







Tundra Lodge &
Conference Center
Green Bay, WI

March 21, 2018





Wednesday, March 21, 2018 Tundra Lodge Resort & Conference Center, Green Bay, WI

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Wednesday, March 21, 2018
Tundra Lodge Resort & Conference Center, Green Bay, WI

Agenda

9:00 am Registration (light refreshments provided) 9:45 am Opening Remarks Sarah Mills-Lloyd, UW-Extension Oconto County Agriculture Agent 10:00 am Protecting Against Activists Threats Kay Johnson-Smith, Animal Agriculture Alliance President & CEO 10:45 am Digital Dermatitis from an Animal Welfare Perspective Aerica Bjurstrom, UW-Extension Kewaunee County Agriculture Agent 11:15 am Employee Training and the Impact on Animal Well-Being Robert Hagevoort, PhD, New Mexico State Extension Dairy Specialist **12:00 noon** Lunch 1:00 pm Animal Handling and Carcass Quality Casey Davis, JBS Cattle Procurement Manager & Chris Jacobs, Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association-Bonduel Manager 1:45 pm Break 2:00 pm The State of Our State on Animal Welfare and Trade Implications Shelia Harsdorf, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and **Consumer Protection Secretary** 2:45 pm Questions & Answer session 3:00 pm Adjourn



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General Information

Website

The UW-Extension's Wisconsin Dairy & Beef Well-Being Conference website can be found at http://fyi.uwex.edu/animalhusbandryconference/. An electronic copy of the proceedings will be located at the site shortly after the conclusion of the conference as well as proceedings from previous conferences. We hope you will find this site a valuable resource.

Continuing Education Credits



The UW-Extension's Wisconsin Dairy & Beef Well-Being Conference has been preapproved by Northeast Wisconsin Veterinary Medicine Association for Continuing Education Credits (CEUs). A total of four (4) CEUs are available for the main conference. Please visit http://www.newvma.org/.



Two (2) Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) **re-certification credits** are available through the Wisconsin Beef Council. Certificates are included in the proceedings. Retain the certificate along with a copy of the meeting agenda to submit to Wisconsin Beef Council for re-certification. For more information, please visit http://www.bga.org.

Surveys

Surveys will be provided at the conclusion of the conference.

Disclaimer

These materials are designed to provide general information regarding the subject matters covered. UW-Extension neither endorses nor provides any opinion as to any of the products, services or information provided in the materials. UW-Extension does not take any responsibility nor accept any liability for the validity of the materials provided.



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Web: http://www.widba.com/

8418 Excelsior Drive Madison, WI 53717 Phone: 608.836.8820

Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board (WMMB)

Email: hello@EastWlsconsinCheese.com
Web: http://www.wmmb.com

Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association

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Phone: 800.362.3989 or 608.356.8311 Web: http://www.equitycoop.com

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Visit us on the web at https://fyi.uwex.edu/animalhusbandryconference/



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National Milk Producers Federation 2107 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600 Arlington, VA 22201 Phone: 703.243.6111

Email: dairyfarm@nmpf.org
Web: http://nationaldairyfarm.com

Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation

PO Box 5550

Madison, WI 53705-0550

Phone: 1.800.261.FARM

Email: info.demingway@wfbf.com

Web: http://wfbf.com

PDPW

820 North Main Street, Suite D Juneau, WI 53039

Phone: 800.947.7379
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Wisconsin Farmers Union

117 W. Spring Street Chippewa Falls, WI 54729 Phone: 715.723.5561

Email: info@wisconsinfarmersunion.com
Web: http://www.wisconsinfarmersunion.com

Organic Valley

One Organic Way La Farge, WI 54639 Phone: 888.444.6455

Email: organic@organicvalley.coop/
Web: http://organicvalley.coop/

Visit us on the web at https://fyi.uwex.edu/animalhusbandryconference/



8th Annual Wisconsin Dairy & Beef Well-Being Conference

Protecting Against Activists Threats

Kay Johnson-Smith
President & CEO
Animal Agriculture Alliance





Kay Johnson-Smith President & CEO Animal Agriculture Alliance

Phone: 703.562.5160

Email: kjohnson@animalagalliance.org

Web: http://www.animalagalliance.org/

Kay Johnson Smith is the chief spokesperson leading the national advocacy of the Alliance, supervising its many outreach and education programs in support of American animal agriculture. She serves on a number of strategic agriculture industry coalitions and has provided hundreds of presentations on the opportunities and challenges facing agriculture today. Johnson-Smith has served the Alliance since 1994, first as Vice President, and later as Executive Vice President. Previously, Johnson-Smith was the Executive Director of the Alliance's predecessor association, the Animal Industry Foundation.





RESPONDING TO ACTIVIST THREATS

Wisconsin Dairy & Beef Well-being Conference March 21, 2018

OUR MISSION







A UNITED VOICE FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE TO HELP BRIDGE THE COMMUNICATIONS GAP BETWEEN FARM AND FORK.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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American Farm Bureau Federation American Feed Industry Association American National CattleWomen American Sheep Industry Association American Veal Association Iowa Soybean Association Dairy Management Inc. National Cattlemen's Beef Association National Chicken Council National Pork Board National Pork Producers Council National Turkey Federation North American Meat Institute Texas Cattle Feeders Association U.S. Poultry & Egg Association United Egg Producers United Soybean Board

Why do we exist?



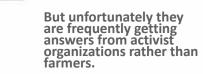




The future of animal agriculture is under attack by activist groups who want to end the industry.

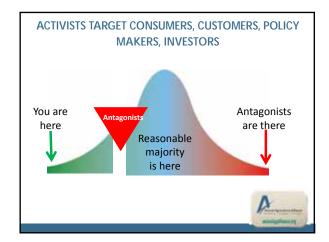


CONSUMERS ARE HUNGRY TO LEARN MORE ABOUT WHERE THEIR FOOD COMES FROM...











THEIR AGENDA: VEGAN/ANIMAL RIGHTS

"We're praying on emotions to push our vegan agenda. We do not give our consent to enslave meat, we do not give our consent to murder."

- David Coman-Hidy, The Humane League, Nat'l Animal Rights Conf. 2016

"Sometimes you have to be aggressive, and it doesn't matter what form."

- Inga Fricke, Humane Society of the U.S., HSUS TAFA Conf. 2016

"My goal is the abolition of all animal agriculture."

- Matt Prescott, Humane Society of the U.S. *quoted on AR-Views discussion board*

"We are trying to destroy animal agriculture."

- Wayne Hsiung, Direct Action Everywhere, Nat'l Animal Rights Conf. 2016

To end animal agriculture the movement has to drive down demand and raise the costs and people will stop purchasing so much meat, thus bringing an end to the industry.

