

Humane Handling of Livestock and Good Commercial Practices in Poultry

Objectives

Upon completion of this module, you will be able to accomplish the following without the aid of references:

1. Select, from a list of definitions, the one that best describes the terms:
 - a. Surgical anesthesia.
 - b. Ritual slaughter.
2. Describe the four approved methods for stunning animals as identified in the Humane Slaughter Act and the Regulations.
3. Select, from a list of general humane slaughter or handling responsibilities, those that are applicable to the establishment, to FSIS, or both.
4. Determine if a description of the way an animal is stunned complies with the federal humane slaughter law.
5. Describe a method of slaughter that is exempt from stunning.
6. Select acceptable methods used to move a conscious disabled animal from one area to another area.
7. Determine if the way an animal is handled is compliant with the Humane Slaughter Act and the humane handling regulations.
8. Identify, from descriptions of establishment conditions in or around the livestock holding pens, those that might cause injury to animals.
9. Describe the establishment's responsibilities for animals that are withheld from slaughter for longer than 24 hours.
10. Describe the action an inspector should take when he/she observes an incident of inhumane treatment in an official establishment as a result of:
 - a. Facility deficiencies, disrepair, or equipment breakdown.
 - b. Establishment employee actions in the handling or moving of the livestock.
 - c. Improper stunning.

References

1. 9CFR 313: Humane Slaughter of Livestock
2. 9CFR 352.10: Exotic Animals; Voluntary Inspection; Ante-mortem inspection
3. Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act of 1978
4. Federal Meat Inspection Act Section 603
5. [FSIS Directive 6900.2 "Humane Handling and Slaughter of Livestock"](#)
6. [FSIS Directive 6100.1 "Ante-Mortem Livestock Inspection"](#)
7. [FSIS Directive 6910.1 "Di nstribut Veterinary Medical Specialist \(DVMS\) – Work Methods"](#)
8. [FSIS Notice 11-14 Disposition of Non-Ambulatory Disabled Cattle](#)
9. FSIS Notice 72-13 "Issuance of a New Humane Handling Compliance Guideline"
10. [Federal Register Notice Docket No. 04-013N – A Systematic Approach to Humane Handling](#)
11. Poultry Products Inspection Act Section 453(g)(5)
12. 9 CFR 381.65 (b): Poultry Products Inspection Regulations

13. [Federal Register Notice, Docket No. 04-037N, Treatment of Live Poultry Before Slaughter](#)
14. [FSIS Directive 6100.3 – “Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Poultry Inspection”](#)
15. [Humane Interactive Knowledge Scenarios \(livestock and poultry\)](#)
16. [askFSIS](#)

Introduction

The use of humane methods in the slaughter and handling of livestock prevents needless suffering, results in safer working conditions for packing house workers, improves the quality of meat products, and decreases a significant financial loss to meat packers. Prior to 1958, there were no laws in the United States governing humane slaughter practices. The majority of the meat industry recognized the benefits of humane slaughter practices and their use was widely accepted. Primarily there were economic incentives; humane treatment generally resulted in less bruising and therefore less trimming of the dressed carcass. Still there was concern from many Americans over isolated, but persistent reports of continued cruelty to livestock at a few establishments.

The first law passed to address these concerns was the Humane Slaughter Act in 1958. This law was voluntary for meat packers who did not sell meat to the federal government. It required that livestock be rendered insensible to pain by a blow, gunshot, or electrical or chemical means that is rapid and effective before shackling, hoisting, casting, or cutting.

The law currently enforced by the USDA is the Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act of 1978. The 1978 Act made mandatory the humane slaughter and handling of livestock in connection with slaughter of all food animals slaughtered in USDA inspected establishments. This includes cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep, goats, swine, and other livestock. Two methods of slaughter were determined to be humane. The first method requires that livestock are rendered insensible to pain on the first application of the stunning device before being shackled, hoisted, cast, or cut. This means that the animal must be unconscious and unable to feel pain before it is “stuck” (veins and arteries severed so it bleeds out), before it is shackled and hoisted into the air, or before it is dropped onto a table/floor.

The second method is in accordance with the ritual requirements of any religious faith that prescribes a method of slaughter where the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument. This method is usually called ritual slaughter. Additionally, Section 1906 exempts the handling or other preparation of livestock for slaughter from the terms of the Act. What this means is that the statutory requirement that livestock are rendered insensible to pain prior to shackling, hoisting, casting, or cutting does not apply to the handling or restraint that is immediately associated with the ritual slaughter cut. In ritual slaughter, the animal’s throat is cut from side to side with a sharp knife, deeply enough for the major arteries and veins to be severed. Examples of ritual slaughter include Jewish (Kosher) slaughter and Islamic (Halal) slaughter.

The regulations for humane slaughter are in the Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 313, titled *Humane Slaughter of Livestock*. Additional Agency guidance is detailed in the “References” section above. You and other in-plant personnel (IPP) will verify that establishments are meeting regulatory requirements by performing the Humane Activities Tracking System (HATS) task during every livestock slaughter shift.

At this time, the HMSA of 1978 does not cover poultry. However, welfare practices for poultry are covered by the regulatory requirement for good commercial practices (GCP). The regulations for poultry good commercial practices are in 9 CFR Part 381. GCP for poultry will be discussed later in this material.

Systematic Approach

In 2004, FSIS published a Federal Register Notice, which stated that a systematic approach was beneficial in meeting the regulatory requirements for humane handling and encouraged livestock slaughter establishments to adopt that approach. The Federal Register Notice outlined four steps to the systematic approach, which are:

1. Conduct an initial assessment of where, and under what circumstances, livestock may experience excitement, discomfort, or accidental injury while being handled in connection with slaughter, and of where, and under what circumstances, stunning problems may occur;
2. Design facilities and implement practices that will minimize excitement, discomfort, and accidental injury to livestock;
3. Evaluate periodically the handling methods the establishment employs to ensure that those methods minimize excitement, discomfort, or accidental injury and evaluate those stunning methods periodically to ensure that all livestock are rendered insensible to pain by a single blow; and
4. Respond to the evaluations, as appropriate, by addressing problems immediately and by improving those practices and modifying facilities when necessary to minimize excitement, discomfort, and accidental injury to livestock.

It is important to understand that there is no regulatory requirement for an establishment to have a systematic approach to humane handling. It is also important to understand that an establishment can have and effectively implement a systematic approach that does not incorporate a written program.

Having said that, FSIS has stated that establishments may choose to develop and implement a robust systematic approach that, among other things, has to include a written animal handling program. If the establishment has a robust systematic approach, FSIS will take that into consideration should it be necessary to determine how to proceed when an incident occurs that involves egregious inhumane treatment.

When establishment management states that it believes it has an animal handling program that equates to a robust systematic approach, you are to ask to review the program and any records generated during its implementation. As a part of performing your daily HATS procedures, observe the establishment employees handle and slaughter animals. Verify that establishment employees are following

their animal handling program and are implementing effective corrective actions when appropriate.

