HFAC INSPECTION CHECKLIST – BEEF CATTLE

TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL

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

DETAILS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED	
Number of Animals: **Age of Animals:**	**Name of Veterinarian/Veterinary Practice:**
Breed/Strain:	**Calving season:**

****Using HFAC Animal Care Standards for Beef 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 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."** **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. Note any problems in this area.**		
***FW 4**	a. No feedstuffs containing mammalian or avian-derived protein sources are permitted, with the exception of milk and milk products. b. Cattle must not be implanted with any growth promoter. c. Cattle must not be fed antibiotics, including ionophores, coccidiostats, or other substances deliberately to promote growth or feed efficiency. d. Antibiotics can be used in individual cattle only therapeutically (i.e. disease treatment) as directed by a veterinarian.			
Documentation - Environment				
E2	For all buildings, the key points relating to animal welfare must be recorded in the farm plan. These include: 1. Total floor area (in ft^2 or m^2) 2. Total bedded area (in ft^2 or m^2) 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.**		
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 Beef 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.**		
M3.1	Managers must: 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;	**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. Inquire how employees are assessed.**		
M3.2	Managers must: 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;	**Review emergency plan in application.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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 record 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 *Humane Farm Animal Care* 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.**		
M3.6	Managers must: 6. Ensure animals to be transported including cull cows are fit for transport to their final destination. For unfit animals, alternative arrangements should be made, including on-farm euthanasia if necessary.	**Discuss transportation procedures with producer – how are cull cows assessed to ensure they are fit for transport?**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M2	**M2:** Managers must ensure that: 1. All stock-keepers have a copy of the Humane Farm Animal Care, *Animal Care Standards for Beef Cattle;* 2. They and the stock-keepers are familiar with the standards; and 3. They and the stock-keepers understand the standards.			
M6	**M6:** a. Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of livestock, employees must be properly trained and/or have the experience appropriate to their job responsibilities, and: 1. Be able to recognize signs of normal behavior, abnormal behavior, and fear; 2. Be able to recognize signs of common diseases and knowing when to seek help; 3. Have a basic knowledge of body condition scoring; b. In addition, livestock managers 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: 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 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. c. Formal or on-the-job training should be available to staff (including temporary and part-time employees).	**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.** **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. Record any concerns about lack of training/experience.**		
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.** **Identify individuals in charge of animal health procedures.** **Verify vet on application is vet used.** Verify **euthanasia method listed is what is used**.		
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. Non-ambulatory (downer) animal procedure; and 6. Euthanasia for culling and emergencies.			
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)**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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.	**Review records of incoming animals, including treatment records.** **Verify the process/equipment/medications noted in AHP (application) for incoming animals are being used, and note any discrepancies.**		
Documentation - Transport				
T8	Producers must keep records of transport of animals off their farm, including: a. Date of transport b. Number of animals transported and their destination c. Trucking company d. Type of vehicle used	**Review transportation records – are they up to date?**		
FEED				
FW1	Cattle must be fed a wholesome diet which is: 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) *Nutrient Requirements of Beef* Cattle and as recommended for the geographic area.	**Describe feed type and method.** **Note if stock is in good body condition for stage of life/reproductive cycle and record your observations.**		
***FW2**	Cattle must have free access to nutritious food each day, except when directed by a veterinarian.	**Evidence of recent access to feed. Is there a plan to ensure continual supplies of feed regardless of weather conditions & feed reserves, Record responses.**		
FW5.a	a. Cattle must be fed so they sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span.			
FW5.b	b. Body condition change in cattle must be carefully planned and maintained according to the stage of production.			
***FW5.c**	c. A body condition score (BCS) of 4 to 6 (on a 1-9 scale) is considered best for maintaining productivity and health. A body condition score of 2 or less requires immediate corrective action. No animal with BCS of less than 2 may be transported or leave the farm unless for veterinary treatment.	**Record how producer conducts BCS scoring.** **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.**		
FW5.d **FW5.e**	a. The 1-9 "Beef Cattle Body Condition Scoring" system, with 1 being emaciated and 9 being obese, or another approved system, may be used to score beef cattle. b. Body condition score must be regularly monitored with particular attention to weaning, 30 days post weaning, 90 days before calving, at calving, and at the beginning of breeding season.			
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.	**Note reference to diet changes in plan. Note evidence of metabolic diseases, eg bloat? Record responses.**		

<table>
<tr><th>Std. Ref.</th><th>HFAC Standard</th><th>Guidance & Evidence</th><th>Being Met? Y/N/ N/A</th><th>Findings</th></tr>
<tr><td>FW7.a</td><td>a. Adult cattle and calves over 30 days of age must be provided with feed or forage containing sufficient fiber to allow rumination.</td><td rowspan="2">At what age is fiber provided? Any evidence of metabolic diseases resulting from lack of fiber?</td><td></td><td rowspan="11"></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW7.b</td><td>b. The fiber must be of such quality and length as to prevent acidosis.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW8.a

