

Audubon Conservation Ranching

Program Protocols

REGION: High Plains, Northwestern Great Plains,

Sagebrush Steppe, Central Shortgrass Prairie

September 2017

**Program Description**

Native grasslands are among the most altered and imperiled ecosystems in the world—and one of the least protected. Throughout the U.S., Mexico, and Canada, these critical ecosystems are dwindling at an alarming rate, as tracts are fragmented and degraded through unsustainable agricultural uses, proliferation of invasive plants and vegetation, encroaching human development, and poor grazing practices. As a result, many birds and other wildlife are edging closer to endangerment and even extinction.

Audubon addresses loss in ecosystem function and health through the conservation of focal bird species and the habitat they depend upon; we help the environment by helping birds. Since the vast majority of remaining grasslands are privately owned, grassland bird conservation can only be achieved through cooperative approaches that work with the farmers and ranchers that live and work on these lands. The Audubon Conservation Ranching program is an innovative, market-based approach that connects conservation-conscious consumers to farmers and ranchers that employ bird-friendly management practices in raising their livestock.

Each participating rancher will adopt a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) that is uniquely developed for their operation to address site-specific habitat and bird conservation opportunities. These plans are adaptive and can be modified over time to address changes in the landscape and landowner objectives. Audubon uses a “Bird-friendliness Index” to monitor birds on every certified ranch.

Program certification is achieved by following the HMP and a set of program protocols. The program rewards Audubon-certified ranchers by connecting them to premium consumer markets, thus providing continuing benefits to birds and people that share the land. Program certification is maintained annually through a 3rd party verification audit.

**Regional Priority / Target Grassland Bird Species**

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| * Grasshopper Sparrow
 | * Lark Bunting
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| * Chestnut-collared Longspur
 | * Ferruginous Hawk
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| * Brewer’s Sparrow
 | * Loggerhead Shrike
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| * Greater Sage-grouse
 | * Upland Sandpiper
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| * Vesper Sparrow
 | * Mountain Plover
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| * Sagebrush Sparrow
 | * Burrowing Owl
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| * McCown’s Longspur
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**Program Standards**

The Audubon Conservation Ranching program standards are a set of rules and expectations that must be met for program certification. Principle among these is adherence to an Audubon-approved Habitat Management Plan (HMP). These standards provide a framework for participating producers to sustainably manage farms and ranches to benefit grassland bird species, while meeting specified practices for grassland and pasture management, forage consumption, animal health & welfare, and environmental sustainability. The annual 3rd party verification process provides assurance to consumers that Audubon-certified products meet program standards.

To receive and maintain certification, all properties enrolled in the Audubon Conservation Ranching Program must meet standards in 4 key areas:

1. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

2. FORAGE AND FEEDING

3. ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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| **Habitat Management** |

Each farm or ranch certified through the Conservation Ranching program must meet a set of protocols for bird habitat management that occur at 3 levels:

1. General protocols that apply to every participating farm or ranch.
2. Regional habitat management protocols that define specific management requirements and performance benchmarks appropriate to that state or ecoregion.
3. Ranch-specific management requirements established in an Audubon-approved Habitat Management Plan (HMP).

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| **Habitat Management Plans (HMP)** |

The approved HMP for each participating farm or ranch must include:

* An Ecological Site Description
* National Wetlands Inventory maps where applicable.
* List of priority bird species and description of general habitat needs
* A brief, farm-scale review of the current extent and quality of habitat available to priority birds.
* An accurately-marked Plan Map (e.g. aerial photo, hand-drawn map, etc.) which includes the following:
	+ Unique identification number for each pasture or field unit. (The use of Tract and Field Numbers assigned to properties enrolled in USDA Farm Services Agency programs is preferred.)
	+ Identification of vegetative cover for each unique pasture/field unit (i.e. grass or crop species, forest type, etc.)
	+ Identification of any important bird habitat management/protection areas (e.g. roosts, leks, prairie dog towns, wetlands)
	+ List of invasive/noxious weeds present on the farm.
	+ Reference to conservation or management plans, such as NRCS/SWCD Soil and Water Conservation Plans, and the areas of the property to which they apply.
	+ General and/or pasture/field-level habitat management goals and objectives:
1. A defined grazing system, plan, or approach.
2. Management actions, which may include fire management, mechanical harvest/removal, planting, or other actions needed to meet the management objective.
3. Timeline for accomplishing management objectives (this may include an outline of annual milestones/actions to accomplish each management objective.
4. Reference to detailed management guidance provided by accompanying fact sheets or internet-based information sources
5. Reference to cost-share, incentive or grant programs applicable to assist with plan implementation.