Recognize that the establishment is not required to provide you access to a written humane handling program. However, without access to the written program, you will not be able to verify effective implementation of a humane handling program that the establishment considers as systematic. Because a documented systematic approach is not a regulatory requirement, failure to implement provisions of such a program is not a noncompliance unless such failure to implement results in an identifiable failure to meet specific regulatory requirements.

If an establishment claims to have implemented a robust systematic approach, but you observe that the establishment is not following the written animal handling program, first discuss your observations with establishment management and document this discussion on an MOI. If you continue to observe ineffective implementation of the animal handling program, notify the DO (DVMS or DDMs if the DVMS position is vacant) and your immediate supervisor of your concerns by email. This notification serves as documentation of your concerns.

Ritual Slaughter

As previously mentioned, slaughtering is permitted without a stunning device in accordance with ritual requirements. An example would be kosher slaughter. In common practice, each animal is shackled by a hind leg and hoisted into the air or the animal is cut while restrained in a special pen prior to hoisting. The animal is fully conscious when the stick or cut takes place. The cut is done by a Shochet (slaughterer) chosen from the community, trained in the laws of the orthodox religion, and supervised by a rabbi in his area. The cut is made with a razor sharp knife called a Chalef that is honed after each cut.

In Halal slaughter, a person of the Islamic faith or a designee performs the ritual cut. A prayer to Allah is recited during the procedure. You may see a lot of variation in how Halal slaughter is done. Many religious authorities will accept stunning either before or after the ritual slaughter cut.

The ritual slaughter cut and the handling and restraint that immediately precedes that cut is often called the “ritual bubble”. The activities that occur within that “ritual bubble” fall under Section 1906 of the HMSA, and are protected as part of the Constitutional right of religious freedom. This does not mean that Agency personnel are to ignore completely what happens within in the “ritual bubble”—what it means is that Agency personnel don’t enforce humane handling regulations within that “ritual bubble”. That said, if you see something during the “ritual bubble” that concerns you, contact your immediate supervisor and the District Veterinary Medical Specialist (DVMS) for guidance on what action can be initiated.

It is important to understand that ritual slaughter establishments are required to meet all the humane handling regulatory requirements except stunning prior to shackling, hoisting, throwing, cutting, or casting. All animals must be unconscious or insensible to

pain prior to any dressing procedures such as head skinning, leg removal, ear removal, horn removal, or opening hide patterns.

When you perform your HATS verification activities, you will observe all HAT categories except stunning effectiveness. An exception to this is when stunning methods are an accepted part of that religious slaughter protocol. So, if stunning methods are an accepted part of that establishment's religious slaughter protocol, you will verify that the stunning method is effectively applied. For the other HATS categories, you will verify the availability of water, check the condition of pens and ramps and that there is no excessive prodding in any part of the establishment when moving animals. You will also verify that after the ritual cut (and any additional cuts to facilitate bleeding) no dressing procedure (e.g. head skinning, leg removal, ear removal, horn removal, opening the hide) is performed until the animal is insensible to pain.

Truck Unloading

Establishment personnel are required to meet the regulatory requirements for humane handling and slaughter of livestock from the time the livestock are in conjunction with slaughter until the point at which the animal becomes a carcass. This includes handling associated with livestock trailers. Once a vehicle has entered the official establishment premises, it is considered part of the premises and is subject to the FSIS regulations that ensure humane handling.

This is an important concept to understand because it means that your responsibility for verifying humane handling begins when the animals are coming onto the facility, not just once they reach the holding pens. If you observe a humane handling violation during truck unloading, you are to follow the same procedure as when a violation is observed elsewhere in the facility.

Truck unloading must be done in a manner that allows animals to be unloaded without injury. This includes proper positioning of the trucks, movement of animals while on the trucks, and the movement of animals off the trucks into the holding pens.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Twenty-Eight Hour Law requires transporters to stop at least every 28 hours to provide animals with food, water and rest, and those who do not are in violation of this law. If livestock arriving on transport vehicles appear exhausted or dehydrated, IPP need to ask establishment management if the truck driver stopped within 28 hours to provide food, water, and rest to the livestock. IPP are to contact the APHIS Area Veterinary in Charge via their FSIS chain of command if establishment management or the truck driver is unwilling to supply that information, or if IPP believe the condition of the animals could be a result of being deprived of food, water, and rest for more than 28 hours. APHIS can use that information to conduct an investigation. IPP should also prepare a Memorandum of Interview (MOI) to document what was observed and all actions taken.

IPP can enter onto transport vehicles to conduct antemortem inspection if establishment employees cannot humanely remove disabled livestock from the vehicles. The decision to enter a transport vehicle to conduct antemortem inspection or to conduct antemortem inspection from outside the vehicle is made by each inspector individually and is

voluntary. Inspection personnel may enter onto the transport vehicle or perform antemortem inspection from outside the transport vehicle if, in his or her professional opinion, he or she can safely and adequately conduct the antemortem inspection. No adverse or disciplinary action can or will be taken against any inspection program personnel choosing not to conduct antemortem inspection of disabled livestock on or from outside of a transport vehicle.

Livestock Pens, Driveways and Ramps

Personnel responsible for moving livestock from the livestock trailers to the unloading ramps to the holding pens and from the holding pens to the stunning area must do so with a minimum of excitement and discomfort to the animals. The ramps, driveways, and the floors of pens must be constructed and maintained so that the livestock have good footing. There are many ways to do this, such as using metal mesh and grooves cut or impressed into the cement. Establishments also need to consider the impact that seasonal weather conditions may have on footing. For example, it may be necessary for the establishment to use sand or some other material on the floors during the winter to overcome slick conditions.

Livestock pens and driveways should be constructed so that animals are not driven around a lot of sharp corners. Pens, driveways, and ramps must be maintained in good repair. They must be kept free from sharp or protruding objects that can cause injury. Loose boards, splintered or broken planks, broken pipe rails, broken unloading ramps, and unnecessary openings where the head, feet, or legs of an animal may be injured must be repaired. Pens, alleyways, or fencing in disrepair such that an animal may be injured as a result is a regulatory violation of humane practices.

When observing the facilities for compliance, remember to look at the off-loading ramps, inside the holding pens, at the back of solid gates, inside the single file chute, restraint device, and stunning box. You may have to wait until the animals are out of these areas before you can complete your verification activities.

Handling of Livestock

Livestock must not be driven faster than a normal walking speed. That is, the animals must not be forced by the handlers to move more quickly than their normal walking speed. If you see one or a group of animals running, you need to determine what is causing the animal to run before deciding if there is regulatory noncompliance. The key here is whether human actions caused the animal to move faster than a walk.

When moving animals the use of electric prods, canvas slappers, or any other type of implement must be minimized to prevent injury and excitement. The use of implements such as baseball bats, shovels, sharp prods, whips and the like, which in the opinion of the inspector can or will cause injury, are prohibited. Electric prods wired into AC current must not carry a charge higher than 50 volts.