FW8.b</td><td>a. Cattle must have adequate amounts of feed available to eliminate feed competition.
b. If feed is restricted in a dietary protocol, extra trough space must be provided to reduce feed competition.</td><td>Note any competition for feeder space observed and record your observations.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW8.c</td><td>c. The feeder space allowances in Appendix 1 must be met.
<table>
<tr><th>Weight/ Type</th><th>1x/day feed</th><th>2x/day feed</th><th>Adlib Grain</th><th>Adlib Roughage</th></tr>
<tr><td>400-800lb</td><td>18-22”</td><td>9-11”</td><td>3-4”</td><td>9-10”</td></tr>
<tr><td>800-1200lb</td><td>22-26”</td><td>11-13”</td><td>4-6”</td><td>10-11”</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bred Heifer</td><td>22-26”</td><td>11-13”</td><td>4-6”</td><td>11-12”</td></tr>
<tr><td>1000 lb cow</td><td>24-30”</td><td>12-15”</td><td>5-6”</td><td>12-13”</td></tr>
<tr><td>1300 lb cow</td><td>26-30”</td><td>12-15”</td><td>5-6”</td><td>13-14”</td></tr>
<tr><td>1500 lb bull</td><td>30-36”</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td><td>Measure trough space against # of animals feeding and record.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW9</td><td>a. Cattle must not be maintained in an environment that is likely to predispose them to nutrient deficiency.
b. Managers must be aware of mineral deficiencies and excesses on the farm and correct these as appropriate.
c. The National Research Council Guidelines can be used to determine the nutritional requirements of cattle and nutrient composition of feedstuffs.</td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW10</td><td>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.</td><td>Comment on general cleanliness and any routine cleaning/maintenance performed. Note any evidence of stale/moldy feed or recent pest activity and record your observations.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW11</td><td>Feeding and watering equipment must be designed, constructed, placed and maintained so that contamination of the animals’ feed and water is minimized.</td><td>Are feeding facilities designed to minimize contamination of feed and water? Describe system and comment on any risk of contamination.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>FW12</td><td>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.</td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">FEED – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR CALVES</td></tr>
<tr><td>FW13.a</td><td>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.</td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>* FW13.b</td><td>b. Antibiotics cannot be used except therapeutically, as directed by a veterinarian.</td><td>Review feed ingredients and medication records. Record whether any antibiotics being given to calves, and if they are vet-prescribed.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
* 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. Every newborn calf must receive adequate colostrum from its dam, from another newly calved cow, or from a powdered or frozen colostrum source, as soon as possible after it is born and certainly within the first 6 hours of its life.	**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. Calves must be allowed to suckle for the first 24 hours after birth. When suckling the cow is not possible, sufficient colostrum should be provided manually, with approximately 6 quarts (6 liters) of colostrum being administered by esophageal stomach tube, bottle or bucket over the first 24 hours.	**Interview producer or farm workers to verify that these standards are being met. Verify that the information on the application matches their responses. Record any changes on application or if not meeting standard and record here.**		
FW14.c	c. For a further 48 hours, calves unable to nurse should receive approximately 6 quarts (6 liters) of colostrum/whole milk daily in at least two feedings.			
FW15.a	a. All orphan calves or those unable to nurse must receive liquid food twice daily at least through the first 5 weeks of life and until they are eating adequate quantities of suitable solid food, at least 1.5lbs (0.7 kg) per day of a calf starter ration.	**Inquire about the management of orphaned/abandoned calves. Where are they fed and with what equipment? Who is responsible? Inquire and record how often calves are fed.**		
FW15.b	b. If calves are bucket fed, each calf should have access to an individual bucket.	**Observe and record bucket hygiene management.**		
FW15.c	c. Milk replacer must be mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions.	**Note the product used. Inquire how producer mixes the product and record response here.**		
FW15.d	d. Orphan calves must have access to palatable calf starter feed after 8 days of age.	**Observe and note type/quality of calf starter available to calves and record here.**		
FW16.a	a. Calves must not be weaned from their mothers before an average of 6 months of age. *Derogations are acceptable for the following reasons: dry conditions, flooding, other conditions that require earlier weaning.*	**Review application information. Inquire about weaning age and method, and review records. Record information here.**		