- Pattrice Jones, Vine Sanctuary, 2013 Animal Rights Conference

2017 ANIMAL RIGHTS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Themes from this year's conference:

- To stop using the term "factory farming" because farms of all sizes are bad
- Animal welfare is not the end game, animal **rights** is
- Speakers compared the animal rights movement to other successful social justice movements
- Speakers acknowledged a lack of diversity and inclusion within the movement
- They will never stop pressuring restaurants and retailers
- Breaking the law is worth it in the name of animal rights
- Extreme protesting and disruptions are encouraged









TACTIC: RETAIL/RESTAURANT PRESSURE

"When you don't get the right reaction, be ruthless — find a way to yes." — Nathan Runkle, Mercy for Animals, 2016 HSUS Taking Action for Animals Conference

"View everything as stepping stones." – David Coman-Hidy, The Humane League, 2015 Animal Rights National Conference

"When it is time to launch the campaign, find a vulnerable target, prepare everything for at least a few weeks and then assemble an overwhelming force to utilize from day one. The crueler it is, the quicker the fight is over."

- David Coman-Hidy, 2016 Animal Rights National Conference











TACTIC: FAITH-BASED OUTREACH

"Many faith groups are weighing in on industrial agriculture,"
"People have a duty to let these creatures engage in natural
behavior," "put aside the differences and work to get something
done." – Reasa Currier, HSUS, 2016 TAFA

"The animal rights movement needs to share its message because it is also God's message," "today's food system (and eating animals) "goes against God," "I am the church out there because I'm not killing animals." – Suzy Welch, author and TV commentator, HSUS Board Member, 2016 TAFA













Communications and transparency are key maintaining customer and consumer confidence

START ON THE FARM

- Implement science-based animal care and environmental policies
- Seek advice from experts
- Strive for continuous improvement
- Implement a rigorous hiring process
- Train employees thoroughly and have refresher courses

HIRING ADVICE

- Thoroughly Screen All Job Applicants
- Check their references and conduct background checks
- Interview them and ask why they want to work at the farm, what they would do if they saw an animal mistreated, if they work for another organization asking them to be hired on the farm, and if they plan to use equipment to record audio, videos or take pictures during work
- Watch for Red Flags
- Report ALL suspicious visitors, cars, calls, applicants for jobs to the Animal Ag Alliance



HIRING & EMPLOYEE TRAINING

- Confirm you've hired the right people and train employees on your policies & proper handling procedures
- Ensure they know your expectations
- Require any concerns of abuse or mishandling be reported immediately; establish an anonymous call line.
- Shadow new employees
- Conduct your own audits and have 3rd party audits
- Hold employees accountable

ANIMAL CARE AGREEMENT



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PROFESSIONAL CULTURE

Create an Animal Care/Food Safety Team among employees to professionalize jobs; reward employees for good results



GENERAL SECURITY TIPS

- Locks/keypads on doors and gates
- Motion-sensor lighting
- No Trespassing signs
- Process for employees to determine if someone is a legitimate visitor
- Create a farm watch group with other local farmers
- Report suspicious activities or visitors to the Alliance





PROACTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

- Build relationships with local law enforcement and legislators
- Become media trained
- Engage with and support local community and business organizations
- Have an online presence
- Host farm tours or an open house
- Distribute a farm newsletter

SHARE YOUR STORY Put A Face on the Agriculture Industry PAINT THE TOWN AGRICULTURE MODELN-DAY Farmchick







WHAT WE'RE DOING







PROTECT YOUR ROOTS

2018 SUMMIT

We CONNECT key food industry stakeholders to arm them with responses to emerging issues. We ENGAGE food chain influencers and promote consumer choice by helping them better understand modern animal agriculture. We PROTECT by exposing those who threaten our nation's food security with damaging misinformation.

STAKEHOLDERS SUMMIT

Protect Your Roots
May 3-4, 2018 | Arlington

Topics:

- · Sharing your roots
- · The future of food retail
- Advances in animal welfare
- Antibiotic use: where are we and where we're going
- · Lessons learned on activism
- www.AnimalAgAlliance.org/Summit



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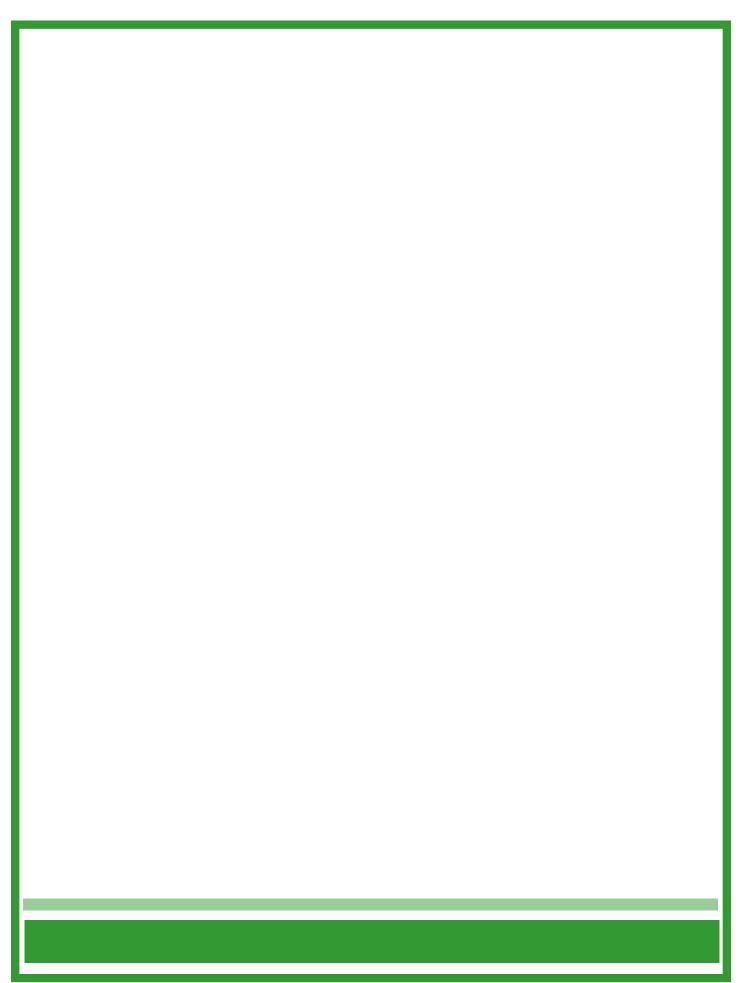






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Digital Dermatitis From an Animal Welfare Perspective

Aerica Bjurstrom Agriculture Agent & Associate Professor UW-Extension Kewaunee County





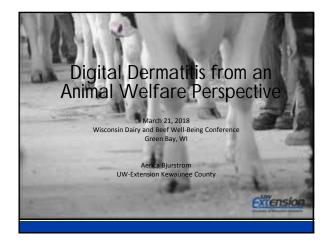
Aerica Bjurstrom Agriculture Agent & Associate Professor UW-Extension Kewaunee County

Phone: 920.388.7138

Email: aerica.bjurstrom@uwex.edu
https://fyi.uwex.edu/kewauneeag/

Aerica Bjurstrom has served as the Agriculture Agent specializing in dairy and livestock production in Kewaunee and Door Counties since 2007. Aerica worked in sales and marketing in the dairy equipment and artificial insemination industries before joining UW-Extension. With a background in both dairy and meat animals, Aerica incorporates experience and technology into reaching producers across the state. Her primary work focuses on farm management, employee training, cow comfort, and animal health.