The HMP is intended to be adaptive. Changes are expected to occur over time, with significant changes approved by Audubon staff.

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| **FORAGE AND FEEDING** |

The Program certification includes protocols that ensure livestock are able to freely graze open grasslands. The protocols seek to minimize grain-based feed supplementation, as well as prohibit the use of antibiotics, animal byproducts, and GMO feed.

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| **ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE** |

Audubon’s Conservation Ranching Program is focused on the restoration and maintenance of healthy, native grasslands that are managed largely or in part through sustainable grazing practices. Audubon recognizes that ranch operations and practices will vary across the landscape and depending upon the scale of operations and that producers understand and are committed to properly caring for livestock. All ranchers and producers participating in Audubon’s Conservation Ranching Program must adhere to livestock production methods that reflect best practices for animal health and welfare. Persons who willfully mistreat animals will not be tolerated in this program. Protocols provide the minimum requirements for the care and handling of livestock.

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| **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** |

The Program seeks to demonstrate that cattle ranching can be an integral part of a healthy grassland ecosystem. Bird conservation is the ultimate goal of the certification, but this comes with the expectation that ranch management practices will lead to more broad environmental benefits. Environmental sustainability protocols ensure that ranching practices will result in cleaner streams, healthier soils, more pollinators for plants, and more carbon stored in the soil.

**Program Auditing and Certification**

Certification is granted to farms or ranches that demonstrate compliance with the protocols contained within applicable Audubon Conservation Ranching Standards, as described below. Failure to meet these requirements will lead to the denial or withdrawal of certification for the audited farm or ranch.

**Standards include both Required (R) and Suggested (S) protocols.**

Required (R) protocols are designated as R(1), R(3), or R(3+):

* R(1) protocols are the most critical and require full compliance prior to certification being granted.
* R(3) protocols require full compliance by the end of the third year of certification. The three-year transition period for these protocols recognizes additional time may be needed for operations to plan, finance, and implement certain program requirements.
* R(3+) protocols may take longer than three years to fully implement, and this will be noted on the HMP.

Suggested (S) protocols are aimed at encouraging continual improvement on enrolled farms and ranches. Noncompliance with one or a few of these Suggested protocols will not result in denial of certification. However, operators must demonstrate continual progress in meeting Suggested protocols with each successive audit until conformance with at least 75% of applicable Suggested protocols is achieved within 10 years.

**Year 1 Required Protocols**

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| **General Habitat Management Protocols** |
| 1.1 R(1) | Remnant native prairie must not be converted. |
| 1.2 R(1) | Reduction in perennial grassland acreage is prohibited (unless specifically noted in the HMP). Renovation of introduced grass plantings is allowed if reseeded to more beneficial perennial grassland or annual forages necessary to implement HMP grazing plans. |
| 1.3 R(1)  | New perennial plantings are limited to those that are approved in the HMP. Exotic forages may be planted into croplands as short-term cover crops, and these may be grazed for forage to reduce pressure on wildlife-friendly pastures and facilitate forage-based finishing of livestock. |
| 1.4 R(1) | Fragmentation of grassland must be minimized wherever practicable according to the recommendations of the HMP. New infrastructure needed to support agriculture must be placed as near as possible to existing roads or other development. Wherever practicable, efforts shall be made to minimize fragmentation and habitat impacts in the siting of energy resource development facilities and road networks. |
| 1.5 R(1) | Where reclamation of disturbed areas occurs (e.g., oil & gas pads, go-back lands, watering, salt, bedgrounds, erosional features, relocated roads, etc.), the seed mix must be comprised of native species. |