FW16.b	b. Orphan calves must not be weaned (ceasing to feed milk or milk replacer) before 5 weeks of age, unless directed by a veterinarian. Nutritional weaning must be accomplished gradually by either diluting the milk with water or reducing the milk volume over a period of at least 5 days.	**Inquire about methods for weaning orphaned/abandoned calves, and at what age this is done, and record responses.**		
WATER				
*FW17	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?**		
FW18	When cattle are housed, they must have access to water at all times, except when directed by the attending veterinarian.			
FW19.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.**		
FW19.b	b. When automatic systems are used, they should be checked at least daily to ensure that they are dispensing water if no other source of ad lib water is available.	**Inquire and record who is responsible for checking automatic waterers and how often this is done.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
FW19.c	c. 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?** **At pasture, how is the area around the water troughs managed to avoid excessive puddles, or mud?**		
FW19.d	d. 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.			
FW20.a	a. When cattle are kept extensively at grass, a supply of fresh, clean water must always be available.	**Observe and record how water is provided at pasture.** **What is the furthest distance cattle have to walk to reach water?** **What is the terrain like?**		
FW20.b	b. Grazing cattle should not have to walk long distances to access water: less than 1/2 mile (0.8 km) in steep, rough terrain to up to 2 miles (3.2 km) in smooth, flat terrain.			
FW20.c **FW20.d** **FW20.e**	c. Natural surface water sources are not recommended but, if used, care must be taken to avoid potential disease risk. d. The potential contamination of rivers, ponds, or streams with cattle feces must be avoided in planning water supply for cattle. e. Local, state, and federal laws must be adhered to regarding cattle access to running or still water resources.	**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.**		
FW21	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.**		
BUILDINGS				
E1	Beef cattle must be raised with continual access to the outdoors.	**Verify housing and facilities provide constant access to the outdoors. Record your observations here.**		
E3	a. There must be no physical features of the environment that may cause injuries to the animals that can be avoided. b. Both indoors and outdoors, 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.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E4 **E5**	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. Building alleyways, passages and gateways must be maintained in order to prevent damage to the animals' hooves.	**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.**		
E6	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.	**Inquire and describe what preservatives are used around stock buildings. Record any concerns about materials that may pose a hazard to animals.**		
E7	All electrical installations must be: 1. Inaccessible to cattle; 2. Well insulated; 3. Safeguarded from rodents; 4. Properly grounded; 5. Regularly tested; and 6. Meet local building codes.	**Observe safety and position of electrical lines and installations. Record any concerns about hazards to cattle.**		
E8	a. Passages, such as gates or alleys, must be of such a design and width, and so constructed, to allow two animals to pass freely (except in chutes or races). b. Chutes and races should be designed to prevent balking and permit cattle to move smoothly through the system in a single line. c. Efforts must be made to minimize the number of, and ideally exclude, blind alleyways in buildings. d. Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials which can readily be cleansed, disinfected, or easily replaced when necessary.	**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?** **Observe and record whether materials used are easy to clean and disinfect?**		
THERMAL ENVIRONMENT & VENTILATION				
E9	Appendix 3 contains the Temperature Humidity Index (THI), which contains the values at which cattle become distressed. a. The thermal environment within buildings where cattle are housed must not be so hot or so cold as to cause distress. b. Pasture or range conditions must allow cattle access to features that allow relief during severe thermal swings.	**Inquire and record how staff would assess heat or cold stress in cattle. Observe and record the features on pasture which help cattle thermoregulate.**		
E10	For all cattle, an assessment of their surrounding environmental temperature and air movement (draft) should be undertaken, taking into account: 1. Breed hardiness; 2. Age of stock; 3. Foreseeable climatic conditions; and 4. Natural shelter/shade.	**Observe and record thermal comfort at livestock height on day of inspection.** **Record any general/specific provisions made to provide for thermal comfort.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E11 (E22)	a. Effective ventilation of buildings, permitting air movement at low velocity while avoiding drafts and minimizing the entrance of rain and snow, must be provided. b. Building ventilation must aim to achieve a relative humidity below 80% when ambient conditions allow.	**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	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 Environmental Protection Agency and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards for particulates). b. Where climatic conditions require cattle to be housed for a period of time, the ammonia concentration must not exceed 25 ppm.			
E13	A building or pen must provide adequate space and must meet the floor or ground area space recommendations in Appendix 1.	**Reference Appendix 1. Measure the space provided and the number of animals using it – does it meet requirements? Record any concerns about crowding/lack of space.**		
E14	When cattle are kept in partially roofed units they must be provided with 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.**		
WINDBREAKS – SUN SHADE - SPRINKLERS				
***E15**	a. All cattle facilities must provide cattle with the opportunity to thermoregulate properly. b. Cattle must be provided with adequate space to perform behavioral adjustments important to thermoregulation and have access to facilities or natural shelters or barriers.	**Observe cattle behavior at time of inspection. Note any signs of thermal discomfort and record. What facilities are provided for cattle to thermoregulate? Record your observations.**		
***E16**	Windbreaks are required for cattle on pasture and/or in feedyards. Windbreaks can consist of natural tree belts, fences, or manmade structures that are strategically placed to block prevailing winds. Natural geographic features such as hills or canyons may be used in pasture range grazing conditions.	**Observe and record what windbreaks are available to cattle, including geographic features which provide windbreaks. Record staff attitude to standard.**		
***E17**	a. Sunshades for cattle in open pastures or feedyards are essential in regions where heat and humidity can be extreme. Shade, either natural or artificial, must be provided for these cattle. b. For feedlots during hot summer conditions, in addition to shade, water systems must be used to provide cooling for the cattle.	**What equipment/facilities/natural features are available to provide shade for cattle. For feedlots, record whether water systems (sprinklers, misters, water trucks) are used. Record your observations here and record staff attitude to standard.**		
E18	**Feedlots** a. Open dirt feedyards should be mounded to provide dry resting areas for cattle and meet Environmental Protection Agency Standards for control of dust. 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 must not be allowed to exceed fetlock (ankle) depth for more than very brief periods.	**Describe mounding in the feedyard. Record the staff attitude to the standard – is mud a concern for them? How do they assess and provide for mud control?**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
AREA/SPACE ALLOWANCES				
E19	a. Cattle must have access at all times to a lying area which is: 1. Well-drained or well maintained with dry bedding, and 2. Of sufficient size to accommodate all cattle lying down together in normal resting posture. 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. c. Mud over fetlock (ankle) depth is not allowed in passageways, or adjacent to waterers or feeding areas. d. The floor or ground area recommendations in Appendix 1 must be met.	**Observe and record conditions of bedded areas and the space provided. Verify that animals have adequate space as required by Appendix 1 – measure the area of the pen and the number of animals. Inquire and record how muddy conditions are managed.**		
E20	a. Hard surfaced pens should be made from materials that are impervious to water and urine. b. Surfaces must be slip resistant grooved or scored but not abrasive to cattle's feet. Diamond grooves are preferred with a depth of 0.5 inches x 4 inches (1.3cm x 10cm). c. Hard surfaced pens used for resting, health recovery, or calving should be properly bedded with moisture absorbent bedding or rubber mats. d. Manure handling systems need to be considered when designing barns using hard surface flooring systems, in order to prevent run-off and other environmental hazards. e. Acceptable hard floors include grooved or unfinished concrete, partial concrete slats, plastic covered expanded metal, or rubber mats.	**What are the conditions of any hard-surfaced pens?** **Are they slip resistant?** **Can they be cleaned and disinfected easily?** **How are these areas managed?** **What type of bedding is used? Is it moisture absorbent? Are they rubber mats? Are there difficulties with the rubber mats?** **What type of manure handling system is used?**		
E21a	**Feedyards** a. Cattle may be finished in feedyards.	**On feedlot facilities, how are cattle grouped?** **Does the feedlot provide adequate drainage?** **Shade?** **Shelter?** **Windbreaks?** **How do the feedlot staff handle weather/environmental challenges:** **Excessive rain?** **Heat?** **Wind?** **Is all equipment used in working condition?** **Record any concerns about feedyard environment for cattle.**		
E21b	b. Open housed growing cattle must be grouped according to size and age.			
***E21c**	c. Open feedyards should be sloped to promote proper drainage away from resting/loafing areas, water supply, feed troughs/bunks, and fence lines.			
E21.d	d. Space and slope will change with drier or wetter climates, seasons, and soil types. Feedyards must be constructed to provide for adequate space, social and physical environment and comfort of the cattle based on requirements for the geographic region in which they are located.			
E21.e	e. All local, state and federal environmental regulations must be followed.			
E22	**Feedyard Air Quality – SEE E11**			

