

#### **Contact Information**

Farm Name	:		Farm Owner:
Veterinariar	n of Record:		Farm Manager:
Date Create	ed:		
Date(s) Revi	iewed/Updated:		
Farm Owne	r:		Date:
Initials:	Date:	Initials:	Date:
Farm Mana	ger: ————		— Date: —
Initials:	Date:	Initials:	Date:
Veterinariar	n of Record: ———		— Date: —
Initials:	Date:	Initials:	Date:



#### **Contact Information**

Farm Owner:	Telephone:	
Veterinarian of Record:	Telephone:	
Additional Veterinaria	าร	Areas of Focus:
Name:	Telephone:	
Name:	Telephone:	
Name:	Telephone:	
Other Professionals (Ho	of Trimmer, Nutritionist, etc.)	Areas of Focus:
Name:	Telephone:	
Name:	Telephone:	
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#### **Employee Training**

**Objective:** To establish and maintain skilled and well-trained employees to enhance herd and farm operations including:

1. Zero tolerance for abuse of animals

Who will conduct training of new

2. Basics of low-stress animal handling (stockmanship)

and existing employees?	
After hiring, when are new employees trained?	
How many times a year will training occur?	
What languages will training be conducted in?	
Type of stockmanship training provided:	
Dairy Cattle Care and Ethics Agreement documentation:	
Training log documentation:	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



#### **Animal Health Product Storage and Administration**

**Objective:** To ensure the proper handling, storage and administration of all cattle health products, and to ensure proper record keeping for all treatments. The primary goal is to keep animals comfortable and return them to health as soon as possible.

#### **Receiving Health Products**

Where and from whom are health products purchased?	
Where/how are purchased health products inventoried and use records kept?	
Where are health products stored?	
Where are label specifications maintained for easy reference?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



#### **Animal Health Product Storage and Administration**

### **Administering Health Products**

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### **Animal Health Product Storage and Administration**

### **After Administration of the Product**

Where are unused animal health products stored upon completion of use?	
Where/how are inventory updates recorded?	
Where are unused needles stored?	
Where are used sharps disposed?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	
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#### **Newborn and Milk-Fed Calves**

**Objective:** To support the birth of live, healthy calves and to transition cows into lactation.

#### **Calving**

Who are the trained employees responsible for managing animals who are calving?	
Are cows and heifers to be moved to an individual calving pen or stall when they are close to calving? If so, what location?	
Who is to be consulted to determine if calving intervention is required and proper assistance procedures are followed?	
If a calving requires assistance, what are the approved tools and procedures to be followed?	Tools: 1 2 Procedures: 1 2 4 5
Once calf is born, what details (example: identification, sex, calving ease, etc.) are to be recorded and in what type of system (example: paper records, Dairy Comp, etc.)?	
How often are calving pens cleaned and provided fresh bedding?	



#### **Newborn and Milk-Fed Calves**

#### **Newborn Calves**

Who are the trained employees designated for calf care?	
What type of navel disinfectant is utilized immediately after birth?	
What animal health products are administered to newborn calves (vaccinations, vitamins, etc.)?	
How much colostrum or colostrum replacer is provided and how is quality confirmed?	
How long after birth are calves moved to their designated living area?	
How are calves moved to their designated living area?	
What living environment are calves housed in?	
Is fresh water provided to calves at all times?	
How much and at what frequency are calves fed milk or milk replacer?	
What quantity and type of starter feed is provided to calves?	
At what point are calves weaned and using what process?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



**Newborn and Milk-Fed Calves** 

#### **Disbudding**

Who are the trained employees designated for disbudding calves?	
At what age are calves disbudded?	
What type of pain mitigation as recommended, by the herd veterinarian, is provided prior to and following the disbudding process?	
What method is utilized for disbudding?	
Special protections provided for recently disbudded calves:	
ditional Protocols Specifications:	
ther Planned Medical Procedures ( Who are the trained employees designated to conduc	
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other planned medical procedure(s) for calves?	ct
ther Planned Medical Procedures ( Who are the trained employees designated to conductor other planned medical procedure(s) for calves?  At what age are these procedures conducted?  What type of pain mitigation as recommended, by the herd veterinarian, is provided prior to and	ct



#### Milking Procedure

**Objective:** To ensure animal well-being and productivity while safely and efficiently procuring milk from lactating cows.

