

Version 4		Proposed Version 5 Changes			
	Standard	Corrective Action	Standard Changes	Verification Clarification	Corrective Action Changes
Veterinary Review	The facility has a written Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) that is signed by the farm owner and Veterinarian of Record annually within 12 months.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The written herd health plan is reviewed annually by the Veterinarian of Record.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The facility has permanent (written or electronic) treatment records for the treatment of the facility's common diseases. Records include: • Date of treatment • Animal treated identification • Name of treatment used • Disease/condition being treated • Dosage administered • Route of administration • Duration of the treatment • Specified withdrawal times for milk and meat to ensure food safety	CIP	NONE	The guidance around where required components can be located will be accepted that states "Master protocol can include: treatment name, disease/condition being treated, recommended dose and duration, specified withdrawal/withhold time, route of administration. Cow-specific information should be located on cow-specific treatment record (animal ID, date treated, name of treatment, disease/condition being treated). Dosage, duration, disease/condition should be specified if deviating from master protocol". New Definition: "therapeutic drug use is defined as the administration of a drug (not including vaccines or hormones) that has an identified withdrawal/withhold time, requires a prescription and/or veterinary feed directive, and/or is associated with a milk or meat violative residue."	NONE
Continuing Education	All family and non-family employees with animal care responsibilities must sign a cow care agreement annually.	MCAP - Non family CIP - Family	NONE	NONE	Family employees: move to MCAP Non-family - no change
	All family and non-family employees with animal care responsibilities are trained annually in proper stockmanship.	MCAP - Non family CIP - Family	NONE	NONE	Family employees: move to MCAP Non-family - no change
	Family and non-family employees with pre-weaned calf management responsibilities have been trained annually on the written protocol for pre-weaned calf management.	MCAP - Non family CIP - Family	NONE	NONE	Family employees: move to MCAP Non-family - no change
	Family and non-family employees with non-ambulatory animal management responsibilities have been trained annually on the written protocol for non-ambulatory animal management.	MCAP - Non family CIP - Family	NONE	NONE	Family employees: move to MCAP Non-family - no change
	Family and non-family employees with euthanasia responsibilities have been trained annually on written protocol for euthanasia.	MCAP - Non family CIP - Family	NONE	NONE	Family employees: move to MCAP Non-family - no change
	Family and non-family employees with determining fitness to transport responsibilities have been trained annual on written protocol for fitness to transport.	MCAP - Non family CIP - Family	NONE	NONE	Family employees: move to MCAP Non-family - no change
Facility Management	All age classes of animals have access to clean water appropriate for climatic conditions.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All age classes of animals have access to sufficient quantities of feed for maintenance, health and growth.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All age classes of animals are protected from heat and cold for typical climatic conditions.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All age classes of animals have housing that allows for the ability to easily stand up, lie down, adopt normal resting postures and have visual contact with other cattle without risk of injury.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All age classes of animals have a resting area that is clean, dry, provides traction at all times when away from the milking facility and does not pose risk of injury.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All age classes of animals have a method of daily exercise (weather permitting, if outdoors).	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Facilities are designed to prevent injuries, slips and falls of animals.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Facilities are designed to prevent unnecessary contact with electrical currents.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Facilities are designed to have adequate lighting for animal observation and family and non-family employees with animal care responsibilities safety	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Facilities are designed to provide proper ventilation in all housing facilities that reduces odors, dust and/or noxious gases.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The facility has names, telephone numbers and the site address posted in a prominent location, in the languages understood by family and non-family employees with animal care responsibilities, for emergency preparedness.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
The facility has a written emergency action/crisis plan to effectively manage emergencies or crises that may occur.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	
Animal Management	All written protocols are translated into languages understood by family and non-family employees with animal care responsibilities.	MCAP	NONE	Only translate protocols for roles that employees have responsibilities for. Motion put forth to keep language of the standard as is but include the guidance as "only those protocols for which a given employee has responsibilities must be available in a language that is understood"	NONE
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for treatment of the following common diseases: • Mastitis • Metritis • Metabolic diseases of milk fever, ketosis and displaced abomasum (DA) • Pneumonia, diarrhea and any additional routinely occurring diseases identified by the veterinarian	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for vaccinations that specifies: • Age(s) when vaccination given • Product used • Dosage administered • Route of administration • Withdrawal times	NONE	Clarity to add "withhold" in addition to withdrawal to vaccine protocol expectation	NONE	NONE
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for lameness prevention and treatment.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The facility has an effective written protocol for milking procedures.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for managing difficult calvings (dystocia).	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol to manage pests.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol to manage flies.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol to manage parasites.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	

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Animal Management Cont.	The facility has an effective written protocol to manage biosecurity.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Bulls being raised as dairy steers are castrated at earliest age possible.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Pain mitigation for castration is provided in accordance to the signed protocol by the Veterinarian of Record.	NONE	If procedure is conducted	NONE	CIP
	The written herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for castration.	NONE	If procedure is conducted	NONE	CIP
	Cattle are branded at the earliest age possible.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Pain mitigation for branding is provided in accordance with the signed protocol by the Veterinarian of Record.	NONE	If procedure is conducted	NONE	CIP
	The herd health plan includes an effective written protocol for branding.	NONE	If procedure is conducted	NONE	CIP
	Each animal is permanently identified.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The facility complies with the ban on routine tail docking.	IAP	NONE	Tail docking defined : The practice of routine tail docking is unacceptable. Tail docking is defined as any physical manipulation, or permanent alteration, of the tail or switch that results in removal of, or damage to, tissue, bone, skin, musculature, or any other physical part of the tail. Trimming of the hair on the tail is accepted. If deemed medically necessary for an individual animal, the procedure must be performed in accordance with guidance provided by the veterinarian of record/ All animal-based medically necessary tail docking must be recorded	NONE
	99% or more of pre-weaned calves (>2 days old), post-weaned heifers and lactating cows observed have a body condition score of 2 or greater on FARM body condition scorecard.	CIP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	95% or more of lactating cows observed do not have broken tails.	CIP	Scoring guidance updated to score: Oldest, highest producing cows in the herd, scoring tails from behind and both sides, using only visual assessment / Clarity on criteria for CIP resolution can be achieved when: 1. A root-cause analysis and; 2. Evidence of effort to address issue or; 3. Evidence of improvement		NONE
	90% or more of pre-weaned calves (>2 days old), post-weaned heifers, pre-fresh heifers/dry cows and lactating cows observed score 2 or less on the FARM hygiene scorecard.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	95% or more of the lactating cows observed score 2 or less on the FARM knee scorecard.	CIP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	95% or more of the lactating cows observed score 2 or less on the FARM hock scorecard.	CIP	NONE	NONE	NONE
95% or more of the lactating cows observed score 2 or less on the FARM locomotion scorecard.	CIP	Addition: 85% or more of the lactating cows observed score 2 or better on the FARM locomotion scorecard.	NONE	CIP if 85% or more of the lactating cows observed do not score 2 or better on the FARM locomotion scorecard.	