Livestock must have access to water at all times while in holding pens. If they are held longer than 24 hours, they must also have access to feed. Agency policy is that feed

must be of appropriate for the age and species of animal being fed. So, for example, feeding hay to bob veal calves held more than 24 hours would not meet the regulatory requirement for access to feed. If held overnight, they must have enough room in the holding pen to lie down, without being forced to lie on top of one another.

Animals that are disabled, non-ambulatory, or designated as U.S. Suspects must be segregated into a separate pen. The pen has to protect these animals from adverse weather conditions until you make your ante-mortem disposition, because the weakened state of these animals renders them less resistant to even “normal” weather conditions. This means that you need to take into account the geographic location of the facility, the season, and the current weather conditions when determining if the covered pen meets regulatory requirements. It also means that the overall level of cover may change, based on the above factors.

Note: On July 18, 2016, FSIS published the final rule “Requirements for the Disposition of Non-Ambulatory Disabled Veal Calves” (81 FR 46570). The final rule removes a provision in 9 CFR 309.13(b) that permits establishments to set apart and hold for treatment veal calves that are unable to rise from a recumbent position and walk because they are tired or cold. The final rule requires all non-ambulatory disabled cattle, including non-ambulatory disabled veal calves, to be condemned and *promptly* disposed of in accordance with 9 CFR 309.13. Prohibiting the slaughter of all non-ambulatory disabled veal calves will improve compliance with the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978 (HMSA) and the humane slaughter regulations.

The regulations strictly prohibit dragging a conscious animal that is disabled or unable to walk. Establishment personnel must either stun these non-ambulatory disabled animals before dragging them or move the animals by placing them on a skid, stone boat, bucket lift, or some other type of equipment that is suitable for moving a conscious disabled animal.

Secondary Entrances

Some establishments may use secondary or alternative entrances to move livestock into the facility. Secondary entrances or pathways are considered potential routes of movement to slaughter that differ from the route followed by the normal livestock population, which is ante-mortem inspected and passed livestock. .

There are several concerns with using secondary or alternative pathways (e.g., alleyways, doorways, passageways).

- First, IPP may not be aware that animals are being moved through these secondary pathways, so may not be able to determine whether the animal is eligible for slaughter. Examples of this include bringing in non-ambulatory disabled cattle, dead, or uninspected animals.
- Second, the nature of the entrance may lead to inhumane handling of the animal. For example, the entrance is so small that the animal may be hurt.
- Third, the equipment used, or lack of equipment, may lead to inhumane handling of the animal. For example, ramps may be slippery or missing altogether.

It's important to recognize that using alternative entrances is not prohibited. However, establishments using a secondary or alternative entrances must ensure that livestock entering the establishment do so under conditions that meet all the relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. While performing HATS Category VII – Stunning Effectiveness verification, IPP are to look for evidence that animals are being moved through secondary entrances and verify that the situations described above are not occurring at the establishment.

If IPP find evidence that any of the situations described above are have occurred, they are to control the condemned livestock and take a regulatory control action by tagging the entrance to prevent its use. If IPP observe that livestock have been inhumanely handled because of the nature of the entrance or equipment used, they are to take a regulatory control action and document a noncompliance record in as specified in the "Enforcement" section later in this module.

Stunning

To meet the statutory requirements in the HMSA, all animals must be rendered insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical or other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut. This requirement includes cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep, swine, and other livestock.

There are some general principles that apply to all stunning methods

1. Stunning equipment must be maintained in good repair. Equipment in poor repair can interfere with the rapid and effective application of the stunning blow. This can result in an incomplete or unsuccessful stun.
2. Effective stunning requires effective restraint. If an animal is not effectively restrained, it will be much more difficult to locate the stunning blow with a high degree of accuracy. The stunning area should be designed and constructed to limit the free movement of animals.
3. A well-trained and experienced establishment employee must operate stunning devices. The employee must be able to accurately and consistently position the stunning devices so that the animal is rendered immediately unconscious.
4. Animals need to be delivered to the stunning area with a minimum of excitement or discomfort. It is more difficult to place the stunning device accurately, and the method of stunning may not work as effectively, on an excited or injured animal.

With any stunning method, it is important to observe the amount of time it takes for the animal to begin bleeding out ("sticking") after being stunned. Although there is no regulatory requirement for this time period, if the "stun to stick" interval is prolonged, it could result in animals regaining or beginning to regain sensibility on the bleed rail.

It is also important to perform HATS verification at different times of the day. Equipment that may be working well in the morning can malfunction later in the day. Personnel get fatigued, may feel pressure to get a certain number of animals stunned by a particular time, or may be focusing on after work activities. Animals that have been standing around all day can get restless and more difficult to handle quietly and calmly. All these

things can contribute to careless handling and/or stunning techniques, resulting in ineffective stuns.

The regulations describe four acceptable methods for producing a state of surgical anesthesia (surgical anesthesia is defined as a state where the animal feels no painful sensations). The four acceptable methods are:

- Chemical (Carbon Dioxide -CO₂)
- Mechanical (captive bolt)
- Mechanical (gunshot)
- Electrical (electrical current)

Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide gas (CO₂) is approved for rendering swine, sheep, and calves unconscious. A carbon dioxide gas chamber is designed on the principle that carbon dioxide is heavier than normal atmospheric air. The chamber is open at both ends for the entry and exit of the animals to anesthetizing CO₂ concentrations, or can be a pit structure where animals are lowered into the pit then brought out after inducing insensibility to pain. For swine only, CO₂ can be administered to induce death. Once anesthesia has occurred, the animals are removed from the chamber and are ready to be shackled, hoisted, or placed on a table for bleeding.

The gas must be administered in a way that produces surgical anesthesia quickly and calmly, with a minimum of excitement and discomfort to the animals. The establishment must maintain a uniform carbon dioxide concentration in the chamber so that the degree of anesthesia in exposed animals will be constant. The gas concentration and exposure time, also known as the dwell time, must be recorded graphically throughout each day's operation. All gas-producing and control equipment must be maintained in good repair and all indicators, instruments, and measuring devices must be available for inspection by FSIS.

Mechanical – captive bolt

There are two types of mechanical captive bolt stunners—penetrating and non-penetrating—used to produce immediate unconsciousness in cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Both types have gun-type mechanisms that fire a bolt or shaft out of a muzzle. A measured charge of gunpowder (a blank cartridge) or accurately controlled compressed air propels the stunning bolt. A well-trained and experienced establishment employee must operate both types. The employee must be able to accurately and consistently position the stunning devices so that the bolt hits the skull at the right location to produce immediate unconsciousness. The employee must also be able to adjust the air pressure or detonation charge when the sex, the breed, or the size of the animal changes.

