

FARM READINESS FOR EMERGENCY MILK MOVEMENT

CONTACT INFORMATION

This information will help us to contact you and to coordinate essential services in an emergency.

Farm
Business Name:
Address (where cows are milked):
City or Town:
Zip Code:
County:
Township:
GPS Coordinates (milking parlor, in degrees and decimal degrees) North: West:
Premises Identification Number (PID):
Primary Farm Contact in an Emergency
Name:
Business address:
Business phone number:
Cell phone number:
Fax number:
Home phone number:
E-mail address:
Alternate Farm Contact in an Emergency
Name:
Business phone number:
Cell phone number:
Fax number:
Home phone number:
E-mail address:
Primary Veterinarian
Name:
Business phone number:
Cell phone number:
Fax number:
E-mail address:

Shipping Contacts
Name of cooperative/milk handler:
Name of bulk milk shipper/hauler:
Name of main grain supplier:
Other grain supplier:
Name of main forage supplier:
Other forage supplier:
Name of main livestock shipper/hauler:
Other livestock shipper/hauler:

OPERATIONS

This information will help us anticipate the kind and amount of help your dairy operation may require in an emergency (e.g., medicine, feed, transportation, etc.)

Current Employees
Number of employees in the dairy operation:
Livestock Inventory
Dairy Cattle (total number of head on the premises today) Milking cows: Dry cows: Bred heifers: Heifers: Calves (cattle under 500 lbs.): Bulls:
Other FMD-susceptible livestock (total number of head) Beef Cattle: Swine: Sheep: Goats: Llamas: Farmed deer:
Other livestock (total number of head) Poultry: Horses: Other species:
Milk Storage
<input type="checkbox"/> Bulk tank Total capacity (gallons): <input type="checkbox"/> Milk silo Total capacity (gallons): <input type="checkbox"/> Direct load Total capacity (gallons):
Normal Milk Shipments
Frequency of milk shipments:

<input type="checkbox"/> More than once per day Number of pick-ups per day:
<input type="checkbox"/> Once per day <input type="checkbox"/> Every other day <input type="checkbox"/> Irregularly (for balancing on-farm sales or processing, as needed)
Size of each pick-up (quantity): <input type="checkbox"/> pounds or <input type="checkbox"/> gallons [1 gal = 8.6 lbs.]
Number of other farms usually on the same haul:
Number of plant deliveries usually on the same haul:
Time required per pick-up (minutes): Or time required for filling direct load (hours):
Normal Feed or Manure Shipments
Frequency of feed deliveries from feed companies (per month)?
Frequency of feed deliveries from other farmers (per month)?
Frequency of shipments of feed or manure sold from this premises (per month)?
Normal Livestock Shipments
Frequency of livestock shipments to this premises (per month)?
Frequency of livestock shipments from this premises (per month)?

READINESS

With some diseases, especially FMD, infection can spread faster than clinical signs of disease. In an infected region, livestock may seem fine long after they have begun hosting and shedding virus. For safety's sake, then, in aiming to protect your livestock and your neighbors', at the beginning of an outbreak we plan to treat all dairy traffic in a disease control area as if it could be carrying infection. Precautions will be required.

The following questions are intended to anticipate how tough it would be for your farm to elevate its biosecurity appropriately, to reduce the risk of spreading infection as vehicles and visitors come and go. Current state plans require that such precautions be in-place before commercial traffic will be permitted.

PERIMETER

Insofar as possible, preference in permitting emergency milk movement will be granted to premises that present a physical barrier to infection, that could, in effect, wall it off.

About how far is the perimeter of dairy operations from the nearest neighboring premises with FMD-susceptible animals (cloven hoofed animals): <input type="checkbox"/> 0 (abutting property) <input type="checkbox"/> 0-2 miles (more than 0 but less than 2) <input type="checkbox"/> 2-6 miles (more than 2 but less than 6) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 miles or more
Number of employees in the dairy operation who also work on another farm with FMD-susceptible animals:

Note: Most of the following questions about biosecurity give you three possible answers:

- **“Yes”** means that the precaution is already in-place, ready-to-go.
- **“Not now, but possible”** means that, though the precaution isn’t yet in-place, you could establish it with your own resources, within a day or two.
- **“No, impossible”** means that establishing the precaution would require more resources than you could muster on your own within a couple of days.