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| **Regional Habitat Management Protocols** |
| 1.14 R(1) | At least 50% of the total ranch must be managed to provide benefit to priority birds in a given year. This area is expected to move across the ranch landscape over time as haying and grazing rotations are implemented according to the ranch plan. The ranch management plan must identify the location of this area each year for audit and certification purposes. The 50% can include the following: • Connections between reclamation and surrounding native sagebrush/grassland areas and integrating sagebrush, grassland, and forb plantings with each other and with reclamation topography.• Areas restored, created, maintained or improved to provide habitat for priority bird species. • Areas restored, created or maintained to increase the frequency and diversity of high ecological value and/or native plant species. |
| 1.15 R(1) | If reseeding takes place, native sagebrush/grassland seed mix must be used to replace crested wheatgrass. |

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| **Habitat Management Plan (HMP)** |
| 1.36 R(1) | HMP has been approved and signed by Audubon staff. |
| 1.37 R(1) | A grazing system has been developed that defines combination of stocking rate, rest and rotation that improves range quality and grassland bird habitat over time. |
| 1.38 R(1)  | Pasture condition is evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure habitat goals are met according to the HMP. |

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| **FORAGE AND FEEDING** |
| 2.1 R(1) | No feedlots or confined feeding operations are allowed (See definition in Appendix A). |
| 2.2 R(1) | In-pasture feeding of grain and/or high-energy feedstocks is allowed as an interim measure during adverse weather conditions, and during additional periods that do not separately exceed 90 days in a calendar year. However, grain-based feed must not be provided on a free-choice basis and should not exceed 1.5% of the animal’s body weight per day. Animals fed in excess of these limits must be tagged or marked as they are no longer eligible for the program. |
| 2.3 R(1)  | Any supplemental feed should be spatially dispersed or presented in moveable feed bunks to minimize damage to soil health and conditions.  |
| 2.4 R(1) | No feed may contain antibiotics or ionophores. |
| 2.5 R(1) | No feed may contain animal byproducts. |

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| **ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE** |
| 3.1 R(1) | All producers must follow known cattle behavioral principles when working with their cattle, where livestock are permitted to follow their natural and instinctive behaviors. Cattle should remain on healthy pastures and shall not be confined except where providing veterinary care, for protection against inclement weather, or when handling and shipping. |
| 3.2 R(1) | Cattle shall be maintained in good health status at all times. Body Condition Scores (BCS) should fall within the BCS 4 – 7 range at all times of the year for each class of cattle for minimum of 90% of all cattle on the farm/ranch. Note: The Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) has a BCS chart that details body condition scoring and provides images as well as scoring ranges. This can be found at www.beefimprovement.org. |
| 3.3 R(1) | Clean sources of water must be provided to all cattle at all times of the year, and cattle must be provided with adequate nutrition to meet their daily needs at all times of the year.  |
| 3.4 R(1) | Consumption of grains must be within a balanced ruminant diet that maintains the animal’s ability to efficiently digest natural forages.  |
| 3.5 R(1) | Sick or injured animals must be treated to relieve their symptoms. Herd health and vaccination records must be maintained on cattle at all times.  |
| 3.6 R(1) | Sub-therapeutic antibiotic use is strictly prohibited. Animals treated with antibiotics (including injectables and feed additives) for injury or illness must be tagged or marked as they are no longer eligible for the program.  |
| 3.7 R(1) | The use of growth promoting hormones (including implants) or other growth promotants is not permitted. Use of hormones for estrus synchronization is permitted. |
| 3.8 R(1) | The handling and movement of cattle must be managed as quietly and patiently as possible to prevent stress or injury. Electric prods are only to be used when the animal or a person is in jeopardy and only then as a means of last resort. |
| 3.9 R(1) | All slaughter facilities used by producers must be USDA-Inspected or State inspected. For State-inspected facilities, *Declaration of Product ID and Integrity* must be signed by slaughter facility, indicating the facility can demonstrate clear chain of custody for Audubon Certified livestock and/or livestock products, and the operation meets or exceeds industry standards for animal handling. |
| 3.10 R(1) | Livestock may be purchased from non-Audubon Certified operations, provided a) documentation of prior administration of vaccinations and/or medications is obtained from the seller and b) an affidavit is obtained from the seller attesting that the animals were raised in conformance with the following criteria: * Sub-therapeutic antibiotic use is strictly prohibited. Animals treated with antibiotics (including injectables and feed additives) for injury or illness must be tagged or marked as they are not eligible for the program.
* Animals must not be fed any animal by-products or be treated with hormones of any type.
* No feed may contain antibiotics or ionophores.
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| 3.11 R(1) | Livestock must spend a minimum of the last 6 months of their lives on Audubon-certified lands. |