What is digital dermatitis?

- Digital dermatitis (DD) (also known as hairy heel warts) effects heifers and cows of all ages
- Once a cow has it, she can never be cured, only managed
- First reported in 1974 in Italy
- First appeared in the US in the early 1980s
- Rapidly spread in the mid 1990s

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What is digital dermatitis?

- Reported on 70% of all US dairies
- 95% of all dairies (500 cows or more)
- Cows who suffer from DD are at risk for:
 - Lower fertility
 - Decreased milk yield



Extension

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Lameness...what is it?

- Sudden onset of symmetric hard swelling and severe lameness
- Toe tipping
- Won't bear weight
- Interdigital skin splits within 72 hrs after onset
- Extra tissue formed to close digital skin gap
- Consequence: corns



Lameness...what is it?

• Cattle can become severely lame, but commonly not overnight like with foot rot











Risk Factors for DD

- Wet conditions
- Poor foot hygiene
- Presence of infected animals in the herd
- Poor footbath management
- High milk producing
- Genetically susceptible

- Early lactation
- Low parity
- •Low heel height
- Transition/Periods of change



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Why does it matter?

- Lameness is the second largest factor affecting dairy herd health
- Serious economic burden on producer
 - Lost production
 - Lowered average daily gain in feedlot cattle
 - Decreased milk production
 - Expense for treatment
 - Increased labor
 - Loss of cow



Exten

Extension

Why does it matter?

- Public perception
 - Premiums for animal well-fare products
- 5% to 37% of cattle on farms can be considered lame
- 10% to 40% directly attributed to digital dermatitis
- Lameness can be an epidemic

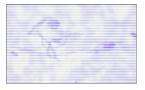


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Treponemes cause DD

- Treponemes are anaerobic bacteria
- They hate oxygen!
- Treponemes are always present on and in typical DD lesions



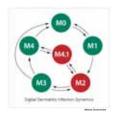
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Digital Dermatitis Life Cycle

- •Treponemes enter the foot through breaks in the skin
- Breaks in the skin can be caused from foot rot or other stressors on the foot
- •Once they enter, they're there for good
- Cheli and Mortellaro

-"M" stages



Extension

What we are looking for...









Extension

DD is here to stay...

- When you treat...you are too late
 - Disease reoccurrence is very high
- Chronic DD is more important than treating active lesions
- Chronic cows are your reservoirs
- You need a control program CowsDry cowsHeifersCalves





Life Cycle of the Cow • Start DD control early! Heifer calf pre-breeding pre-calving Extension

Types of DD Cows

- Not all cows are the same
 - Type I no M2 lesions
 - Type II M2 lesions with no reoccurrence
 - Type III more than one M2 lesion within a period of

 - Type III cows are your indicator and problem cows
 They indicate outbreaks or changes in the herd before they
 - Be persistent and consistent in prevention



Treatment

- You can treat, but remember it is not a cure
 - Trying to get cows to the chronic inactive state
 - Treat early and promptly
 - Antimicrobial such as Oxytetracycline
 - Light wrap
 - Treponemes hate oxygen
 - Wrap should fall off within 1-2
 - days

 Treatment may be futile without reducing risk factors











Treatment and prevention (Footbaths)

- Footbaths are not used to treat DD
 - used to keep infected cows in a state of M4 nonactive
- Design
- High walls 25 cm (9.5 in)
- Slows cow so she deliberately steps into it
- Slanted walls to prevent avoidance
- Avoid shadows for cleaner
 solution

The Ideal Footbath

Extension

solution

Treatment and prevention (Footbaths)

- Minimum of 10' long so each foot is submerged at least twice
- Maintain depth at least four inches
- Solution changed after 150 - 300 cows
- pH 3.5 5.5
 - Normal skin pH is 4 5.5



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Prevalence of Digital Dermatitis in Selected Group of Cows on Surveyed Eastern WI Farms

Footbath Length

- Footbath recommendations 10-12 feet
- Average 6' 9"
- Don't skimp on footbath design!

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-	The Park Name of Street,	-
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Treatment and prevention (Footbaths)

- Copper Sulfate
 - Hardens hoof
 - Antibacterial properties
- Formalin
 - Kills bacteria
 - Inexpensive
 - Carcinogen
- Premix
 - Tested for effectiveness
 - (Sometimes) more expensive
- Zinc Sulfate
 - Anecdotal evidence
 - Antibacterial
 - Similar properties to Copper Sulfate



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Treatment and prevention (Footbaths)

- Less is more
 - Burning feet with chemicals
 - Invention is not prevention
 - Not improving animal well-being
- Management
 - Clean water
 - Proper depth
 - Pre-wash or off-day

wasl

....





Footbaths The ideal footbath will prevent M4s from turning into M4.1 and M2s Bad footbaths lead to increased M4.1s and M2s Alter Grammer Alter Grammer

Treatment and prevention



- Zynpro DD Check app
- Visual ID for scoring
- Tracks and saves scores
- Easy to use on iOS and Android
- Easily downloadable data for emailing and evaluation



You can't find the problem if you're not looking for it!









Extension

An ounce of prevention...