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
***E23**	a. The floor or ground area recommendations in Appendix 1 must be met. The space allowance for cattle housed in groups should 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. b. Every animal must have sufficient access to water, feed, and a resting area. c. Cattle must be managed so as to remain reasonably clean.	**Reference Appendix 1. Measure the space provided and the number of animals using it – does it meet requirements? Are cattle kept in appropriate groups for their age, sex, weight, and behavioral needs? Record your observations.** **Observe and record general cleanliness of cattle. Is there excessive, caked mud or manure present on many animals?**		
E24	Special or temporary holding areas should be available for use during calving season, especially for first calf heifers or cows experiencing calving problems.	**Are there special or temporary holding areas for use during calving season for first calf heifers or cows experiencing calving problems? If calves are born on range, this may not be possible.**		
***E25** ***E26**	Except as noted in E26, all cattle must at all times have: 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. 4. Cattle must not be tethered. Cattle must not be closely confined except in the following circumstances, and even then only for the shortest period of time necessary: 1. For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, veterinary treatment; 2. While they are being fed on any particular occasion; 3. For the purpose of marking, washing or weighing; 4. While accommodation is being cleaned; 5. During the procedure of artificial insemination; or 6. While they are awaiting loading for transportation.	**Observe and record any tethering of animals.** **Are cattle confined for any reasons?** **Did you observe any cattle being confined? If so what were the reasons. What is the staff attitude towards confining animals?**		
LIGHTING				
E27	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 enough light available to adequately inspect the cattle?**		
CALVING ENVIRONMENT				
E28	Calving pens or lots must have a bedded resting area, of such a size and with close access to a means of restraint (e.g. chute, head gate) as to permit a person safely to attend the cows and their calves. Suggested dimensions of holding areas or indoor accommodations are found in Appendix 1. Cows must be kept separate from other livestock other than calving cows.	**Assess space allowance. Assess and record any safety provisions provided. Assess and record method of cow restraint to be used if needed. Observe and record if cows are kept separate from other livestock besides calving cows.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E29	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 (individual pens are preferable).	**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 calves 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?**		
E30	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.**		
E31	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?**		
E32	a. Heifers calving on pasture or range must be checked at least daily and preferably more frequently for signs of impending parturition. b. All cows must be checked on a regular basis for calving problems. A check at least daily is strongly recommended but frequency must be based on history of calving problems, parity, and pasture and weather conditions. c. It is strongly recommended that first calf heifers be kept in a separate pasture or range area from the adult cow herd. d. Weather conditions must be considered when determining frequency of monitoring during calving season, with higher frequency during adverse weather.	**What are the calving/cow management practices?** **How often are cows checked during calving season?** **First time heifers?** **If first time heifers and not separate from adult cows, what issues are they having? Record this discussion here.**		
BULL PENS				
E33	a. Bull pens must be sited to allow the bull sight, sound and odor 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.**		
E34	a. Individual accommodation for an adult bull of average size must include a bedded sleeping area and loafing area (see Appendix 1 for ground and floor area and feeder space recommendations). b. Bull pens must be safe for the stock-keepers tending them. Adequate restraining facilities and an escape route must be provided. c. In areas used for breeding, the floor should not be slatted or slippery.	**Reference Appendix 1. Record the space provided in bull pens.** **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?**		
HANDLING FACILITIES				
E35	a. Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so as not to impede the movement of cattle. 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 animal distress, noise reduction mechanisms must be installed.	**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.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E36	a. Hydraulic or manual restraining chutes must be adjusted for proper size of cattle. b. Regular cleaning and maintenance of all working parts is imperative to proper working of the system and safety of the cattle and handlers. c. Hydraulic restraint systems should have their pressure relief valves adjusted to avoid excessive pressure applied to cattle during restraint.	**Observe and record the use of hydraulic equipment and its condition and maintenance. Are the hydraulic or manual restraining chutes adjusted for proper size of cattle? How often is the system cleaned? How often is the system inspected and how often are the pressure relief valves adjusted? Observe and record any safety concerns.**		
E37	It is strongly recommended that solid sides be used in races, chutes, crowding pens and loading ramps to avoid distraction and balking in cattle.	**Observe and record whether sides are solid. If not solid, observe and record how cattle act when moving through the system that is not solid sided.**		
E38	a. Loading facilities: 1. Should provide a ramp of no more than a 20% incline; 2. Must be kept clean; and 3. Must be well lit. b. Both loading ramps and tailgates must be fitted with means of preventing the cattle from slipping and falling off. c. Loading ramps should be fitted with appropriately designed and spaced foot battens.	**Describe & record design and incline & use of loading ramps. Check age and condition of ramp.** **Are the ramps kept clean? Are they well lit?** **Are the loading ramps and tailgates fitted with the means of preventing the cattle from slipping and falling off? Record what those methods are.**		
SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR CALVES				
E39	a. 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 the avoidance of drafts or provision of supplemental heat. b. If calving on pasture, pastures should be selected that provide cows with a dry calving environment and access to natural or artificial shelter as weather conditions dictate.	**Inquire and note how hypothermic calves are handled, and record any concerns about caretaker attitudes toward hypothermic calves.** **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?**		
E40	When there is a high risk of infectious disease then consideration must be given to the individual quarantining of calves for the initial rearing period. Producers must consult local or state veterinary professionals to determine the length of quarantine period when disease risk is high.	**Inquire, observe and record the process for quarantining sick calves.**		
E41	**Space for calves** The floor or ground area recommendations in Appendix 1 must be met.	**Reference Appendix 1. Verify and record the space allowances for calves.**		
FENCING				
E42	a. All fencing, including gates, must be adequately inspected and maintained on a regular basis. b. In particular, electric fences must be designed, installed, used and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the cattle. c. Feedbunk dividers must be designed so as to avoid any potential threat to the animals, for example, becoming trapped between the dividers or panels.	**Describe and note fencing methods, general state of repair, and any observed safety risks.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
MANAGERS				
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, and castration. 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 identification.	**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 animal 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** ***M12.c** ***M12.d** ***M12.e** ***M12.f**	b. No animal must be pulled or lifted by the tail, skin, ears or limbs. c. Aggressive tail twisting (e.g. jacking) can cause tails to break, especially in young animals, and is prohibited. d. Sticks must not be used to beat cattle. e. The use of electric prods is prohibited, except when animal and human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. f. Pulling or dragging calves is specifically prohibited.	**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?** **Note: roping of calves on range for normal procedures is allowed.**		

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	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). What is the procedure for determining if a calving aid is needed?**		
M15.a **M15.b**	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?**		
***M15.c**	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?**		
***M16**	**Non-ambulatory animals** a. All non-ambulatory animals must be treated 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 to move an injured or non-ambulatory animal. For moving non-ambulatory animals, whatever type of lifting gear is used, care must be taken not to cause unnecessary pain or distress to the animal. c. No live animal can leave the farm or be transported unless it is able to walk unassisted (except for veterinary care). d. The use of hip-lifters is permitted only for emergency, short-term assistance. Cattle must never be left unattended when hip-lifters are in use. e. All non-ambulatory and injured animals must be provided with deep bedding, shelter from adverse weather, and accessible water and feed. f. Where the prognosis for recovery of a non-ambulatory animal is poor, early intervention by euthanizing the animal on farm must be undertaken.	**Did you observe any non-ambulatory animals? If so, describe their environment and access to feed, water, bedding and shelter, and record any concerns.** **Inquire and record what the SOP is for treating non-ambulatory animals.** **What equipment is used?** **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?** **How long do they leave an animal down before contacting a vet or euthanizing the animal?** **Who is responsible for euthanasia of downer animals?**		
MANAGING REPLACEMENT ANIMALS				
M17	a. On arrival at stocker and feeder operations, calves 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.	**Where are brought-in animals kept during their quarantine period? Observe and record condition of facilities and availability of feed, water, bedding, and shelter.**		
IDENTIFICATION				
M18.a	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?**		
***M18.b** ***M18.c**	b. Face branding of any type is prohibited c. Wattling (waddling) and ear splitting are prohibited.	**Observe and record if there is any face branding or wattling on any cattle present.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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?**		
INSPECTION				
M23	a. Caretakers must inspect their livestock as frequently as is necessary to ensure the well-being of the herd. b. Caretakers must explain the frequency of their inspections of their livestock to ensure the well-being of the herd.	**Inquire and record how often each group of cattle is inspected, and who is responsible for checking the livestock and the equipment.**		
DOGS				
M24	Dogs, including working stock dogs, must be properly trained, must not cause injury or distress to cattle and must be kept under control at all times.	**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.**		
HEALTH CARE PRACTICES				
H2	Sudden deaths, disease outbreaks or mortality that cannot be readily identified by the manager must be investigated in consultation with a veterinarian.	**How are sudden deaths/disease outbreaks handled - Are records kept? Have any vet recommendations been implemented?**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
H3	The herd must be monitored for herd performance including: production disease, infectious diseases, and injury as a result of housing/husbandry. For example: -Metabolic Disorders – (hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, ketosis, displaced abomasum, laminitis, bloat, acidosis) -Septicemia -Enteritis -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.**		
H4.a	a. Contagious or downed animals must be segregated and cared for separate from the herd.	**Verify information in Animal Health Plan on application is in use.**		
***H4.b** ***H4.c** ***H4.d**	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. 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. d. Water and feed must also be readily available to non-ambulatory animals, even if they are not housed in an isolation pen.	**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.e **H4.f**	e. Urine and dung from hospital pens for sick and injured animals must be disposed of in a manner that prevents spread of infection to other stock. f. Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, and the possible removal of a carcass from the box.	**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.**		
H6	a. Loose-housed, polled and horned cattle must not be grouped together, except when a social group exists. b. Precautions must be taken to prevent injury if mixing cattle.	**Observe and record if horned and polled animals are grouped together, and record any possible horn-related injuries on polled animals. Ask producer or managers to describe social groups that exist and record.**		
H7	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
H8	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. 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.	**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.**		
H9	Although foot problems are rare in extensively raised beef cattle, attention must be given to the condition of the feet of breeding cattle depending on their pasture or pen conditions. If a problem is identified, a foot care plan must be developed as part of the AHP, using methods that are appropriate to the condition and the individual farm.	**Did you observe lameness/foot problems present in cattle – have animals received appropriate care? How is routine foot care provided? How is lameness/foot problems identified and treated?**		
H10.a.1	a. The only potentially injurious husbandry procedures permitted under the Animal Care Standards are as follows (except those done for therapeutic reasons by a veterinarian): 1. Although a rare procedure in beef cattle, supernumerary teats may be removed. Removal of supernumerary teats may be performed up to 5 weeks of age using pain control.	***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.** **At what age are extra teats removed? Is pain control used? What equipment is used? Who is responsible for performing that procedure?**		
H10a2a **H10a2b**	2. Disbudding, as soon as a prominent bud has formed, around 2 months of age, can be conducted using a hot iron and using pain control. 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. b) Horn removal on calves between 2 and 6 months of age may be conducted using pain control.	***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.** **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.** **Observe cattle – note any signs of infection around horn bud site, or signs of prohibited disbudding/dehorning methods being used.**		
H10a2c **H10a2d**	c) The following methods are prohibited: 1. sawing; 2. banding; 3. embryonic wires; and 4. other methods not designed for the purpose of disbudding/dehorning d) The removal of horns from cattle over 6 months of age must: 1. only be performed by a veterinarian, using a combination of sedative or local anesthesia and anti-inflammatory. 2. not be a routine procedure.			