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#### **Culling and Transport**

**Objective:** To ensure suitability for an animal to be culled and transported to market.

animals to be culled?	
Who is authorized to make the decision to cull animals?	
What type of transportation is utilized to transport culled animals to market?	
Where are reasons for culling recorded?	
Who are the employees trained to transport cull animals?	
How are animals moved on and off of the transportation vehicle?	
How are feed and water provided to animals if transportation exceeds 24 hours?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



#### **Daily Observation**

**Objective:** To observe entire herd daily for any signs of disease or injury.

Who are the trained employees responsible for daily observation of the following animals?	Milking Cows Dry Cows Heifers Calves Dairy Bulls Dairy Steers
How many times per day are all animals observed for general appearance and any health issues?	
How are feed and water intake monitored for all animals on a daily basis?	
How many times per day are facilities managed for cleanliness and functionality for all animals?	
What steps should be taken and who should be provided information if issues are observed (i.e. sick or injured animals, feed or water issues, facility cleaning or maintenance needs, etc.)?	Steps: 1
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



Lameness

**Objective:** To prevent and treat lame animals to ensure animal comfort and sound mobility.

Who are the employees trained to identify lameness?	
How often are animals surveyed for hoof, feet and leg health?	
How often is hoof trimming conducted?	
What other methods of lameness prevention are utilized for the herd?	
What are the steps to follow if lameness is identified in an animal?	1
Who is trained and responsible for treatment of lameness?	
What treatment or pain mitigation is provided if lameness is diagnosed?	
Where are treatments for lameness recorded?	
dditional Protocols Specifications:	



#### Parasite, Pest and Fly Control

**Objective:** To limit and reduce the amount of parasites, pests and flies.

Who are the employees trained to implement parasite, pest and fly control?	
How often is routine facility sanitation conducted?	
What ventilation systems are in place to address parasite, pest and fly control?	
What type of parasite, pest and fly control methods are utilized and how often?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



#### **Pain Management**

**Objective:** To reduce, minimize or eliminate any pain that may be experienced by an animal due to medical procedures or natural occurrence of injury or disease.

Who are the employees trained to identify signs of pain?	
If an animal is in pain, what type of pain mitigation is administered?	
How is the animal monitored to determine if additional pain mitigation is needed?	
Where is pain mitigation treatment recorded?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



**Vaccination** 

**Objective:** To prevent incidence of common dairy diseases by raising level of immunity.

	Age	Vaccination Class	Product	Route of Administration
	At Birth:			
CALVES	Months:			
	Months:			
EMENT	Months:			
REPLACEMENT HEIFERS	Prior to Breeding:			
LACTATING				
DRY				
,	Additional Protocols	s Specifications:		
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**Objective:** To protect the human food supply chain.

How are animals eligible for market defined?

# **Herd Health Plan**

**Food Safety** 

Who are the employees trained to ensure that withdrawal times have been met or exceeded before animals are marketed?
Where are treatment records with

Additional Protocols Specifications:



Who are the employees trained to

# **Herd Health Plan**

#### **Diseased or Injured Cattle**

**Objective:** To provide treatment and supportive care to assist in the recovery or rehabilitation of animals suffering from disease or injury.