- One lameness issue leads to more lameness issues
 - Reduced productionReduced

 - reproduction
 - Expense
 - Culling
 - Death



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Prevalence of DD in Eastern WI **Dairy Herds**

- 11,817 observations
- 45 herds
 - 15 small
 - 19 medium
 - 11 large
- Smallest herd 22 cows
- Largest herd 6,700
- Average size 607 cows
- Small (150 cows or less stanchion or tiestall)
 22-115 cows

 - Average 63 cows
 - 100% scored
- Medium (Less than 700 cows in a freestall)
 - 70-590 cows
 - Average 257 cows
 - Average 84% scored
- Large (701 + cows in freestall)
 - 850-6,200 cows Average 1,955 cows
 - Average 43% scored



Low Prevalence Herds

Nearly 18% of surveyed operations (n=8) had ≤ 95% healthy feet within select group of cows

- Large
- Medium 1
- 3 Small



- 100% kept hoof health records
- 100% trimmed with a professional trimmer, one also used and in-house trained trimmer



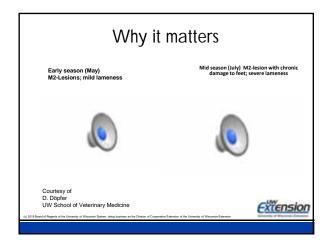
Low Prevalence Herds

Nearly 18% of surveyed operations (n=8) had ≤ 95% health feet within select group of cows

- 86% trimmed on a maintenance schedule
- 71% trimmed at least 3 times per month
- 71% used a footbath
 - · All used it at least three times per week
- 43% conducted systematic lameness scoring



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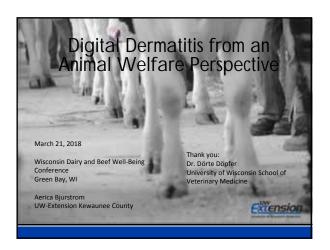
Take Home

- There is no cure for DD
- Not a short-term problem
- Prevention and management is key
- Don't forget about the heifers and dry cows
- Clean
 - Feet
 - Footbaths
 - Stalls
- Floors

 Proper management benefits the health of the animal



2015 Report of Secrets of the University of Wisconsin-System dolor business as the District of Consentius Entersion of the University of Wisconsin-Entersion



Employee Training & The Impact on Animal Well-Being

Robert Hagevoort, PhD Extension Dairy Specialist New Mexico State University





Robert Hagevoort, PhD Extension Dairy Specialist New Mexico State University

Email: dairydoc@nmsu.edu

Web: http://aces.nmsu.edu/ces/dairy/

Dr. Robert Hagevoort, a native of The Netherlands, is an Associate Professor and Extension Dairy Specialist in the Extension Animal Sciences and Natural Resources Department of College of Agricultural in the College of Consumer and Environmental Sciences at New Mexico State University.

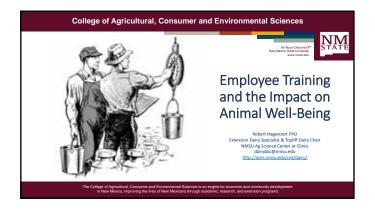
He earned his bachelor's degree in Tropical Animal Production from the College for Tropical Agriculture (1987) in Deventer, The Netherlands. He received a M.S. degree in Range Nutrition (1989), and a Ph.D. in Animal Nutrition (1993) both from Texas A&M University.

Prior to joining New Mexico State University as an Extension Dairy Specialist in November of 2005, Dr. Hagevoort served for over 10 years as an independent dairy management consultant primarily in California's southern and central Valley. As a an Extension Specialist, he has been working closely with the Dairy Industry in New Mexico and across the Western US regarding many regulatory and environmental issues, and initiated an effort to rebuild a dairy program at NMSU through the formation of the U.S. Dairy Education & Training Consortium (formerly known as the Southern Great Plains Dairy Consortium).

A key component of his current research & extension program is the development and implementation of a comprehensive dairy workforce training & safety program.

In March of 2011, Dr. Hagevoort was the first recipient of the <u>Topliff Dairy Chair</u>, a position charged with promoting the visibility of the dairy industry through research, extension and education and which serves as a policy center for regulatory matters.







Dr. Robert Hagevoort

- Associate Professor & Extension Dairy Specialist
 New Mexico State University
- BS Tropical Animal Nutrition
- MS Range Nutrition
- PhD Animal Nutrition
- Focus

 15 years private dairy consulting experience

 12 years Extension Dairy Specialist

 U.S. Dairy Education & Training Consortium

 Regulatory and environmental issues

 Dairy workforce training & safety

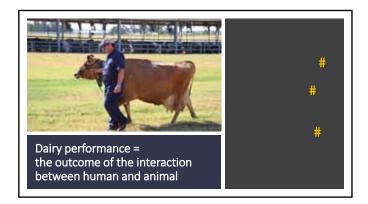


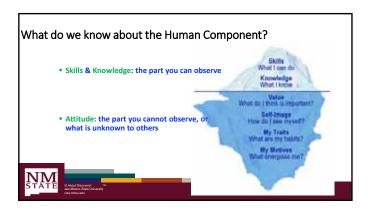
Dr. David Douphrate

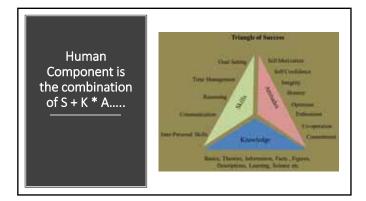
- Physical therapist
- Business administration
- Doctorate in occupational health and safety
- Since 2003:
 - Worker health and safety
 - Workplace productivity and efficiency
 - Safety management and leadership
 - Dairy industry
 - 12 states
 - 75+ dairy farms and owners
 - 3000+ dairy workers

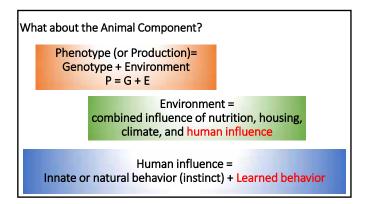


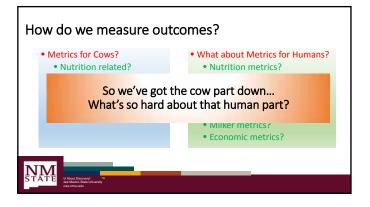


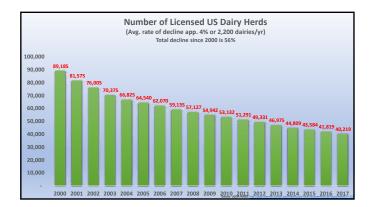




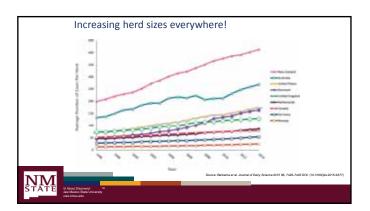








U.S. Top 5 – Average cows per herd: 2017 & 2016 • 1. New Mexico 2,193 (2,153) • 2. Arizona 2,030 (1,772) • 3. Colorado 1,333 (1,212) 4. Texas5. California 1,278 (1,077) 1,258 (1,213) 6. Idaho 1,176 (1,125) • Average herd size in US: 234 (214) 140 (129) lost 430 herds in 2017 139 (128) 80 (78) Wisconsin New York • Pennsylvania