Some establishments have adopted a practice of “double knocking”—that is, the animals are stunned with two blows delivered in very rapid succession. The rationale behind this procedure is that the consequences of an animal regaining consciousness are so severe that establishment managers want to make certain that it will not happen. Therefore, there is a second blow as a “security stun” only. The important point to consider here is

that to meet the statutory and regulatory requirements, the first stun must be effective at rendering the animal insensible to pain.

When fired, the bolt in the penetrating type of captive bolt stunner penetrates the skull and enters the brain. Unconsciousness is caused by physical brain damage, sudden changes in intracranial pressure, and concussion. Penetrating captive bolt devices powered by compressed air must have accurate, constantly operating air pressure gauges. The gauges must be easily read and conveniently located for inspection by FSIS. The brain from animals stunned with penetrating captive bolts may be saved for edible purposes provided the establishment removes the large blood clots, bone splinters, hair, and debris from the brain.

After a Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) positive cow was found in Washington State on December 2003, a number of policies were issued to protect the public health against BSE. One of these policies involved the prohibition of air-injection stunning of cattle. Air-injection stunning is a method of deliberately injecting compressed air into the cranial cavity as a part of the stunning process. Therefore, 9 CFR 313.15(b)(2)(ii) states *“Captive bolt stunners that deliberately inject compressed air into the cranium at the end of the penetration cycle shall not be used to stun cattle.”* to ensure that portions of the brain are not translocated into the tissues of the carcass as a consequence of humanely stunning cattle during the slaughter process.

Many establishments will use the non-penetrating type captive bolt in order to avoid the time-consuming task of physically removing large blood clots, hair, bone, splinters, and debris from the brain. The non-penetrating (concussion) bolt is similar to the penetrating bolt except that it has a bolt with a flattened circular head (mushroom head). When fired, the mushroom head meets the skull, but does not penetrate the brain. The animal becomes insensible from acceleration concussion and sudden changes in intracranial pressure.

Accurate placement of the stunning blow is very important when using a non-penetrating captive bolt stunner. The amount of hair on the animal's head will also have an impact on the effectiveness of the stunning blow. Because there is no physical destruction of the brain during non-penetrating stunning, close observation and rapid bleed-out is important post-stun to ensure the animal doesn't regain consciousness.

Mechanical – gunshot

Another type of mechanical device used for stunning is the firearm. It can be used on cattle, calves, sheep, goats, and swine. The caliber of the firearm must be such that a single shot of a bullet or projectile into the animal must produce immediate unconsciousness. If a small-bore firearm is used, the regulations identify the following types of projectiles as acceptable:

- hollow pointed bullets
- frangible iron/plastic composition bullets
- powdered iron missiles

Remember that the standard is that every animal is rendered insensible to pain (unconscious) by a single gunshot, regardless of the type of projectile used.

Always consider your safety when observing stunning done with firearms. Ensure that you are out of the way of ricochet and standing away from the direction of fire.

Regardless of the type of projectile, a large percentage of the brain, cheek meat, and head trimmings may contain whole or fragmented bullets. Therefore, 310.18(b) of the Regulations states that after the head is inspected, the brains, cheek meat, and head trimmings may not be saved for human food. The only portion of the head that can be salvaged for human food is the tongue.

Electrical

The final method approved for stunning animals is electric current. Electrical stunning is used for hogs, calves, sheep, and goats. While approved for use in cattle, this is not a common practice. It is most widely used for hogs. The animal is restrained so that the electric current can be applied with a minimum of excitement and discomfort. There are two types of electrical stunning, head only and cardiac arrest. Head only stunning induces a gran mal epileptic seizure, resulting in insensibility to pain. Cardiac arrest stunning will induce a gran mal epileptic seizure and cardiac fibrillation—essentially inducing a heart attack. This means that the head must be stunned first (or simultaneously with the heart) because to stun the chest first would cause pain not insensibility, which is a violation of the humane handling requirements.

The placement of the electrodes varies from establishment to establishment. It can be across the head only (head only stunning), on the head and thoracic region (cardiac arrest stunning), or across the head only then thoracic region only (two phase stunning). The design of the stunning wand can vary considerably (one or two pieces). Which ever way is used, the current passing through the animal must be enough to ensure surgical anesthesia throughout the bleeding operation. The operator must control the timing, voltage, and current so that each animal is properly stunned. If too much current is applied in the stunning process, hemorrhages or other tissue changes can occur that could interfere with the inspection procedure. Too high an electrical current can damage capillaries, resulting in multiple pinpoint hemorrhages in the muscle tissue. This is commonly referred to as "splashing" or "speckling". If this condition is seen on the postmortem disposition rail, it is prudent to investigate the stunning process and discuss the findings with establishment managers.

To meet the statutory requirements, animals must be stunned before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut. With head-only stunning, the stun to bleed interval should not exceed 30 seconds. This is not a regulatory timeframe, but if the "stun to stick" interval is prolonged, it could result in animals regaining or beginning to regain sensibility on the bleed rail. In cardiac arrest stunning, the stun to stick interval is not as critical because the animal is much less likely to regain sensibility. However, some establishments have had problems with cardiac arrest stunned animals regaining consciousness and stunning effectiveness must be verified on a regular basis.

Assessing Unconsciousness

Livestock must remain insensible to pain (unconscious) from the time they are stunned until they are dead. You can use the following signs to verify that animals are insensible to pain (unconscious):

1. The head dangles from a flaccid (limp and flexible) neck. If the animals are suspended from an overhead rail, the head should hang straight down. This can be difficult to see if the animal is lying on its side.
2. The tongue may hang straight down and out of the mouth.
3. The eyelids should be wide open and the pupils fully dilated so, at a distance, the eyes appear black.
4. There is no vocalization—mooring, bellowing, baaing, or squealing.

You may observe movement of the head and neck. This movement can be because of involuntary reflexes caused by random firing of damaged muscle neurons. It can be associated with movement of equipment. It may also be voluntary movement because the animal is regaining consciousness.

Some of the signs that an animal might be returning to sensibility include:

1. Rhythmic breathing.
2. Eye reflex in response to touch. This sign is not used for electrically stunned animals. Also, be very aware of safety if using this method to check insensibility.
3. Spontaneous natural eye blinks without touching the eye or eye area.
4. Tense and moving tongue or lips.

These signs need to be carefully assessed and interpreted, as they are indications that the animal *may* be returning to consciousness or that the stunning was ineffective. They are not, in and of themselves, a definitive determination that the animal is conscious and able to feel pain.

A previously stunned animal that has regained sensibility (consciousness) may vocalize. It may also show a “righting reflex”. The term “righting reflex” is used to describe the physical actions taken by an animal to move itself into a normal lying, sitting or standing posture. For example, a conscious cow hanging from a bleed rail will show a contracted back, stiff extended neck and rigid extended forelegs as it tries to pull itself into a normal upright position. An animal lying flat on its side may try to lift its head, and may try to roll up onto its chest or stand. On occasion, you may see an animal’s neck flex laterally—that is, to one side —after it’s been stunned and hoisted. Don’t mistake this sideways spasm for a “righting reflex”; make sure you look at the head to determine if the animal is unconscious. Vocalization and the righting reflex are always signs that the animal is conscious and able to feel pain.

