



The National Dairy FARM Program

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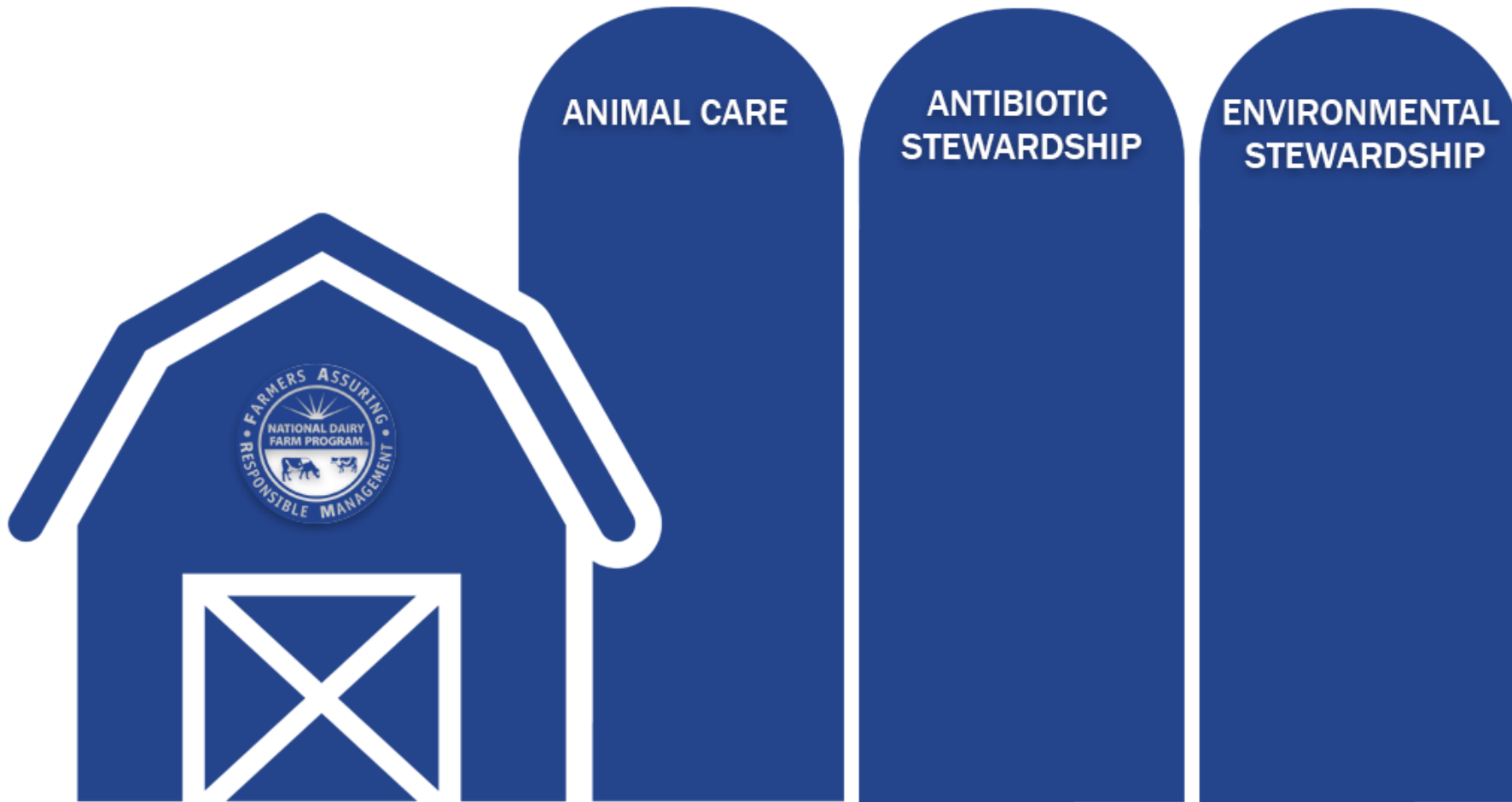
PROGRAM HISTORY

Initiated in 2009 by **NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION** and **DAIRY MANAGEMENT INC**



PROGRAM GOAL

Assure **CONSUMERS & CUSTOMERS** that dairy farmers raise and care for their animals and land in a humane and ethical manner



WHAT IS FARM ANIMAL CARE?