Antibiotic Stewardship	The facility adheres to all withdrawal times for milk. All official samples of sold milk have tested negative for antibiotics in the last three years.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
	The facility adheres to all withdrawal times for meat. All meat tissues from animals sent for meat production have tested negative for violative residues in the last three years.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Pre-Weaned Calves	The written herd health plan has a written protocol for pre-weaned calf care that includes language specific to areas of pre-weaned calf management.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Facilities are designed to have a calving area that is clean, soft, dry, well-lit and well-ventilated.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All pre-weaned calves are moved by lifting, walking or the use of clean, properly designed mechanical transport devices.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All pre-weaned calves (heifers and bulls) receive colostrum or colostrum replacer within 6 hours after birth, even if immediately transported off the farm.	MCAP	NONE	Clarify that volume of colostrum to be fed a minimum 10% of body weight	NONE
	All pre-weaned calves (heifers and bulls) receive a volume of milk or milk replacer to maintain health, growth and vigor until weaned or marketed.	MCAP	NONE	Clarify that volume of milk/replacer to be fed at a minimum 20% of body weight as-fed from day 3 to weaning (language needs clarification include transition)	NONE
	All pre-weaned calves (heifers and bulls) are offered fresh, palatable starter feed by day 3 to maintain health, growth and vigor.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All pre-weaned calves (heifers and bulls) have access by day 3 to clean, fresh water appropriate for climatic conditions.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	All calves are disbudded before 8 weeks of age.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Pain mitigation for disbudding is provided.	CIP	For calves < 8 weeks of age, caustic paste and cautery only acceptable methods, referencing AABP guidelines	New Informational question: if pain management is used for other practices/conditions	MCAP
	NEW	NEW	All age classes of animals have housing that allows for the ability to easily stand up and to turn around, lie down, adopt normal resting postures and have visual contact with other cattle without risk of injury.	New Informational questions: (1) Paired housing (2) Housing type on and off-site, if known (3) Surplus calves	NONE
Non-Ambulatory Animals	The written herd health plan has a written protocol for non-ambulatory animal management that includes language specific to areas of non-ambulatory animal management: (1) Non-ambulatory animals are moved using proper methods, including the use of special equipment. (2) Non-ambulatory animals are provided prompt medical care. (3) Non-ambulatory animals are provided access to feed, water, protection from heat and cold for typical climatic conditions, isolation from other ambulatory animals and protection from predators. (4) Facilities are designed to have a location to segregate weak, sick or injured animals (5) The location for weak, sick or injured animals provides animals with: feed, water, protection from heat and cold for typical climatic conditions, isolation from other ambulatory animals and protection from predators.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Non-ambulatory animals are moved using proper methods, including the use of special equipment.	MCAP	NONE	Clarification that using forks without a supportive base is an unacceptable method of moving non-ambulatory animals. Use of forks with a supportive base can be used but lifting a cow only with forks (i.e., no supportive base) is unacceptable.	NONE
	Non-ambulatory animals are provided prompt medical care.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
	Non-ambulatory animals are provided access to feed, water, protection from heat and cold for typical climatic conditions, isolation from other ambulatory animals and protection from predators.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE

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Non-Ambulatory Animals Care		Facilities are designed to have a location to segregate weak, sick or injured animals	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
		The location for weak, sick or injured animals provides animals with: feed, water, protection from heat and cold for typical climatic conditions, isolation from other ambulatory animals and protection from predators.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
Euthanasia		The written herd health plan has a written protocol for euthanasia that includes language specific to areas of euthanasia: (1) Criteria for identification of animals to be euthanized are established. (2) Euthanasia techniques follow the approved methods of AABP and/or AVMA. (3) Carcass disposal is conducted using the appropriate method in accordance with applicable local ordinances	MCAP	NONE	Add informational questions: (1) method of euthanasia (2) method of confirmation of death	NONE
		Criteria for identification of animals to be euthanized are established.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
		Euthanasia techniques follow the approved methods of AABP and/or AVMA.	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
		Carcass disposal is conducted using the appropriate method in accordance with applicable local ordinances	MCAP	NONE	NONE	NONE
		NEW	NEW	Confirmation of death following the approved methods of AABP and/or AVMA.	NEW	MCAP
		NEW	NEW	Identify Primary and Secondary individuals for euthanasia implementation If off-farm service provider used for euthanasia, family/non-family employee of the dairy must be trained in euthanasia for oversight	NEW	MCAP
Fitness to Transport		The facility has an effective written protocol for fitness to transport that includes the definition of animals that are eligible to be marketed and outlines adherence to milk and meat withdrawal times.	MCAP	Clarification that fitness to transport standard applies for all age classes (i.e. calves)	NONE	NONE