What's the future for dairy in the U.S.?	
About ~9.0M dairy cows in the U.S.	
• Yesterday: 90,000 farms with 100 cows (app. 2000)	_
 In 2015: 45,000 farms with 200 cows Today 2018: 40,219 farms with 234 cows 	
• Tomorrow: 9,000 farms with 1,000 cows?	
Day after tomorrow: 900 farms with 10,000 cows?Day after next: 100 farms with 90,000 cows?	
Day after flext. 100 fairtis with 50,000 cows:	-
NM	
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Large dairies:	
milk more cows and employ more people.	_
Economic Impact of Milk Production in the State of New Mexico Colored VE House and B. Callin D. Vigheau D. Diagon 10	
Cabrera VE, Hagevoort R, Solis D, Kirksey R, Diemer JA (J. Dairy Sci. 2008, 91(5):2144-50)	
• 1 employee/93.5 cows	
 Economic Impact of Dairy Processing and Milk Production in the Southwest Terry L. Crawford, Carlos Mayen-Solórzano, and G. Robert Hagevoort 	
(2011, unpublished data) • 1 employee/106 cows	
STATE If Management and Management	
resinesado New Maco Data Chromaly	
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What has changed?	
Dairies are larger (number of cows)	
Larger dairies employ more people – app. 1 per 100 cows	-
Where can we train employees? Where can we certify employees?	
Does the dairy have industry certification programs?	
Limited/unknown education/training pertaining to position May not be familiar working with/around large beging animals.	
 May not be familiar working with/around large herding animals We have an industry which is "in transition" 	
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Not your Daddy's dairy?	Your Dad: Luying feed You: farming 9,000 acres? Your Dad: calves at calf ranch You: Closed herd: 10-20K replacement animals Your Dad: 5 milkers, 2 outside guys, 1 feeder, your mom doing the books
	• You: employing 50-100-15 • Your Dad: one trusted, • You: multiple levels of management • Your Dad's job: MANAGING COME • Your job: MANAGING PEOPLE

Industry trends:

- \bullet What is the next highest expense on large operations?
- After feed costs: labor costs (app. 10%)
- •Some industry experts predict 1 employee for 200 cows?
- Fewer employees but higher tech skills....
- High level of specialization at each position
- Define: what are those higher tech skills?
 Understand: "manual labor" does not equate "low skill labor"

 Output

 Define: what are those higher tech skills?
- Manual vs automation?





What does this mean for my dairy? • Many dairies now running at x% of desirable staffing • Many dairies running longer shifts than might be desired • What does an optimal shift look like? (performance vs. fatigue) • Shift management and rotation (in time, on-off) Level of cross-training • How to structure a workweek for (safe) performance • How to balance the desire for hours with (safe) performance? • How to develop leadership skills and promote?

Talent management....

- How to find people that are willing and able to work on our dairies
- How to on-board these employees quickly to discover their talents
- How to train and develop those talents for the anticipated position
- How to manage that talent : have clear expectations (job description)
- Evaluate performance (early and often) coaching, team development
- Safety and Performance are one and the same
- How to reward that talent (including promotion)
- All with the purpose to retain that talent
- Do we really understand the ramifications of cultural differences?



What are you telling me, I am not a good manager?

- Owners and managers are now people managers, not cow managers
- Yet they were raised to be cow managers
- •They went to school to learn about dairy/farm management
- Where did they learn how to manage people and run a business?
- What about their personality types (Briggs Meyers)?
 - Introverts vs. Extroverts
 - $\bullet \ Sensing literal, practical, reality, facts \ vs. \ IN tuitive imaginary, figurative, poetic? \\$
 - Thinking vs. Feeling
 - Judging vs. Perceiving



	•
Producers No. 1 Issue:	
Troducers No. 1 issue.	
1. Employee management	
2	
3	
4	
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Producers No. 1 Issue:	
Producers No. 1 issue:	
1. Employee management	
a. Employee Performance	
b. Employee Turnover	
p of the control of t	
STATE And States of the State o	
STATE in the Control of the Control	
Research: Schueneman et. al. (2017)	
What do owners/managers say the needs for employee training are: (1,100 requests for training)	
(1,200 requests for daming)	
Milking Routine and Mastitis Control	
Nutrition Management (TMR & Feed Bunk)	
3. Health Screening for cows & calves (including proper animal handling	
techniques)	
4. Replacement heifers (e.g. calving, colostrum)	
Health Management Protocols	
5. Trestat Munugement Frotocols	
Source 2017 AZSA Alatrada KZZS (Jal 2017) https://m.ada.org/2017/ada/275341	
STATE AND DELOND TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	

Research: Schueneman et. al. (2017)
At the beginning of each training dairy employees answered:
"What problem needs to be addressed to improve your work?"
(2,990 Individual workers at 450 herds across 11 U.S. States)

1. Lack of communication with coworkers or managers

What is this called?

MANAGEMENT

5. Schedule regular meetings to communicate and discuss tasks or issues





2014-15 Dairy Safety Awareness Training: m-learning

• Susan Harwood (DOL) Training Grant: Mobile platform learning (m-learning):



- Level 1: 1,487 employees 41 farms: NM, TX, KS, CO, NY
- Level 2: avg. pre-test score 73% and the avg. post-test score 94%
- Employees receive certificate
- Dairy receives letter certifying who attended, scores pre/post
- Level 3: evaluating impacts (3-6 mos.) indicate changing safety behavior



2014-15 Dairy Safety Awareness Training: m-learning





DVD Training Topics

- Understanding how cattle see
- Cattle flight zone concept
- Moving cattle safely
- Safety around bulls
- Proper cattle immobilization
- Working with self-locking stanchions
- Livestock-handling and treatment chutes
- Milking barn safety
- Chemical safety

The <u>safety training</u> vignettes are available at: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLY7XQBihZRNux6fNXaUbFMEfuvf

Eye and ear protection

Safety around the silage pile

 Safety in the machine room Safety driving ATVs

Waste lagoon safety

• Ergonomics

• PTO safety

		Country of Origin (%)	
		Mexico	716 (52.4)
		Guatemala	310 (22.7)
Gender (%)		United States	251 (18.4)
Male	1,256 (88.6)	Honduras	35 (2.6)
Female	162 (11.4)	El Salvador	27 (2.0)
Age	34.4 (12.0)	Colombia	9 (0.7)
Job position (%)		Puerto Rico	8 (0.6)
Milker	489 (34.5)	Peru	2 (0.2)
Feeder	67 (4.7)	Cuba	2 (0.2)
General	862 (60.8)	Netherlands	2 (0.2)
Years of experience	7.4 (9.1)	China	1 (0.1)
Highest education level achieved (%)	Nicaragua	1 (0.1)
No Education	83 (6.1)	Portugal	1 (0.1)
Elementary School	385 (28.2)		· · ·
Middle School	334 (24.4)		
High School	391 (28.6)	Native language (%)	
Higher Education	174 (12.7)	Spanish	892 (64.5)
•		K'iche	310 (22.4)
		English	178 (12.9)
		Other	3 (0.2)
TN /T			

Findings and observations:

- Large majority <u>no</u> longer coming from an Ag-background
- Large majority <u>no</u> experience working with large animals or equipment
- $\bullet\,60\%$ of employees 5th grade level education or below
- High level of illiteracy or low reading comprehension level
- Shift in typical workforce make-up to more Central Americans
 different culture (indigenous (Mayan) vs. Hispanic)

 - different language (K'iche vs. Spanish)
- different body stature/build
- Do not underestimate the power of recognition...