When assessing unconsciousness, you need to observe the animals at different places along the bleed rail. For example, you could perform verification just after stunning when the animal is in the shackle pit. Then, you could observe animals after they have been hanging on the bleed rail for several minutes. Always be aware of your safety when performing verification of unconsciousness.

If you observe an animal regain consciousness after stunning, you must contact your supervisor immediately, and take the actions described in the “Enforcement” section below.

Enforcement

If you observe a humane handling noncompliance, you must take immediate action. The specific action that you take will depend on the nature of the noncompliance and the response of establishment managers. The first thing to think about when you observe a humane handling violation is whether there is immediate harm done to the animal. If the animal is being harmed, your first duty should be to ensure that the animal doesn't continue to be harmed. For example, if you observe an employee driving livestock with an instrument (the edge of a shovel, a pointed metal prod) that can cause injury, you must stop that action from continuing. Your action or inaction should not result in further or continued inhumane treatment to the animal. So, take care of the animal first.

Once that's done, your next step is to decide if the noncompliance is egregious or non-egregious because the actions you take will be dictated by that determination. An egregious humane handling violation is so serious that it warrants an immediate suspension of the assignment of inspectors under the authority of the Rules of Practice (9 CFR 500.3(b)).

Non-egregious Violations

When a noncompliance is observed, the regulations specify a progression of enforcement actions, allowing for an escalating response by IPP when the establishment does not comply with the humane slaughter of livestock regulations.

- First, notify establishment managers of the humane handling noncompliance, if you hadn't already done so when addressing the needs of the animal,
- Second, request that establishment managers immediately correct the situation and take the necessary steps to prevent recurrence.
- Third, document the noncompliance on a noncompliance report (NR) in the Livestock Humane Handling task in PHIS.

If necessary, take a regulatory control action to prevent further injury to the animal or to prevent injuries from occurring to other animals. You will also take the appropriate regulatory control action if you don't receive an adequate response or corrective actions to the NR or if the noncompliance observed continues to occur. The appropriate regulatory control action depends on the nature of the noncompliance. Remember that the goals of applying a tag are to control the situation and prevent further injury or distress to animals.

- If the noncompliance is the result of facility deficiencies, disrepair, or equipment breakdown, but is not immediately causing injury or distress to livestock, attach a U.S. Retain/Reject tag to the noncompliant equipment/pen/etc. Noncompliance

examples include holes in pen floors or fences that can trap/injure an animal's legs or feet.

- If the noncompliance is the result of establishment employee actions in the handling or moving of livestock and animals are being injured or treated inhumanely, attach the tag either at a point specific to the location and nature of the violation or to the alleyways leading to the stunning area. Noncompliance examples include animals driven faster than a normal walking speed or animals slipping and falling because of slick floors.

The tag will remain in place until the establishment operator implements appropriate immediate actions and measures to prevent recurrence. The tag shall not be removed by anyone other than an inspector. All livestock slaughtered prior to the tagging may be dressed, processed, or prepared under inspection.

Whenever a non-egregious violation of the humane slaughter requirements is observed, inspection personnel must document the incident on a NR and send a copy to the DVMS at the District Office. It's important that it clearly and specifically describe exactly what was observed, including any response by the animal (if the noncompliance involved animal discomfort or injury). Specify all the relevant regulations that pertain to the incident. At the top of Block 10 (where the noncompliance is described) on the NR, list the HATS category you were performing when you saw the noncompliance. If the noncompliance is covered by a second HATS category, note both categories on the NR. The exception to documenting an NR is if the violation is determined to be egregious. For an egregious humane handling violation, a memorandum of interview (MOI) is documented.

If the establishment continues to have noncompliances or does not adequately correct previously documented noncompliances, the IIC is to communicate this to the FLS and DVMS. The IIC will work with the FLS and DVMS to determine if a Notice of Intended Enforcement (NOIE) should be issued for multiple noncompliances.

Egregious Violations

Under the Rules of Practice, 9 CFR 500.3(b), FSIS can suspend assignment of inspectors at an establishment without prior notification for humane handling violations. Humane handling violations for which immediate suspension is warranted are termed egregious.

So, what is an egregious violation? The Webster dictionary defines egregious as conspicuously bad or flagrant. The Agency defines it as any act or condition that results in severe harm to animals, for example:

1. making cuts on or skinning conscious animals,
2. excessive beating or prodding of ambulatory or non-ambulatory disabled animals or dragging of conscious animals,

3. driving animals off semi-trailers over a drop off without providing adequate unloading facilities (animals are falling to the ground),
4. running equipment over animals,
5. stunning of animals and then allowing them to regain consciousness,
6. multiple attempts, especially in the absence of immediate corrective measures, to stun an animal versus a single blow or shot that renders an animal immediately unconscious,
7. dismembering conscious animals, for example, cutting off ears or removing feet ,
8. leaving disabled livestock exposed to adverse climate conditions while awaiting disposition, or
9. otherwise causing unnecessary pain and suffering to animals, including situations on trucks.

This is a list of some actions that are considered egregious, but is not is exhaustive. Each incident of inhumane slaughter or handling needs to be assessed individually by IPP.

If you observe a violation that you believe is egregious, your first action is to immediately stop the inhumane handling or slaughter with the appropriate regulatory control action. Your next set of actions will depend on whether or not you are the IIC. If you are the IIC, after you place a U.S. Retain/Reject tag at the appropriate place, inform establishment managers that you are communicating with the FLS, District Office and DVMS to discuss the incident and recommend that a suspension without notification is imposed in accordance with 9 CFR 500.3(b).

If you are not the IIC, after you attach a U.S. Retain/Reject tag at the appropriate place, inform establishment managers that you are taking a regulatory control action and that no more animals can be slaughtered until you contact the IIC. The IIC will the action described in the above paragraph. Whichever action is taken, all livestock slaughtered before the action may be dressed, processed, or prepared under inspection.

The IIC will immediately notify the FLS, District Office and the DVMS of the incident to discuss and recommend a suspension action. The IIC will also document the facts that serve as the basis of the suspension action on a memorandum of interview and promptly provide that information electronically to the DO and the DVMS for their use. The MOI will form the basis of the Notice of Suspension documented by the DVMS and DO staff and of the Administrative Enforcement Report.

Delayed Implementation – Egregious Violations

The IIC may also delay implementing the suspension action if immediate action is likely to result in inhumane treatment of additional animals until he/she can ensure that animals on-site or in-transit have been handled humanely. An example is a line stoppage that may result in animals having to stay on a truck during an extremely hot day. The IIC should encourage establishment management to redirect as many animals that are enroute as possible and to order the stoppage of further loading of animals onto trucks at the source location. The IIC needs to consider:

- What immediate corrective action the establishment is taking?

