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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) | FarmFeasibilityY,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.
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| 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.

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| Facilities | * Effects of overcrowding
* Facility Design and expansion plans
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| 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
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| 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/
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| 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.
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| 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.
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| 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.
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| 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.
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| 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.
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