and, therefore, easy to learn and implement. Use of locomotion scoring is effective for early detection of claw (hoof) disorders, monitoring prevalence of lameness, comparing the incidence and severity of lameness between herds and identifying individual cows for functional claw (hoof) trimming.

Animal observations should be made on a flat surface that provides good footing for cows. Cows scoring 2 or 3 should be examined and trimmed to prevent more serious problems. Trimming should be done by a competent trimmer with the goal of returning the claws to functional weight bearing and conformation.





<p>Locomotion Score 1</p> <p>Clinical Description: Normal</p> <p>Description: Stands and walks normally with a level back. Makes long confident strides.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Flat</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Flat</p>
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<p>Locomotion Score 2</p> <p>Clinical Description: Mildly Lamé</p> <p>Description: Stands with flat back, but arches when walks. Gait is slightly abnormal.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Flat</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
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<p>Locomotion Score 3</p> <p>Clinical Description: Moderately Lamé</p> <p>Description: Stands and walks with an arched back and short strides with one or more legs. Slight sinking of dew-claws in limb opposite to the affected limb may be evident.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Arched</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
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<p>Locomotion Score 4</p> <p>Clinical Description: Lamé</p> <p>Description: Arched back standing and walking. Favoring one or more limbs but can still bear some weight on them. Sinking of the dew-claws is evident in the limb opposite to the affected limb.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Arched</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
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<p>Locomotion Score 5</p> <p>Clinical Description: Severely Lamé</p> <p>Description: Pronounced arching of back. Reluctant to move, with almost complete weight transfer off the affected limb.</p>	 <p>Back Posture Standing: Arched</p>	 <p>Back Posture Walking: Arched</p>
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* Adapted from Sprecher, D.L.; Hostetler, D.E.; Kaneene, J.B. 1997. Theriogenology 47:1178-1187 and contribution from Cook, N.B., University of Wisconsin.

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Comments
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