- How likely is it, given the establishment's history, that the corrective action will be effective in preventing a recurrence of the root cause of the situation?
- How many animals are on premises or enroute that will need to be slaughtered?
- What conditions threaten the welfare of the animals if they are not promptly slaughtered?

The IIC needs to let the DO know that the suspension action will be delayed. Also, a line inspector trained in humane handling must be moved to an appropriate area to directly observe establishment employees handling or slaughtering animals, which may require a line speed adjustment according to staffing standards in 9 CFR 310.1.

The IIC may allow slaughter to continue at a reduced line speed for a limited time on her or his own authority. This is not intended for a “kill-out” of animals at the facility; it is only for a “kill-down” to ensure that the number of animals to be held on-site meets the requirements for holding animals overnight. Contact your supervisor if you are concerned about allowing slaughter to continue at reduced line speeds.

When the IIC determines that animals will not be subjected to inhumane handling, the suspension must be promptly implemented. IICs are to document their observations and actions in an MOI and submit it to the DO.

Enforcement Discretion – Egregious Violations

When certain conditions are met, the IIC can recommend that the egregious act be subject to enforcement discretion and recommend issuance a Notice of Intended Enforcement (NOIE) rather than a Notice of Suspension. This would be when the establishment:

- Does not have any recent humane handling related enforcement actions;
- Has consistently been meeting the humane handling regulatory requirements;
- Has been operating under a written animal handling program that establishment management has proffered as a robust systematic approach and made accessible to IPP; and
- Has demonstrated the robustness of the program to IPP by effectively and consistently implementing all aspects of its program.

The decision to recommend this enforcement action is based on the Rules of Practice regulation (9 CFR 500.3(b)) that states: “FSIS also *may* impose a suspension without providing the establishment prior notification because the establishment is handling or slaughtering animals inhumanely.” In determining whether the egregious act is an anomaly, and whether the establishment should be allowed to continue to operate, the IIC, FLS, DO, and DVMS are to consider:

- Whether the establishment is operating under an animal handling program that provides for how the establishment will respond if an unforeseeable event of this type occurs;
- Whether there is any basis for concern that the planned response in the establishment’s animal handling program will not effectively address the problem; and

- Whether the establishment has consistently and effectively implemented their animal handling program over time.

In 2003, the Agency began to incorporate the new Administrative Enforcement Reports (AER). The AER applies in all situations including humane handling. It is a reporting method that demonstrates that FSIS has an effective and efficient means to document and maintain administrative enforcement actions taken under the Rules of Practice.

An AER is started when the Agency initiates further enforcement actions, such as a Notice of Intended Enforcement (NOIE) or a Suspension without Prior Notification. Although in-plant PHVs are not responsible for maintaining the AER, documentation developed by in-plant PHVs is integral to the successful management and effective outcomes of those further enforcement actions. This means that in-plant documentation, including NRs, notes of weekly USDA/Company meetings, memoranda of conversations/interviews, needs to be complete, accurate, and clear.

Exotic Species

Exotic animals (voluntary inspection) are covered under 9 CFR 352.10. This section includes regulations that address humane handling during antemortem inspection and stunning practices to render the animals unconscious. The regulation states, "Humane handling of an exotic animal during antemortem inspection shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in 9 CFR 313.2". This covers unloading procedures, methods of moving exotics through the holding facility, handling of disabled animals, access to water and feed if held over 24 hours, and the effective application of stunning methods. 9 CFR Part 352.10(a)(5) states that "Stunning to render the animals unconscious shall be in accordance with 313.15 or 313.16.", which are the stunning by captive bolt and by gunshot sections of the humane handling regulations

Livestock specified by 9 CFR 352 include antelope, bison, buffalo, catalo (cattalo), and deer. Additionally, exotic animals are defined by 9 CFR 352.1(k) as any reindeer, elk, deer, antelope, water buffalo or bison.

If you have questions or concerns about repetitive noncompliances violations with exotic animal humane handling and slaughter, contact the DVMS. Although we cannot take action under the Rules of Practice, 9 CFR 500.3(b), these issues can be effectively addressed. If IPP observe an egregious humane handling noncompliance, they should immediately take a regulatory control action to prevent continued egregious humane handling and orally notify the establishment management that the district is being contacted. IPP will then work with the DVMS and District Office personnel to document the noncompliance in a MOI and District Office personnel may initiate a denial of service action.

Custom Exempt Operations

The FMIA (21 U.S.C. 610(b)) prohibits slaughter or handling of livestock in connection with slaughter in any manner not in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 1901-1906 (HMSA). This

applies to all animals on the premises of a federally inspected establishment whether those animals are designated for slaughter under federal inspection or for slaughter under a Custom Exempt program.

When FSIS IPP are on-site performing assigned official duties related to regulated product, and there is concurrent handling and slaughter of livestock under a Custom Exempt program, Agency expectations are that if IPP observe inhumane handling or slaughter practices of custom exempt livestock, they are to take the following actions:

- Immediately notify establishment management of their observations and request that establishment management address the issue;
- Document their observations on an MOI;
- Provide a copy of the MOI by email to their immediate supervisor, and the DVMS or a DDM if the DVMS is not available.
- Provide a copy of the MOI (printed or electronic) to establishment management.

The district management team will take any further actions, consistent with the instructions found in FSIS Directive 5930.1, “Custom Exempt Review Process”.

Humane Activities Tracking System (HATS)

You will be verifying that establishment facilities and the activities of establishment personnel comply with humane slaughter laws. The amount of time that Agency inspection program personnel (IPP) spend verifying compliance with the humane handling statutes and regulations is captured in the HATS tab within the Livestock Humane Handling Verification task in PHIS. Agency IPP must perform HATS tasks each day and shift that livestock slaughter occurs in federally inspected facilities. In PHIS, the Livestock Humane Handling verification task is entered each time it's performed.

To the maximum extent possible, multiple IPP are routinely to conduct HATS related activities. IPP are to accurately and completely report the time that they spend on these activities and to separate that time into nine specific categories. These categories are listed in the HATS database and cover all the regulatory and statutory requirements for the humane handling and slaughter of livestock.

Record the total time spent verifying HATS categories, in quarter hour increments, rounding up to the next quarter hour. A minimum of one-quarter hour is expected to be entered for each slaughter shift in HATS category IV – “Ante-mortem Inspection”, except for very small establishments. In addition, verify one or more HATS categories during each slaughter shift and ensure that, over time, all HATS categories are verified. When deciding which HATS categories to verify, consider previous inspection results, historical observations, and supervisory direction. You may want to repeat some activities if a significant amount of time has passed between ante-mortem inspection and slaughter. It's important to focus on doing complete, quality verifications of each category.