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
H10a3a **H10a3b** **H10a3c**	3. It is strongly recommended that if bull calves are to be castrated, this should be done at the earliest possible age. a) Castration may be accomplished by the application of a band (rubber ring) up to 7 days of age. 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. For castration by spermatic cord crush (Burdizzo clamp), emasculator or surgical castration up to 6 months of age, pain control must be used. c) Surgical castration of bulls over 6 months of age must be performed by a veterinarian using sedation or local anesthesia, anti-inflammatory medication for pain control, and provisions for controlling bleeding.	***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.** **What is the castration procedure used?** **At what age are the males castrated?** **What equipment is used?** **Is pain control used? What is used?** **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.** **Observe cattle – note any signs of infection around castration site.**		
***H10a4** ***H10a5**	4. Tail docking is prohibited. 5. Wattling (waddling) and ear splitting is prohibited.	**Observe cattle and note any tail docking or wattling observed. Record observations.**		
H10b	b. All of these practices must be performed in a way that minimizes suffering and by trained and competent managers. 1. The above procedures must: a) Not be performed on sick animals; and b) Only be performed using appropriate, properly maintained equipment. 2. Use of a nose lead as the sole form of restraint is prohibited.	**Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Inquire and record how animals are restrained during physical alterations.**		
H11	Medicines must be: a. clearly labeled b. Stored in accordance with label instructions c. Kept in a secure store which is safe from animals and unauthorized people d. Kept separate from food producing areas 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. f. Any medicines used in the U.S. must be licensed for use in the U.S.	**Ask producer what medicines are used and how they are stored. Visually verify stored medicines and record all medicines that are stored. Are there medicines that are on the prohibited list (antibiotics) coccidiostadts? Hormones? Are these properly labelled. Note the storage facility and location for medicines.** **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** **Record your observations.**		
H12	Induction of parturition must never be used as a routine management procedure, but is acceptable in accordance with the veterinarian's recommendations.	**Inquire and record whether cows are induced. If so, record if it is routine, or by exception. Review calving records.**		
H13	Non-veterinarians performing rectal ultrasound pregnancy detection must have received appropriate training in the relevant techniques.	**Inquire if ultrasound preg. checks are practiced and who is responsible. Verify training records. Record information here.**		
H14	The use of genetically modified and/or cloned animals and their offspring is prohibited.	**Inquire and record whether animals are GM or cloned. (review the records of where the cattle are from).**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
CASUALTY ANIMALS				
***H15**	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. 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 or euthanasia is required to prevent suffering. If an animal is in severe pain that is uncontrollable, then the animal must be promptly euthanized. c. Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured animal.	**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).**		
H16	Disposal of the carcass (cadaver) must meet local requirements and regulations.	**Inquire and record method of carcass disposal – verify application info. Are any carcasses present at time of inspection?**		
TRANSPORTATION				
T1	a. Loading facilities 1. Should provide a ramp of no more than 20% incline. 2. Must be clean, and 3. Must be well lit. b. Both loading ramps and tailboards must be fitted with means of preventing the cows from slipping and falling off. c. Ramps may be of concrete or earth and, when concrete, must be fitted with appropriately designed and spaced foot battens and also covered with litter.	**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?**		
T2	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.	**Observe animals being handled during loading for transport. Observe handling facilities and note any impediments to cattle. Record any excessive noise made by equipment.**		
T3	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. 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.	**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 behavior in how they respond to the animals. Record your observations.**		
T4	a. Cattle must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead cow is clear. b. The animal must not be rushed or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways.	**Observe animals being handled during loading for transport. Ask employees to describe their handling methods during loading and record responses.**		
T5.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.**		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
***T5.b** ***T5.c** ***T5.d** ***T5.e** ***T5.f**	b. No animal must be pulled or lifted by the tail, skin, ears or limbs. c. Aggressive tail twisting (e.g. jacking) can cause tails to break, especially in young animals, and is prohibited. d. Sticks must not be used to beat cattle. e. The use of electric prods is prohibited, except when animal or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. f. Pulling or dragging calves or other cattle is specifically 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	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.	**Inquire and record the procedure for scheduling transport of cattle.**		
T9 .a	a. A sick or injured ambulatory animal may only be transported: 1. If it is being taken for veterinary treatment or it is being taken to the nearest available place for humane slaughter; and 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.**		
S1	All slaughter systems must be designed and managed to ensure livestock are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. 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. b. The slaughter plant must be inspected by Humane Farm Animal Care's inspectors to verify compliance with the AMI Guidelines. 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.	**Which slaughter facilities are used for processing Certified Humane® cattle, and note if stated slaughter plant is different than the one listed on the application.**		