FARM Version 3.0 implemented on Jan 1, 2017 Resources and materials available on the web: FARM Program Version 3.0 Materials







Training Content: Understanding "herding instinct" or "herding behavior" Understanding how domestication impacts herding animals How do cows perceive the world: sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch How do the cow's senses compare to human senses Understanding what are the consequences of those senses in terms of behavior & responses Concepts such as "Flight Zone", "Point of Balance", "Pressure and Release" Positioning (getting cattle to turn in certain directions) Moving cattle safely in corrals, chutes or alleys, moving patterns, zig-zag Understanding bull behavior and safety around bulls

Findings and observations:

- \bullet Large majority have \underline{no} experience working with large animals or equipment
- Many employees have no idea about animal senses
- Many employees have wrong perceptions about how to act around animals
- Even seasoned workers who may know the "what" may not know the "why"
- Experienced workers appreciate the validation of their skills
- Owners/managers can make a great impact by reinforcing how important animal handling skills are to them
- Many owners managers take this awareness training to build on and practice concepts with workers



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What does all of this mean for animal well-being?

- Animal well-being doesn't live in a vacuum, it is the result of a correct or mindful human-animal interaction
- Animal well-being is a commitment, starts at the top and trickles down
- Animal well-being is the result of people interacting correctly with animals, understanding and anticipating how animals will respond to pressure
- Animal well-being is jeopardized/compromised by the misunderstanding herding behavior and cow senses
- Animal well-being is jeopardized or compromised by incorrect human behavior around animals
- Employees typically mean well, but if you can't anticipate what animals will do, it's easy to get frustrated
- Frustration is the perfect setup for the wrong outcome, but possible animal mishandling or abuse
- Human well-being (safety) concerns increase with lack of understanding of what a 1,500 lb animal can do
- Cows have great memories, recognize people well and know who treats them well or not
- \bullet Learned behavior is an important component of the human-animal interaction equation



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What does all of this mean for animal well-being?

- Animal handling is much more an art then a task; it takes two to tango!
- Correct animal handling starts the day the animal is born and continues for a life time
- Animal handling skills are learnt slowly by observing and practicing, over and over again...
- Given that animal handling is a skillset: the question needs to be asked what human personality traits does a cow handler need to possess?
- Did we select the right people for the job?
- Dairies where handlers understand why they are doing what they are doing, cows are calmer, more curious and less fearful of humans and human interactions
- Animal well-being will benefit as we <u>teach and train employees</u> on these skills and knowledge,
- Animal well-being will benefit as we focus on coaching attitudes towards working with large animals (motivation, confidence, integrity, honesty, enthusiasm, commitment),



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Questions?
For more info contact: Robert Hagevoort at NMSU Dairy Extension (575) 985-2292 (806) 786-3421 dairydoc@nmsu.edu

Animal Handling & Carcass Quality

Casey Davis

Manager

JBS Cattle Procurement Manager

Chris Jacobs Manager Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association





Christopher (Jake) Jacobs Manager Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association

Phone: 715.758.2125

Email: cjacobs@equitycoop.com
Web: http://www.equitycoop.com/

Chris Jacobs grew up on a small diversified farm raising cattle and cash crops. After high school he worked in the farm sales and service industry for Patz Equipment for 5 years at which time he took a job working with a local livestock dealer buying and selling all classes of livestock. During his ten years of dealing livestock pursued a degree in criminal justice and was hired by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture as a Livestock Health Inspector-Investigator. Jacobs worked there regulating diseases in all classes of livestock along with regulating imports, dealers and truckers. After 15 years as an inspector Jacobs was offered a position with Equity Livestock which after a some hard consideration accepted the position and is currently going into his fifth year as Market Manager. Over the course of his career he was able to obtain vast amount of knowledge on all aspects of livestock farming including many training sessions from some of the most renowned livestock handlers and humane investigators in the country plus has made many contacts in the livestock industry.



EXTENSION

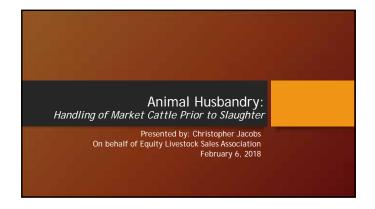
Casey Davis Cattle Procurement Manager JBS Green Bay

Phone: 920.468.4000

Email: casey.davis@jbssa.com

Web: http://jbssa.com

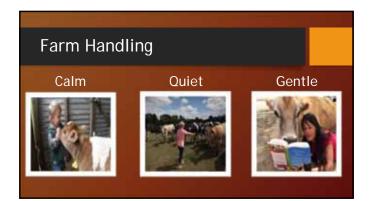
Casey was born and raised on a beef cow/calf operation in Southern Indiana. As a teenager he worked in local livestock auctions. The past 12 years he has worked for JBS in the cattle procurement division in multiple areas throughout the United States. The last 4 years he has been in his current role, managing the cattle buy for the Green Bay facility. Together with his wife and children they have a small beef farm south of Green Bay. Having produced livestock, handled it through marketing facilities, and dealt with the end product Casey has a considerable amount of experience and knowledge in how handling and facilities can impact the value of livestock to both the producer and the processor.











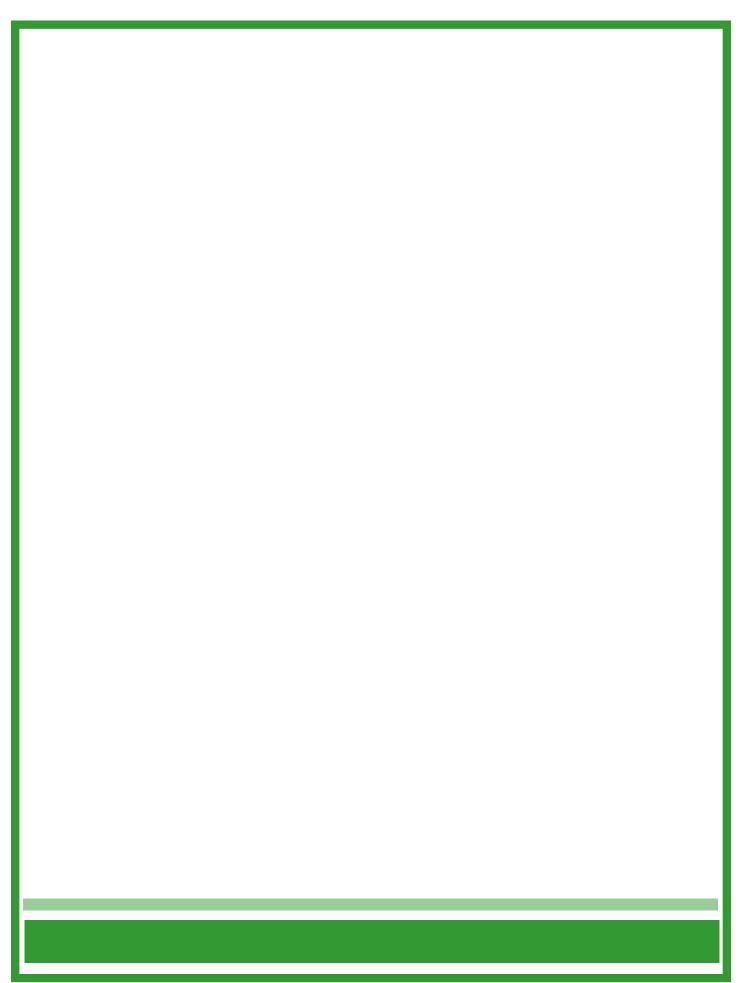


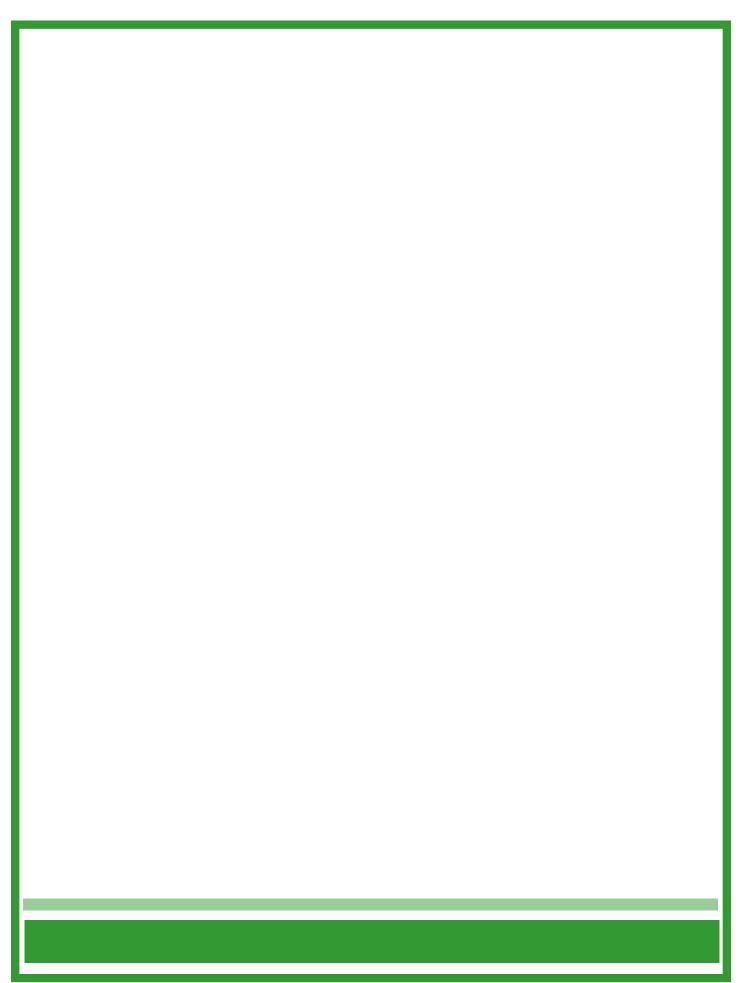














To buy and not to buy – how to determine the value of a cow

- Market
- FSIS inspection
- Animal welfare concerns
- Efficiency



The cost here at home!

- Here at JBS-Green Bay a bruising study was performed on cows in 2013.
- On average 6.77lbs was trimmed off of every cow in the test due to bruising.
- On cows alone, that is approximately \$1.2 million annually at our 1 facility.

(JBS) THE THE PERSON

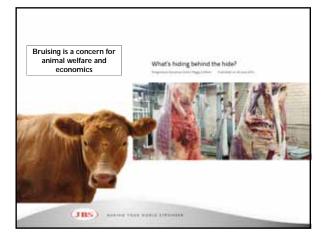
FSIS Ante-mortem Inspection

- FSIS enforces the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA), Humane Methods of Slaughter Act
- Inspectors observe cattle on the day of slaughter at rest and in motion.
- Look for:
 - Overall condition of the animal
 - Degree of alertness, mobility and breathing
 - Unusual swellings or abnormalities
- Condemn animal or slaughter as a US Suspect

FSIS Directive 6100.1

FSIS **Post-mortem** Inspection

- Inspect the tongue, head, pluck, viscera, liver and carcasses
- Look for:
 - Inflammation, swelling, masses
 - Pathology or abnormal condition in lymph nodes
 - Cysts, lesions in muscles
 - Parasites



"It ain't all about the money –" Think back to the last cow you sent to market. If you peeled back her hide, what would you find? Bruising? Injection site lesions? Tissue damage? Would you be proud to say that cow came from your dairy? Progressive Dairyman Editor Peggy Coffeen. 2014

(JBS) THE THE PERSON

Impact on our system The state there there are the state of the stat





Missing Loin

Large portion of the loin removed; no salvageable strip loin remaining





(JBS) AND THE THE STREET

Windows

- Has a hole in the side of the carcass, between the loin and the belly
- The strip loin is still salvageable but would be devalued to a #2
 - Call it a window if 2/3 of the loin is still present or the eye of the loin is still intact







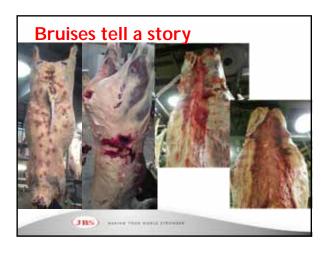


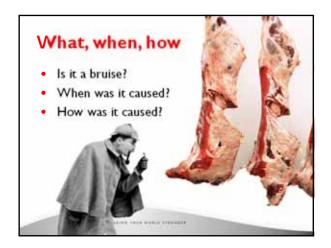
(JBS)

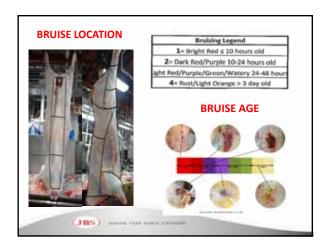
Arthritis Has the round cut open and the joint removed Usually a rope is used to connect this void