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| **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** |
| 4.1 R(1) | Broadcast spraying of any chemical insecticide, herbicide, or fungicide is prohibited, unless specifically approved in the HMP for the control of undesirable species or vegetation. |
| 4.2 R(1) | Pesticides containing “Neonicotinoid” substances must be avoided. |
| 4.3 R(1) | Poisons must not be used to control predators. |

**Year 3 and 3+ Required Protocols**

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| **General Habitat Management** |
| 1.6 R(3) | All stock water tanks shall be equipped with wildlife escape routes. |
| 1.7 R(3) | At least 50% of the grassland on the farm or ranch must be maintained as permanent pasture; native prairie, native warm-season grass (NWSG) or wildlife-friendly cool-season grass (CSG) plantings. Note: This may include whole fields enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), but not field buffer/border CRP practices. |
| 1.8 R(3)  | At least 25% of the grassland area must be native prairie, or established to native grasses. |
| 1.9 R(3+) | Open grasslands across the farm or ranch must be maintained and/or increased. Tree encroachment should be prevented, where practicable, according to recommendations of the HMP, and new tree planting in grassland areas is prohibited, with the exception of new plantings adjacent to farmsteads, buildings, riparian areas, etc. |
| 1.10 R(3+) | Efforts must be undertaken to control invasive species within native grasslands, according to the recommendations of the HMP. Control of invasive woody plants is required, where possible, except where native shrubs less than 15’ tall are desirable for thermal and escape cover. |

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| **Regional Habitat Management** |
| 1.16 R(3) | Provide high (≥6 inches) vegetative structure on a minimum of 5 percent of enrolled acres. Stocking rate and grazing duration must be managed to provide nesting cover of patchy, ≥6 inches stubble growth on prairie for the following year. |
| 1.17 R(3) | Include deferment or rotation elements, providing at least cool-season (May 1 - June 30) rest for one out of every three years, and an average of 30 percent annual utilization. |
| 1.18 R(3+) | Sedimentation must be reduced by stabilizing head cuts on ephemeral draws in suitable sagebrush steppe/grassland habitat. |
| 1.19 R(3+) | Green areas associated with springs, seeps, and sub-surface irrigation areas in suitable sagebrush steppe habitat must be protected by establishing appropriate cattle barriers. Note: Barriers such as fencing must be adequately marked, not provide perch sites, and allow wildlife access. |
|  | Greater Sage-grouse MANAGEMENTRanches that lie within the current breeding range of Greater Sage-grouse must also be managed to meet the following standards. |
| 1.20 R(3) | To reduce the risk of West Nile virus, mosquito larvae must be controlled in at least 75 percent of surface water impoundments (dikes, septic lagoons, etc.) under ownership-control within 5-mile radius of sage-grouse leks or a 1.5 mile-radius of identified sagebrush obligate nesting, brood-rearing, or fall habitat. *Note: Options for control include Bacillus thuringiensis or appropriate chemicals. Watershed issues must be considered if biological controls are used (e.g., fish must be species native to watershed/sub-basin unless system is closed as defined by WGFD, etc.).* |
| 1.21 R(3) | Stock water tanks that are not in use must be treated or completely drained from May 1 to September 30 to discourage mosquito breeding.  |

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| **Habitat Management Plan (HMP)** |
| 1.39 R(3) | Grazing paddocks or pastures must be established according to plans laid out in the HMP. |
| 1.40 R(3) | Grazing plan or approach occurs according to the HMP, resulting in habitat heterogeneity, characterized by non-uniform vegetation structure and diverse species composition across the ranch. Documentation of herd rotation among paddocks/pastures is maintained. |
| 1.41 R(3) | Fire management, mechanical harvest/removal, planting, and other management actions are being implemented according to the HMP. |

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| **ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE** |

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| 3.12 R(3+) | Any new cattle handling facilities must be constructed and maintained to facilitate ease of cattle handling, comfort, safety, and calmness. Suggested guidelines for the construction and design of facilities can be found at www.grandin.com. |

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| **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** |
| 4.4 R(3) | Seed treated with ‘Neonicotinoid’ insecticide seed dressings must be avoided. |
| 4.5 R(3) | Unless specifically allowed in the HMP, grazing livestock may not have unrestricted access to riparian areas along streams second order or larger. Wetlands such as springs or fens may require similar protections as outlined in the HMP. Flash grazing of protected riparian buffers is permitted, as defined by NRCS Prescribed Grazing standards (528-1).  |
| 4.6 R(3) | Measures must be taken to protect streams from contamination by sediment, manure, or chemicals. |
| 4.7 R(3) | Control measures for internal and external parasites must be limited to products that do not negatively impact non-target organisms. (Ivermectin is not allowed. Moxidectin/Cydectin is allowed). Spray-on or drench products should be applied in a corral or working chute if possible to avoid contamination of pastures.   |

**Suggested Protocols**

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| **General Habitat Management** |
| 1.11 S | NWSG hay should be harvested no more than once annually to provide ample time to re-grow next year’s nesting cover.  |
| 1.12 S | Not more than 50% of CSG acres should be hayed twice within the same year.  |
| 1.13 S  | Hay, haylage or silage operations should minimize direct impacts on wildlife through the use of a flushing bar. Cutting from the outside of the field into the middle should be avoided to prevent trapping or killing wildlife. |

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| **Regional Habitat Management** |
| 1.22 S | Reseeding or plantings should include a mix of at least four native forb species, which provide appropriate nesting and brood rearing structure. |
| 1.23 S | Mixed summer annual forages or winter cover crops that can be grazed or hayed in a manner that provides brood cover are recommended. |
| 1.24 S | Agricultural activities such as haying should be delayed until July 31 to reduce disturbance and mortality and increase nesting and brood-rearing success. |
| 1.25 S | Winter cover crop termination should take place before peak nest initiation for the bird species of interest (provide a list of dates for each). |
| 1.26 S | Crop rotations should include winter annual cereal (example crops). |
| 1.27 S | At least 10% of cover crop stubble should remain fallow the following year. |
| 1.28 S | Attractants such as salt, mineral, supplements, fly rubs, etc. should be utilized to develop and/or maintain diverse shortgrass prairie habitat. |
| 1.29 S | Grassland buffers and borders associated with cropping land should be maintained in areas of at least 100 feet wide except where crop fields adjoin grassland.*Note: Maintaining the required grassland area as narrow strips of grass surrounding crops or other areas puts birds at greater risk of predation*. |
| 1.30 S | Grassed waterways and field buffers/borders should not be burned annually.*Note: Prescribed burning of such areas is encouraged periodically to reduce thatch and promote species diversity.* |
| 1.31 S | Ranchers should utilize waste disposal options that do not serve as attractants for predators.*Note: These could include commercial trash pickup services or caged trash bins. This is particularly important for those areas within 4 miles of occupied sage grouse leks or suitable sagebrush steppe.* |
| 1.32 S | Based on the recommendations of the HMP, fragmentation of grassland/sagebrush should be minimized.- Surface disturbance should be limited to 5 percent or less of suitable sagebrush steppe habitat per 640 acres (which may include development related to mining, oil and gas and/or other energy development).*Note: this may be achieved by reducing drill site area and density through multi-well drilling pads, directional drilling, consolidated pipeline/road/utility corridors, closed loop drilling mud recovery systems, or other appropriate methods.* |
|  | Greater Sage-grouse MANAGEMENTRanches that lie within the current breeding range of Greater Sage-grouse must also be managed to meet the following standards. |
| 1.33 S | Where mosquitoes are present in existing impoundments within a 1.5-mile radius of identified sagebrush obligate nesting, brood-rearing, or fall habitat, these should be breached or drained from May 15 to September 15, or have their structures changed, or be replaced with a non-windmill equipped water source to reduce or eliminate mosquito larvae. *Note: Consideration must be given to use of impoundment by other wildlife species.* |
| 1.34 S | Bat houses should be installed in appropriate areas (e.g., around impoundments, riparian, greenbelts/tree windbreaks, etc.) to control adult mosquitoes. Bat house design must avoid establishment of a raptor perch site. |
| 1.35 S | In order to promote vegetation and insect populations in documented Sage-grouse brood-rearing habitats, actions should be taken to facilitate soil saturation while avoiding standing water. This can be achieved by:- Provision of additional, suitable, quality water sources (e.g., new wells, leaving on existing sources, modifying dams to increase green area, hauling water, etc.) from May 15 to September 15. -Installation and maintenance of effective snow fences (utilizing metal t-posts) to deposit snow in or adjacent to ephemeral draws.- Installation and maintenance of water detention (spreader) structures in ephemeral draws, with mosquito control and invasive species control commitments as necessary - Commitment to reduce historic water use rate in alluvial wells |