If you are in a multi-IPPS assignment, conduct one or more HATS category verifications whenever you visit an establishment to perform AM and PM inspection disposition activities. Focus on verifying category VIII “Stunning Effectiveness” and category IX “Conscious Animals on the Rail”.

If the establishment participates in the Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) National School Lunch Program (NSLP), determine whether the establishment is meeting the AMS Animal Welfare Requirements, including a review of all humane handling records generated in accordance with this program. If you have reason to believe that the establishment is not fully following its AMS NSLP humane handling obligations, notify your immediate supervisor and the DVMS.

If the establishment has an identified robust systematic approach, verify that the establishment is following its written animal handling program. If the establishment is not following its program, first discuss your observations with establishment management. Document the discussions on an MOI. If the establishment continues to implement its written animal handling program ineffectively, notify your immediate supervisor and the DVMS of your concerns by email.

When you are verifying humane handling, make certain that you are not predictable in how, where, and when you perform your observations. You need to select areas and times randomly such that you observe all areas at different times of the day. In addition, you need to vary the route you take to get to the areas being observed. The bottom line here is that establishment personnel should not be able to anticipate when you are going to be observing their humane handling and slaughter methods because you are always in about the same place at about the same time.

HATS Categories

- I. Inclement Weather (9 CFR 313.1 and 313.2): Under this category, IPP record their verification of how the establishment adapts its facilities and handling practices to inclement weather to ensure the humane handling of animals.
 - Inclement weather (e.g., rain, heat, snow, ice) can have adverse effects on facilities and animal handling.
 - Animals may slip or fall because of wet floor conditions or because of the build up snow and ice.
 - Animals may not have access to water when water buckets or troughs freeze over.
 - Livestock are overheated because of a lack of proper shade or because of a lack of water for cooling.
 - Disabled livestock may not be placed in a covered pen.

- II. Truck Unloading (9 CFR 313.1 and 313.2): Under this category, IPP record their verification of the establishment's humane handling procedures during livestock unloading activities.
 - The condition of the facilities may injure or is injuring animals.
 - Vehicles or ramps may not be properly positioned, leading to the injury of animals.
 - Animals may be forced to move faster than a normal walking speed.
 - Animals may slip and fall.
 - Disabled or U.S. Suspect animals may not be separated from normal ambulatory animals.
 - During unloading and driving, animals may be excessively prodded or not driven with a minimum of excitement and discomfort.

- III. Water and Feed Availability (9 CFR 313.2): Under this category, IPP record their verification of the establishment's compliance with 9 CFR 313.2(e), which requires that water be available to livestock in all holding pens, and that animals held longer than 24 hours have access to feed.
- Water may not be accessible to livestock in holding pens.
 - Food may not be provided to livestock being held for longer than 24 hours.
- IV. Ante-mortem Inspection (9 CFR 313.1 and 313.2): Under this category, while IPP are conducting ante-mortem inspection, they are to record the time spent verifying the establishment's facilities and procedures for humanely handling animals during ante-mortem inspection.
- Livestock may be excessively prodded with an electric prod.
 - Livestock may be injured because of handling practices.
 - Livestock may be moved faster than a normal walking speed.
- V. Suspect and Disabled (9 CFR 313.1 and 313.2): Under this category, IPP record their verification of the measures that an establishment takes to ensure that "U.S. Suspect" and disabled livestock (9 CFR 313.2 (d)) are handled humanely.
- Conscious animals may be dragged.
 - Disabled animals may not be separated from normal ambulatory animals.
- VI. Electric Prod/Alternative Object Use (9 CFR 313.2): Under this category, IPP record their verification of the establishment's procedures for humanely and effectively moving livestock without excessive prodding or the use of sharp objects after ante-mortem inspection has occurred (9 CFR 313.2).
- Livestock may be excessively prodded, causing them to become overexcited or injured.
 - Livestock may be prodded with sharp objects.
 - This procedure includes direct observation at multiple locations (e.g., pens, alleyways, single-file chutes, stunning areas) involving animal movement.
- VII. Slips and Falls (9 CFR 313.1 and 313.2): Under this category, IPP record time spent observing whether any animals are slipping and falling as they are handled and moved through the livestock facilities.
- Livestock may slip and fall due to inadequate footing or improper handling practices.
 - Livestock may slip and fall because of poor footing or lack of slip resistant flooring.
- VIII. Stunning Effectiveness (9 CFR 313.5, 313.15, 313.16, and 313.30): Under this category, IPP record their verification of the establishment's procedures to appropriately and effectively administer stunning methods that produce unconsciousness in the animal before the animal is shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or stuck.
- Livestock may not be rendered unconscious with a single application of the stunning methodology.
 - There may not be records for carbon dioxide gas concentrations.

- IX. Conscious Animals on the Rail (9 CFR 313.5, 313.15, 313.16, and 313.30): Under this category, IPP (usually a Public Health Veterinarian) record their verification that the establishment ensures that animals do not regain consciousness throughout shackling, sticking, and bleeding (Section 1902 of the HMSA). This category focuses specifically on the time after stunning and throughout the process of shackling, hoisting, sticking and bleeding of the animal.
- Establishments may further process (e.g., shackle, hoist, cut) livestock not rendered unconscious by the method of stunning.
 - Animals may regain consciousness after being stunned.

Off-hour verification visits

Performing unannounced humane handling verification at a time when IPP are not on duty is another component of HATS. Contact your immediate supervisor and the District Veterinary Medical Specialist (DVMS) if you think you need to perform humane handling verification when there is no assigned tour of duty for inspection and services.

The IIC, in conjunction with the FLS and DVMS, determines how frequently IPP need to perform off-hour inspection to observe the livestock facilities and handling practices. This decision is based on establishment history or other observations, such as:

- A significant percentage of animals are unloaded outside normal hours of operation when Federal Inspectors are not on duty.
- Animals are frequently held over the weekend and automatic watering devices are not present in pens and/or that there is no access to food within 24 hours of their receipt at the facility.
- Animals delivered outside the regular tour of duties are found with injuries during ante-mortem inspection.
- Down or disabled animals are being delivered to the establishment outside the regular tour of duty when inspection program personnel (IPP) are not on duty.
- Phone calls have been received from eyewitnesses alleging inhumane handling practices during times when IPP are not on duty.

All time incurred in the performance of off-hour inspection will be paid as non-reimbursable overtime. Document your observations on FSIS Form 8100-1, and record time in eADRS under the appropriate HATS category on the date for the next regularly scheduled inspection shift (slaughter or processing shift, whichever is first). If noncompliance is identified, write the NR on the date for the next regularly scheduled inspection shift.

Poultry Good Commercial Practices (GCP)

At this time, there is no humane handling statute requiring humane handling in poultry. However, there is a regulatory requirement that poultry are slaughtered using good commercial practices (GCP).