	Yes	Not now, but possible	No, impossible
Is there a gate that could be closed to restrict access to the entire farm or to the areas where livestock are kept?			
Are signs posted and plainly visible to discourage visitors from entering areas where they might come into contact with livestock or manure – where permission, check-in and biosecurity precautions are required?			
Could a hauler pick up milk without the tanker entering the farm premises?			

ENTRANCE

Insofar as possible, preference in permitting emergency milk movement will be granted to premises that are best designed to monitor and control traffic and to reduce the risk of picking up or shedding contaminants on the premises.

	Yes	Not now, but possible	No, impossible
Is there one entrance to the dairy operation that is clearly posted and visible from the public right-of-way – a spot that could serve as point for controlling, logging in and logging out all vehicles, visitors, and employees?			
Is the lane from the entrance to the bulk tank free from agricultural run-off (e.g., from pens or pasture)?			
Is the lane from the entrance to the bulk tank separate from (as opposed to shared with) other essential on-farm traffic?			
Cattle crossing?			
Manure hauling?			
Livestock shipments?			
Movement of other field equipment?			
Feed delivery?			
Employee parking?			
Visitor parking?			

Surface of the lane from the entrance to the milk bulk tank hookup:

- Paved (concrete or asphalt)
- Permeable (gravel or dirt)

Parking surface for a truck while loading milk from the bulk tank:

- Paved (concrete or asphalt)
- Permeable (gravel or dirt)

DECONTAMINATION FACILITIES

Insofar as possible, preference in permitting emergency milk movement will be granted to premises that are best equipped to clean and disinfect (C&D) traffic as it enters and leaves the farm .

	Yes	Not now, but possible	No, impossible
Are there functioning foot baths for employees and visitors at entries to areas where they may be exposed to livestock, feed, milk or manure?			
Is there a functioning wash station – a facility to clean and disinfect traffic at the entrance?			
Even if there is no wash station, is there a place for one near the entrance that is:			
Large enough for washing vehicles (e.g., at least as long as the largest tanker expected)?			
Free of run off or other sources of re-contamination (e.g., from routine livestock movement or manure handling) between that site and the public roadway?			
Pitched toward a containment area or a ditch that does NOT drain directly into a wetland or waterway?			
Capable of containing waste wash water?			
Whether there is a wash station or not, are there appropriate supplies and equipment near the entrance:			
Water supply?			
Electrical power?			
A pressure washer?			
A steam/hot washer?			
Sanitizer (Sufficient inventory for at least 3 days of vehicle C&D?) Types on-hand: <input type="checkbox"/> Acetic Acid (vinegar) <input type="checkbox"/> Sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) <input type="checkbox"/> Other EPA-approved disinfectant (e.g., Virkon-S)			
Personal protective equipment (PPE) that is disposable or waterproof to withstand washing and disinfection while being worn. Types on-hand: <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Boots <input type="checkbox"/> Coveralls (e.g., Tyvex)			

Roughly, the more “yes” answers that are documented in this survey and then verified, the safer it would be for authorities to permit traffic to and from your farm in an emergency. Each “no” suggests an opportunity for improving biosecurity and sustainability of your dairy operations.

But note, too: In assessing risks and issuing permits, regulators will consider a larger number of factors than this one survey. Some biosecurity measures are more effective than others (e.g., answers may be assigned weights). Given unique locations, management styles, herd sizes and finances, each farm may also be unique in its ability to resist disease transmission. In an actual emergency, information from surveys will be used in combination with other characteristics of the incident.

SIGNATURES

Farm owner or manager:

_____ (Signature)

Print name and position:

Date:

Representative of the State Department of Agriculture:

_____ (Signature)

Print name and position:

Date:
