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| Risk Factors  ***Risk Assessment Guide***  ***Herd Expansion Module*** | Risk Information  * Informational Statement * Intervention tactic | Risk factors on this farm  (level of implementation) | Farm  Feasibility  Y,N |
| Inadequate Herd Performance | * Current herd performance standards may be insufficient to generate adequate income in an expanded herd situation. * Establish herd goals and benchmarks. * Consult with experienced farm planners/consultants. * Measure current farm enterprise performance and compare to acceptable herd performance benchmarks and herd goals. * Develop a plan to improve herd performance. |  |  |
| Inadequate Financing and Business Management Skills | * Insufficient planning and/or financial resources will jeopardize planned expansion. * Consult with experienced farm planners and finacial advisors. * Use established farm business performance guidelines as benchmarks.   (see NYSCHAP Fram business Performance Analysis worksheet)   * Failure to plan for management role changes and labor needs * Owner/manager role will change with increasing herd size from herd management to human resources (labor) management. * Identify future labor needs * Write jobdescriptions and Standard Operating procedures. * Obtain training in human resources management. |  |  |
| Facilities | * Effects of overcrowding * Facility Design and expansion plans |  |  |
| Inadequate resources: Land, water, feed, labor and equipment resources must be adequate for planned expansion. | * Inadequate planning for future needs * Understanding CAFO requirements regarding land base * Feed availability * Labor management |  |  |
| Environmental planning and management. | * Proposed expansion plans will be impacted by current and future environmental regualtions – ie. CAFO. * Consult with regulators and a certified farm planner concerning appropriate local and state and federal environmental regualtions early in the planning process. * AEM http://www.nys-soilandwater.org/aem/ |  |  |
| Existing and future animal health and disease threats of the resident herd.  Purchased animals. | * Existing disease and health threats (inadequate facilities) can endanger animal health and performance. * Know and understand the impact of existing health issues in the resident herd. * This includes but not limited to mastitis, BVD, Johne's Disease, lameness. * Consult with your herd veterinarian concerning adequate and appropriate disease control programs including vaccination and testing protocols. * Implement vaccination and disease control programs according to written operating procedures. * Incorporate biosecurity and best management practices into daily routines. * Purchased animals are the most common source of new disease and health threats to an existing herd. * Lowest risk for introduction of disease associated with purchased animals from a single source (herd) practicing biosecurity and best management practices. * Greatest risks are associated with purchasing animals assembled from multiple sources or auction barns with no insection and unknown history. * Consider how and when purchased animals are transported. |  |  |
| Vaccination history | * Unvaccinated or inadequately vaccinated animasl are at risk for a variety of disease. * Review immunization programs and procedures with your veterinarian and involved personel. * Farm specific protocols should be written. * Resident herd should be adequately protected with appropriate vaccines given in a timely manner (follow manufacterer's instructions). * Purchased animals should be properly vaccinated in a timely manner. Preferably with the last immunization 2 to 3 weeks prior to comingling with resident herd. |  |  |
| Disease control. Test specific. | * Survey the resident herd for contgious disease in accordance with farm goals. * Contagious mastitis: (NYSCHAP Mastitis Module) * Routine Bulk tank culture (monthly). * Follow good management practices, milking procedures. * Establish milk quality goals and guidelineswith veterinarian and milking personel * BVDV: (NYSCHAP BVD Module) * Establish status of milking herd ( bulk tank milk   culture)   * Screen heifers, herd additions and herd bulls for   persistant infection.   * Johne's Disease: (NYSCHAP Johne's Module) * Have a herd johne's managemet plan in place. * Purchase animals from herd(s) with a known test   history and Johne's control farm plan in place.   * Salmonella dublin: (NYSCHAP Salmonella Module) * Screen incoming animals using ELISA test * Monitor fresh cow group, sick cow group or bulk tank using ELISA test * Implement management to protect calves from exposure. * Bovine Leukosis (NYSCHAP BLV Module) * Purchase test neagtive animals * Have BLV management practices in place. |  |  |
| Animal transport | * Transport vehicles can be a source of contagious disease carried by previously transported animals. * When possible animals should be transported in farm owned vehicles. * Vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected between trips. * Vehicles should not be overcrowded and well bedded to prevent injury and minimize stress. |  |  |
| Arrival and Monitoring | * Purchaesed animals should be segregated from the resident herd according to herd plan. * Isolation from the resident herd should be two to four weeks. * Provide clean dry comfortable facilities with pleantiful and obvious sources of clean water and a rumen healthy ration. * Consult with a nutritionist before animals are transported. * Early detection of disease can minimize spread and economic impact. * Plan for frequent observation and monitoring of animials * Have disease intervention plans in place. |  |  |