FARM Animal Care offers a **CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT** process to ensure a high level of on-farm animal care.

ANIMAL CARE STANDARDS
Updated Every 3 Years
Technical Writing Group: Farmers, Academics, Veterinarians, Coop/Processor Staff
Grounded in Science
Outcomes Based: 'cow-centric'
Size and Facility-type Neutral



FARM ANIMAL CARE PROGRAM BY THE NUMBERS

- **115** Participating Co-ops and/or Proprietary Processors
- Covers **98%** of the domestic milk supply in **49** states
- More than **50,000** 2nd party evaluations completed to date
- More than **370** trained FARM Evaluators



FARM ANIMAL CARE PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Best Management Practices



Second-Party Evaluations

- Pre-Interview
- Interview Questions
- Animal Observations
- Closing Interview
- Follow-up; Action Plans

Third-Party Verification



PRIMARY AREAS OF EVALUATION

- Management SOPs and Records
- Newborn and Milk-Fed Calves
- Animal Nutrition
- Animal Health
- Environment and Facilities
- Handling, Movement and Transportation



DEMONSTRABLE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Version 1.0
(2009 – 2012)

Voluntary
Participation

Version 2.0
(2013 – 2016)

Mandatory
Participation

Voluntary Action
Plans

Tail-Docking Phase-
Out 2022

Version 3.0
(2017 – 2020)

Greater
accountability

Mandatory
Corrective Action
Plans

Critical Control
Points

Training, VCPR, Cow
Care Agreement

Tail Docking Phase-
Out 2017

Probation/
Suspension



VERSION 3.0 PRIORITY 1 AREAS

Veterinary Client Patient Relationship

- Official form signed by Veterinarian of Record

Dairy Cattle Care Ethics & Training Form

- Signed by all employees with animal care responsibilities
- Signed annually
- Indicates:
 - Received training in stockmanship AND area of responsibility;
 - Will not abuse animals/Will report any mistreatment that occurs

No Tail Docking



VERSION 3.0 PRIORITY 2 AREAS

Herd Health Plan

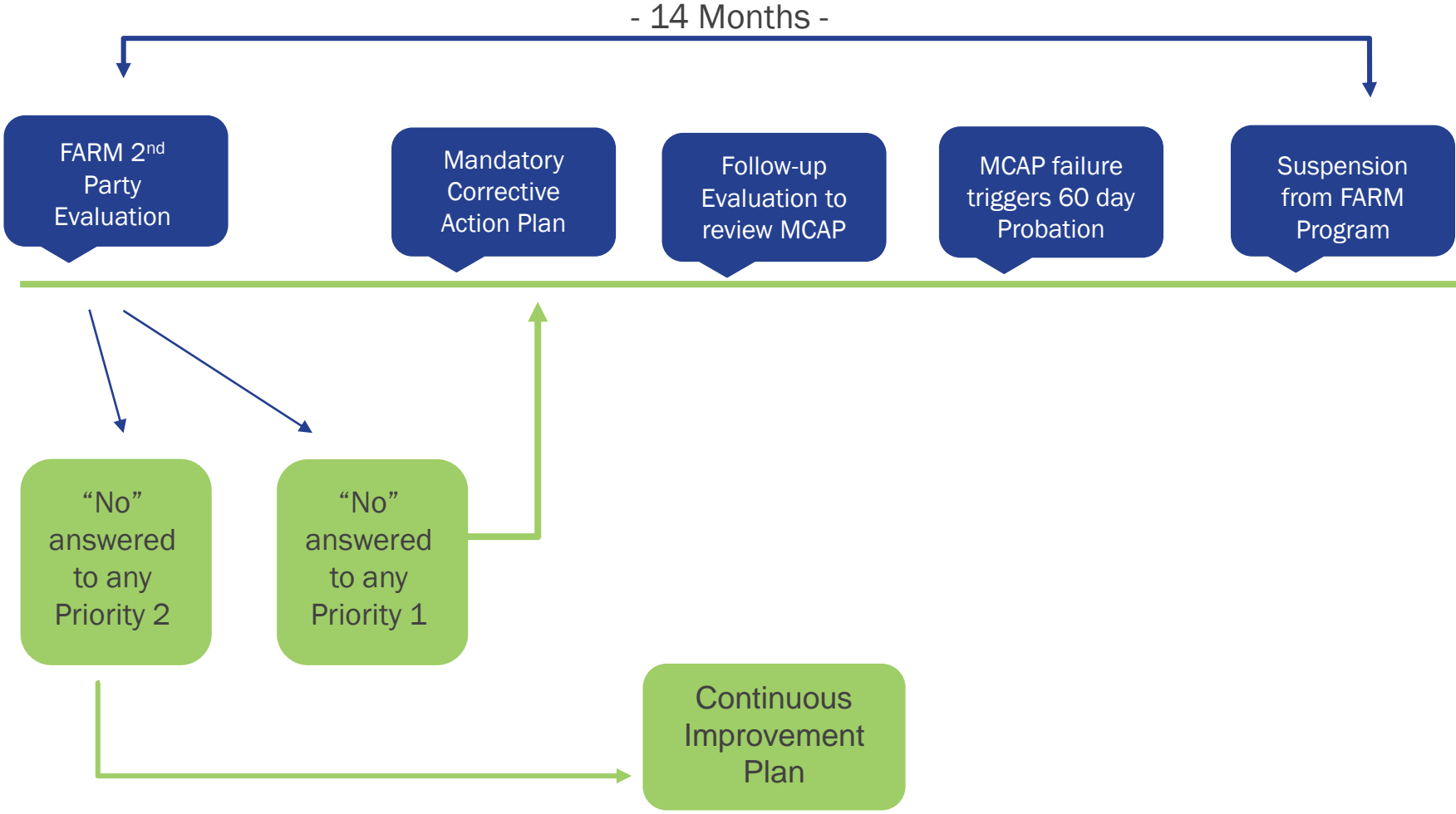
- Protocols for newborn and milk-fed dairy calves.
- Protocols for pain management.
- Protocols and training for non-ambulatory animal management.
- Protocols for euthanasia.

Animal Observations

- Lameness
- Body Condition
- Hock/Knee



FARM 3.0 ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES



VERSION 3.0 BY THE NUMBERS

Version 3.0 Evaluations: 7,152

Mandatory Corrective Action Plans

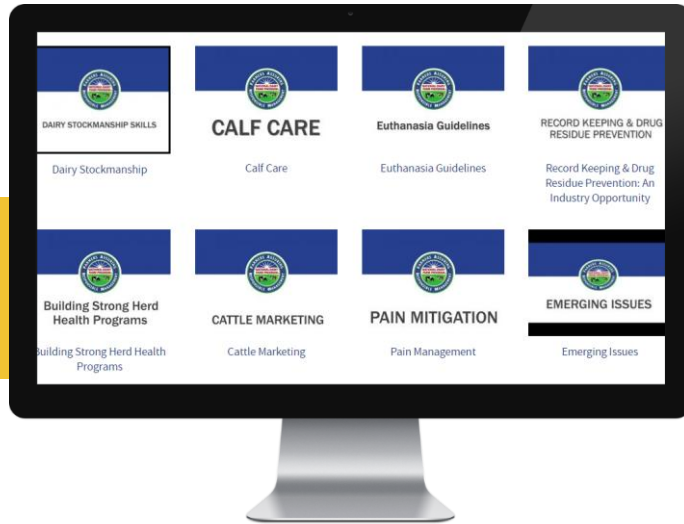
- Signed Annual VCPR: 1,414 (20%)
- Annual Employee Training: 763 (10%)
- Tail Docking: 69 (<.01%)

Average time to resolve
Mandatory Corrective Action Plans

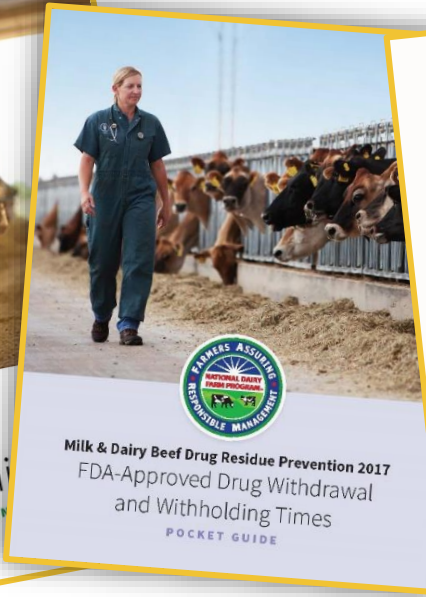
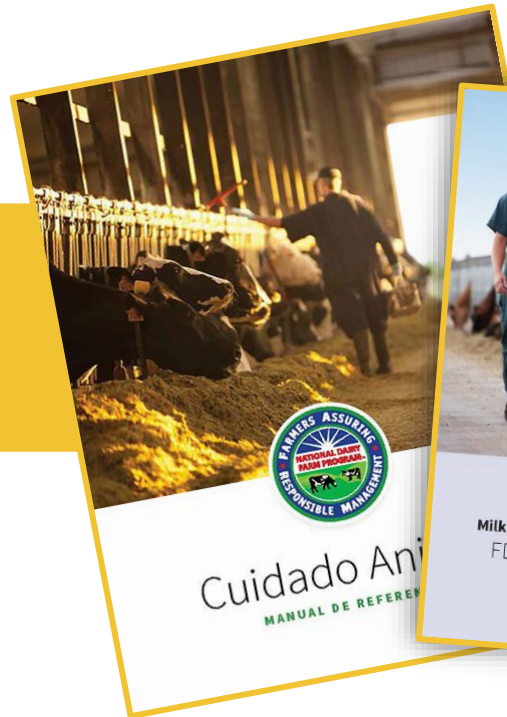
16.1 weeks



PRODUCER COMMUNICATION



PRODUCER RESOURCES



Herd Health Plan

FARM NAME: _____
 FARM ADDRESS: _____
 PHONE: _____
 OWNER/MANAGER: _____
 LOCAL VETERINARIAN: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACTS
NÚMEROS DE EMERGENCIA

FARM NAME: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 OWNER/MANAGER: _____ TELEPHONE: _____
 LOCAL VETERINARIAN: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

FOR GENERAL EMERGENCY SERVICES, CALL 9-1-1
EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA, LLAME AL 9-1-1

CONSIDERATIONS FOR CULLING & TRANSPORTING DAIRY ANIMALS TO MARKET

- Do not move non-ambulatory animals to market under any circumstances.
- Decision to treat, to cull, or to euthanize promptly. Sick and injured animals should be fed from the herd.
- Delay transport of an animal that appears to be exhausted or dehydrated until the animal is rested, fed and rehydrated.
- Milk all cows that are still lactating just prior to transporting to a packing plant or a processing facility.
- Use a transportation company that is knowledgeable about your animal care needs and provides for the safety and comfort of the animals during transport.
- Do not transport animals to a packing or processing facility until all proper treatments, withdrawal times have been followed.
- Do not transport animals with a poor body condition, generally a Body Condition Score of less than 2 (1-5 scale).
- Do not transport heifers or cows where calving is imminent and likely to occur during the transportation or marketing process.
- Do not transport animals that require mechanical assistance to raise and walk, except to receive veterinary treatment. When using any handling device, abuse is never tolerated (See FARM Withhold Treatment Protocol, Chapter 03).
- Do not transport animals with bone fractures of the limbs or injuries to the spine. Animals with a recent fracture unrelated to marketing should be culled and transported directly to a packing or processing facility.
- Do not transport animals with conditions that will not pass pre-slaughter inspection at a packing or processing facility. If unsure, consult with your veterinarian before transporting an animal to a packing or processing facility.

CONDITIONS THAT WILL NOT PASS PRE-SLAUGHTER INSPECTION

Dairy producers should not transport animals with conditions that are unlikely to pass pre-slaughter inspection. These conditions include, but are not limited to:

- Cancer eye
- Blindness in both eyes
- Fever greater than 103°
- Drug residues
- Peritonitis
- Fractures or lacerations (3 or greater on the locomotion scale)
- Unreduced prolapse
- Cows that are having a high risk calving during transport
- Distended udder causing pain or ambulatory
- Suspected nervous system symptoms
- Visible



PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION COMMUNICATION



CUSTOMER SUPPORT





Thank You!