identify prognosis of disease or injury?	
Who are the employees trained to manage diseased or injured cattle?	
If the animal is unlikely to recover, what is the process to determining either animal marketing or euthanasia?	
Where are diseased/injured animals moved to be segregated from the herd?	
What equipment is used to move the animal to the area of segregation?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased/injured animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
What equipment is used to move the animal to the area of segregation?	
How and who is responsible for the determination of improvement, additional treatment, re-entry back into the herd or euthanasia made?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	
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### Diseased or Injured Cattle

Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
Common Disease Treatment: Metriti	is
Who are the employees trained to identify and	
Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
treat the disease?	
treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?  What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?  What medical treatment is provided for the disease?  How long should the treatment occur?  What medical care and pain mitigation is	



### Diseased or Injured Cattle

Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
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Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	S
Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	S
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Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?  What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	S



### Diseased or Injured Cattle

#### **Common Disease Treatment: Displaced Abomasum (DA)**

Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
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ommon Disease Treatment: Pneum  Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	ionia
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ommon Disease Treatment: Pneum  Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	ionia
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### Diseased or Injured Cattle

Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
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dditional Protocols Specifications:  Common Disease Treatment: Retain  Who are the employees trained to identify and	ed Placenta
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Common Disease Treatment: Retained  Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	ed Placenta
Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	ed Placenta
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?  What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	ed Placenta



#### Diseased or Injured Cattle

#### **Common Disease Treatment: Dystocia**

Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	
Common Disease Treatment:	
Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	



#### **Diseased or Injured Cattle**

Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?	
What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	
How long should the treatment occur?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to diseased animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
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ommon Disease Treatment:  Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?	
Ommon Disease Treatment:  Who are the employees trained to identify and treat the disease?  What symptoms determine disease diagnosis?  What medical treatment is provided for the disease?	



#### Non-Ambulatory Animal Management

**Objective:** To provide comfort and support to animals aiding in their recovery from injury/disease or to humanely euthanize animals that will not recover.

**Definitions:** Any animal, including calves that cannot stand or walk, is to be considered "non-ambulatory." If the animal will not rise, or is unable to rise due to a slippery surface, it is considered non-ambulatory.

#### **Moving and Handling:**

Who are the employees trained to manage non- ambulatory animals?	
If the animal is unlikely to recover, what is the process of determining necessary euthanasia?	
What equipment is used to move the non- ambulatory animal?	
How many employees are to assist with moving non-ambulatory animals?	
Where are non-ambulatory animals moved to be segregated from the rest of the herd?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



### Non-Ambulatory Animal Management

#### **Treatment:**

Who are the employees trained for non-ambulatory animal treatment?	
How are water and feed provided to non-ambulatory animals?	
What medical care and pain mitigation is provided to non-ambulatory animals?	
Where are treatments recorded?	
What additional methods of rehabilitation are used for non-ambulatory animals?	
How and who is responsible for the determination of improvement, additional treatment, re-entry back into the herd or euthanasia made?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



#### **Euthanasia**

**Objective:** Livestock caretakers have an obligation to ensure the welfare of animals under their care. Euthanasia of an animal that is suffering from irreversible disease or injury is a primary responsibility of caretakers.

recognize when euthanasia is appropriate?	
Who are the employees trained to conduct euthanasia?	
What method of euthanasia is conducted?	
How is death confirmed after euthanasia has been completed?	
How is the carcass of the euthanized animal handled and disposed?	
What is used to disinfect equipment used for movement of deceased animal?	
Where is the reason for mortality recorded?	
Additional Protocols Specifications:	



#### **Reproductive Program**

**Objective:** To successfully maintain productivity, reproductive efficiency and replacement herd young stock within a herd.

Who will train employees for detection of heat/estrus?	
Who are the designated employees trained to artificially inseminate the herd?	
What are the genetic and phenotypic goals of the herd's breeding program?	
How long after heat is observed should artificial insemination take place?	
What pen or area are cows moved to when in heat so that artificial insemination can be conducted?	
Days past insemination for veterinarian pregnancy check:	
Additional steps for animal checked 'not-pregnant' after artificial insemination:	1
Additional Protocols Specifications:	