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| **FORAGE AND FEEDING** |
| 2.6 S | No genetically modified (GMOs) seeds or crops should be used in feed or food products  |

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| **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** |
| 4.8 S | Any fertilizer usage should follow a nutrient management plan to minimize runoff into streams. |
| 4.9 S | No genetically engineered crops should be grown anywhere on the farm or ranch. |
| 4.10 S | Chemical fallow should not be used to kill annual weeds after winter cereal crops are harvested unless approved in the HMP. |

**Declaration of Compliance and Understanding**

I hereby agree to comply with the Audubon Conservation Ranching Program Protocols related to habitat management, forage and feeding, animal health and welfare, and environmental sustainability. My signature below acknowledges my understanding and agreement to implement the practices identified within the approved Habitat Management Plan for my ranch/farm operation.

I understand that bird species must be monitored as part of the certification of my property. I agree to allow staff of the Bird Conservancy of the Rockies (or other Audubon partner) to enter my property and conduct this required monitoring. Monitoring results will be provided to me, shared with conservation planners, and may also be shared with the public via Audubon and retail marketing venues.

I understand that my participation in the Conservation Ranching Program is contingent on my cooperation and compliance with program protocols, and that this compliance will be verified through an annual ranch audit. Audubon retains the right to deny program participation if I fail to meet or make progress toward Habitat Management Plan implementation based on certification audit results.

I am fully aware that I may withdraw my participation in the Audubon Conservation Ranching Program at any time in written form.

Name (printed): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Audubon Conservation Ranching Program**

**Affidavit – Purchased Animals**

 **Required Criteria for Purchased Animals**Operations participating in the Audubon Conservation Ranching Program may purchase young animals from non-Audubon Certified operations, provided an affidavit is obtained from the seller attesting that animals were raised in conformance with the following criteria:

1. Sub-therapeutic antibiotic use is strictly prohibited. Animals treated with antibiotics (including injectables and feed additives) for injury or illness must be tagged or marked as they are not eligible for the program.
2. Animals must not be fed any animal by-products or be treated with hormones of any type.
3. No feed may contain antibiotics or ionophores.

**Declaration: By signing below, the seller and purchaser of livestock to be sold through the Audubon certification program declare that the above listed criteria have been met.**

 **NAME OF SUPPLIER:**

Address:

Phone:

Signature:

Date:  **NAME OF PURCHASER:**

Address:

Phone:

Signature:

Date:

**Declaration of Product ID and Integrity for State-Inspected Livestock Slaughter**

**and Meat Processing Facilities Handling Audubon-Certified products**

I attest, as a representative of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 Name of Service Provider (please print)

that appropriate steps are being taken to preserve the identity and protect the integrity of products being handled on behalf of

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 Name of Audubon-Certified Operation or Business

These steps include, but are not limited to:

**Animal/Product Segregation and Tracking:** The operation can demonstrate clear chain of custody for Audubon Certified livestock and/or livestock products, with records that document intake and origin of animals/products, segregation and tracking through slaughter, processing, and packaging, for each lot of final product bearing an Audubon Certified content claim. Steps are taken to ensure there is no commingling of like products (certified and non-certified).

**Food Safety and Consumer Protection:** The operation has internal programs that monitor and ensure the continued safety and security of live animals and livestock products within their custody. The operation is in compliance with USDA or State inspection requirements, and meets federal and state employment regulations.

**Animal Handling:** The operation meets or exceeds industry standards for animal handling and welfare. When handling Audubon Certified live animals, the operation complies with Audubon guidelines which prohibit treating or feeding livestock with antibiotics or growth-promoting hormones.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (signature)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (please print)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (please print)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Appendix A: Program definitions**

**Animal Feeding Operation**: Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) are agricultural operations where animals are kept and raised in confined situations. An AFO is a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where the following conditions are met:

* animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, *and*
* crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.