Introduction

In the PPIA Section 453(g)(5), a poultry product is adulterated if, among other circumstances, it is in whole, or in part, the product of any poultry which has died otherwise than by slaughter. The regulations require that poultry be slaughtered in accordance with good commercial practices, in a manner that will result in thorough bleeding of the poultry carcass and will ensure that breathing has stopped before scalding (9 CFR 381.65 (b)). Poultry that are still breathing on entering the scald die from drowning not from slaughter and are, therefore, considered adulterated and unfit for human food. These cadavers are automatically condemned on postmortem inspection per 9 CFR 381.90.

On September 28, 2005, the Agency published a Federal Register Notice, Docket No. 04-037N, Treatment of Live Poultry Before Slaughter. In that FR Notice, humane handling terminology was used for the first time by the Agency when describing the live poultry being handled in a way consistent with good commercial practices. FSIS went on to describe a systematic approach for industry to use. The Agency defined a “systematic approach” as one in which establishments focus on treating poultry in such a manner as to minimize excitement, discomfort, and accidental injury the entire time that live poultry is held in connection with slaughter. Recognize that this approach is voluntary on the part of industry; also recognize that it signals a change by the Agency to a more assertive approach to the handling of live poultry.

FSIS Directive 6100.3, “Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem Poultry Inspection” provides guidance on performing GCP verification activities. Additional information is available in a Humane Interactive Knowledge Exchange—01-05—addressing the issue of humane handling of poultry. It discusses the observation of still breathing chickens entering the scald tank and identifies the enforcement actions that taken by IPP when noncompliance with regulatory requirements is observed.

GCP Verification Activities

IPP assigned to poultry slaughter facilities are expected to complete a Poultry Good Commercial Practices Task and record the results in PHIS on a daily, per shift basis when the establishment slaughters. You should visit the receiving through pre-scald areas to observe whether establishment employees are mistreating birds or handling them in a way that will cause death or injury, or prevent thorough bleeding or result in excessive bruising. Some things to look for include:

- establishment employees breaking the bird’s legs to hold them in the shackles
- birds frozen inside cages or frozen to the cages in cold weather
- birds dead from heat exhaustion—you would primarily see heavy panting in poultry suffering from heat stress.
- establishment employees driving over live birds with equipment or trucks in the unloading or live hang area

If the poultry are stunned prior to bleeding, check the stunning equipment to ensure it's functioning properly. Poultry that have been effectively stunned will have an arched neck and tucked-in wings posture.

Check in the bleeding area to determine if the bleeding equipment is functioning properly. One way that you might be alerted to problems with the bleeding equipment is if the line inspectors report increased number or clusters of cadavers at inspection stations or increased numbers of bruised wings or legs.

Once a week, select a day at random to review establishment records documenting adherence to good commercial practices. This review takes the place of observation in the receiving through pre-scald areas. Recognize that establishments are not required to maintain written records of good commercial practices. If the establishment doesn't keep records, visit the receiving through pre-scald areas as above.

If such records are kept and made available, assess whether there is evidence that the establishment is monitoring its GCPs in the receiving through pre-scald areas. If you are also to determine if there is enough information in the records to judge that the establishment is following good commercial practices. If there isn't enough information to make that judgment, visit the receiving through pre-scald areas to verify compliance with the statute and regulations.

Enforcement

If the establishment is not following good commercial practices, and birds are dying other than by slaughter, you are to document a noncompliance record citing 9 CFR 381.65(b).

If birds are being mistreated, but can still be fully bled and not breathing when they enter the scald, you must discuss the mistreatment with establishment managers at the next weekly meeting. In addition, you are to document the discussion and any planned actions on the part of the establishment in a MOI. Give a copy of the MOI to establishment managers, keep a copy in the inspection file, and send a copy to the DVMS. The DVMS will review the MOI and determine if additional action is warranted.

If you have questions or concerns about what you're seeing during poultry slaughter, contact the DVMS for guidance.

WORKSHOP

Mark your choice(s) with an "X" in the space provided.

1. Which of the following could be noncompliances that could cause injury or discomfort to animals during unloading, weighing, or driving to the stunning area?

_____ an unloading ramp with a 2-inch section of the planking missing

_____ several bolts protruding from the pen posts

_____ ante-mortem pens not covered

_____ icy runways

_____ floors in the pens are smooth concrete

2. "Surgical Anesthesia" is best described as:

_____ Drug or implement used to render the animal unconscious.

_____ A state where the animal feels no painful sensations

3. "Ritual Slaughter" is best described as:

_____ A method of slaughter dictated by a religious group

_____ A method of slaughter that requires the animal to be bled prior to loss of consciousness

_____ Both of the above

4. In your opinion, which implements or methods if not used in excess could be used to drive or move livestock and be acceptable under Part 313 of the Regulations?

_____ Canvas slapper

_____ Wooden club

_____ Battery- operated prod

_____ Bull whip

_____ Electric prod attached to AC current (transformer available)

_____ Whistle

_____ Electric prod attached to AC current (no transformer available)

_____ Flat- blade shovel

_____ Light leather strap, 2 inches wide

_____ Hand- held metal prod

_____ Lead goat

5. List the four approved methods for humanely stunning animals.

6. Animals that are delivered to the slaughter establishment at 3:30 p.m. on Monday are intended to be slaughtered no later than noon on Tuesday would require both water and feed.

_____ True

_____ False

7. From the following list of responsibilities write the letter "I" opposite those that are inspector's responsibilities and the letter "E" opposite those that are the establishment's responsibilities.

_____ Provide adequate pens in good repair

_____ Adhere to all humane slaughter requirements

_____ Frequently observe stunning procedures to determine whether livestock are insensible to pain before shackling and bleeding

_____ Provide water and feed when necessary for animals

_____ Report any noncompliance of humane handling regulatory requirements.

_____ Provide acceptable means to move disabled animals

_____ Reject areas/ equipment when inhumane treatment is observed

8. You are performing the antemortem assignment and you observe an establishment employee driving animals with a sharp pointed implement. Which of the following statements best describes the action you should take as identified in the Regulations?

_____ Tell the establishment employee to stop using the pointed implement

_____ Inform the establishment management of the incident and request that they take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence

_____ Notify the district manager and the Humane Society

9. An animal that is conscious and not able to stand or walk, should be moved by which of the following methods?
- Loading the animal onto a skid, stone boat, bucket lift, or any other method that will not, in your opinion, cause undue excitement and/ or pain
 - Allow the establishment to stun the animal then allow it to be dragged
 - Either of the above
 - None of the above
10. An injured alert U.S. suspect may be dragged from the suspect pen to the knocking box.
- True
 - False
11. The establishment is using firearms to stun livestock. Which of the following is a true statement?
- Condemn both the heads and the tongues if hollow-pointed bullets are used
 - Condemn the tongues but save the heads if frangible bullets are used
 - Condemn the heads but may save the tongues regardless of the type of bullets used
12. Can an establishment's inspection service be suspended if it has a history of treating livestock inhumanely?
- Yes
 - No