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

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

Signature_____ Date_____
(inspector)

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.

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

Appendix 1

Table 6–1. Floor or ground area and feeder space recommendations for beef cattle used in agricultural research and teaching[1,2,3]

	Calves, 180 to 380 kg (400 to 800 lb)		Finishing cattle, 360 to 545 kg (800 to 1200 lb)		Bred heifers, 360 kg (800 lb)	
Area or space	m^2	ft^2	m^2	ft^2	m^2	ft^2
Floor or ground area						
Open lots (no barn)						
Unpaved lots with mound (includes mound space)	14.0 to 28.0	150 to 300	23.2 to 46.5	250 to 500	23.2 to 46.5	250 to 500
Mound space, 25% slope	1.9 to 2.3	20 to 25	2.8 to 3.3	30 to 35	2.8 to 3.3	30 to 35
Unpaved lot, 4 to 8% slope, no mound	28.0 to 55.8	300 to 600	37.2 to 74.4	400 to 800	37.2 to 74.4	400 to 800
Paved lot, 2 to 4% slope	3.7 to 4.7	40 to 50	4.7 to 5.6	50 to 60	4.7 to 5.6	50 to 60
Barns (unheated cold housing)						
Open front with dirt lot	1.4 to 1.9	15 to 20	1.9 to 2.3	20 to 25	1.9 to 2.3	20 to 25
Enclosed, bedded pack	1.9 to 2.3	20 to 25	2.8 to 3.3	30 to 35	2.8 to 3.3	30 to 35
Enclosed, slotted floor	1.1 to 1.7	12 to 18	1.7 to 2.3	18 to 25	1.7 to 2.3	18 to 25
Feeder space when fed:	cm	in	cm	in	cm	in
Once daily	45.7 to 55.9	18 to 22	55.9 to 66.0	22 to 26	55.9 to 66.0	22 to 26
Twice daily	22.9 to 27.9	9 to 11	27.9 to 33.0	11 to 13	27.9 to 33.0	11 to 13
Free choice grain	7.6 to 10.2	3 to 4	10.2 to 15.2	4 to 6	10.2 to 15.2	4 to 6
Self-fed roughage	22.9 to 25.4	9 to 10	25.4 to 27.9	10 to 11	27.9 to 30.5	11 to 12

	Cows, 455 kg (1,000 lb)		Cows, 590 kg (1,300 lb)		Bulls, 680 kg (1,500 lb)	
	m^2	ft^2	m^2	ft^2	m^2	ft^2
Floor or ground area						
Open lots (no barn)						
Unpaved lots with mound (includes mound space)	18.6 to 46.5	200 to 500	28.0 to 46.5	300 to 500	46.5	500
Mound space, 25% slope	3.7 to 4.2	40 to 45	3.7 to 4.2	40 to 45	4.7 to 5.6	50 to 60
Unpaved lot, 4 to 8% slope, no mound	32.5 to 74.3	350 to 800	32.5 to 74.3	350 to 800	74.3	800
Paved lot, 2 to 4% slope	5.6 to 7.0	60 to 75	5.6 to 7.0	60 to 75	9.3 to 11.6	100 to 125
Barns (unheated cold housing)						
Open front with lot	1.9 to 2.3	20 to 25	2.3 to 2.8	25 to 30	3.7	40
Enclosed, bedded pack	3.3 to 3.7	35 to 40	3.7 to 4.7	40 to 50	4.2 to 4.7	45 to 50
Enclosed, slotted floor	1.9 to 2.3	20 to 25	2.0 to 2.6	22 to 28	2.8	30
Feeder space when fed:	cm	in	cm	in	cm	in
Once daily, limited feed access	61.0 to 76.2	24 to 30	66.0 to 76.2	26 to 30	76.2 to 91.4	30 to 36
Twice daily, limited feed access	30.5 to 38.1	12 to 15	30.5 to 38.1	12 to 15	—	—
High-concentrate diet, ad libitum	12.7 to 15.2	5 to 6	12.7 to 15.2	5 to 6	—	—
High-forage diet, ad libitum	30.5 to 33.0	12 to 13	33.0 to 35.6	13 to 14	—	—

[1]Primarily based on MWPS (1987).
[2]Values are on a per-animal basis in a pen environment.
[3]In favorable (e.g., dry) climates, area accommodations may be less than indicated in this table.