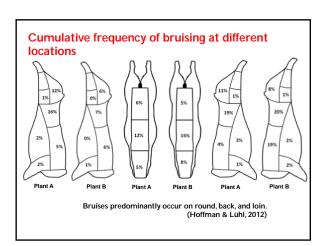
(JBS) and the the event











Main Factors Causing Damage • Transportation Facilities • Other Cattle / Horns • People

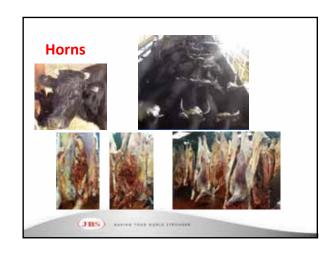
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Beef's \$35 Million Bruise Greg Henderson

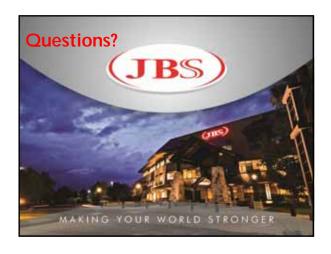
- The estimated industry wide loss of \$35 million due to carcass bruising on strip loins. Casey Mabry, Cargil.
 Dan Thomson, Kansas State University Veterinarian, "Total carcass bruises create an estimated \$4 to \$8 per head loss for the industry."
- That totals \$100 million to \$200 million in losses annually!
 Cattle bruises were found more frequently on Holsteins than on beef breeds.











The State of Our State: Animal Welfare & Trade Implications

Shelia Harsdorf Secretary

WI Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection





Shelia Harsdorf Secretary WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

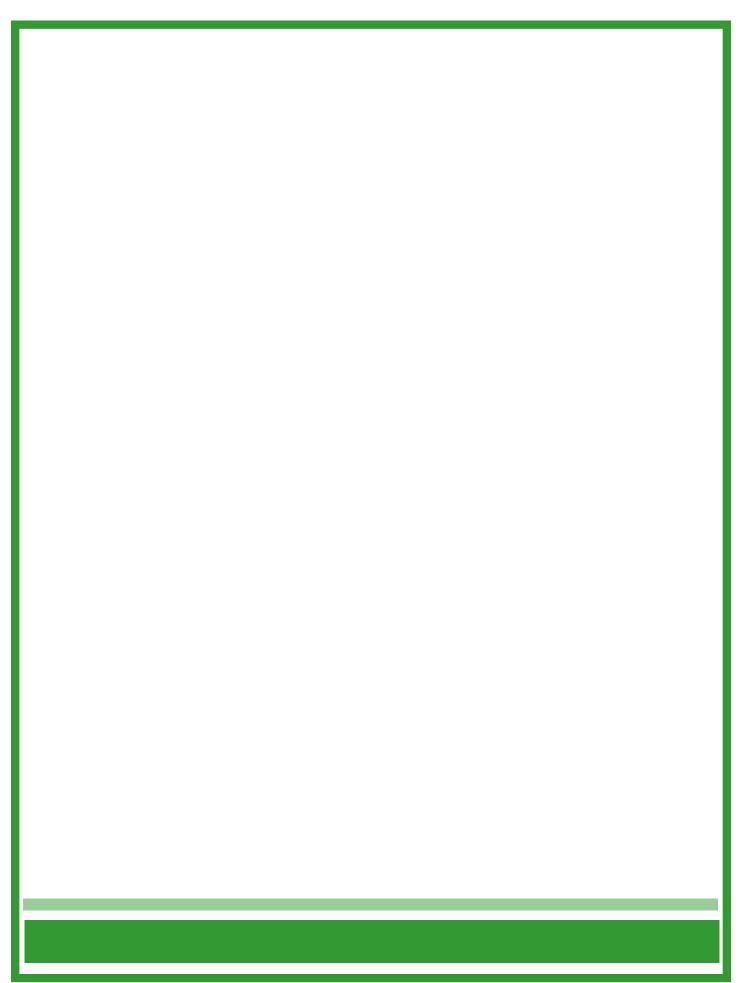
Phone: 608.224.5012

http://datcp.wi.us.gov/

Sheila Harsdorf has represented the Wisconsin State Senate's 10th District since 2001 and served in leadership roles including majority caucus chair, chair of the Committee on Universities and Technical Colleges, as a member of the Joint Committee on Finance, and as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Small Business, and Tourism. She previously represented the 30th Assembly District in the Wisconsin State Assembly from 1989-1998. She holds a degree in Animal Science from the University of Minnesota.



Notes page The State of Our State: Animal Welfare & Trade Implications Sheila Harsdorf, Wisconsin Secretary of Agriculture			
	-		



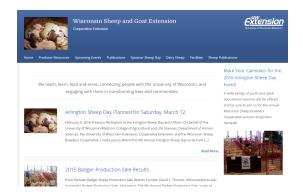
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Your source for research based unbiased information



http://fyi.uwex.edu/smallfarms/





http://fyi.uwex.edu/wisheepandgoat/





Pasture Management, Grazing Information & Research Updates from University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension & Team Forage



Resources Contact Info Designing Grazing Systems Ecology and Environment Educator Resources

Livestock Forage Disaster Program: Contact Your FSA Office

The 2014 Farm Bill makes the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

a permanent program and retroactive to October 1, 2011. The LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered orazing losses due to drought or fire. USDA Farm Services Agency has released a new fact sheet on the Livestock Forage Disaster Program to explain basic eligibility for the program. Producers can determine whether they live in an eligible county at the USDA

Farm Services Agency website. The national Drought Mitigation

Center at the University of Nebraska has also developed an online

xtension UW Forage Research and Extension UW Horse Extension WI Beef Information

Grazing Research

<u>Extension</u> industry representatives to provide access to research-based swine information for Wisconsin troduction to Swine Genetics for Small and Beginning Farmers USDA Licenses vaccine for PEDv

http://fyi.uwex.edu/swineextension/



http://fyi.uwex.edu/grazres/





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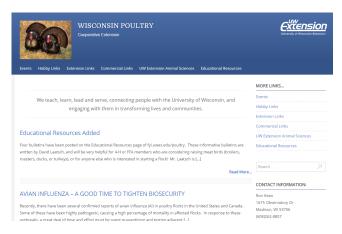


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Visit the UW Extension Dairy Resources

Strengthen the competitiveness of the Wisconsin Dairy Industry through statewide leadership in education and research



Resources

Providing up to date resources related to:

- Milk Quality
- Dairy Nutrition
- Dairy Reproduction & Genetics
- Dairy Replacements
- Dairy Facilities

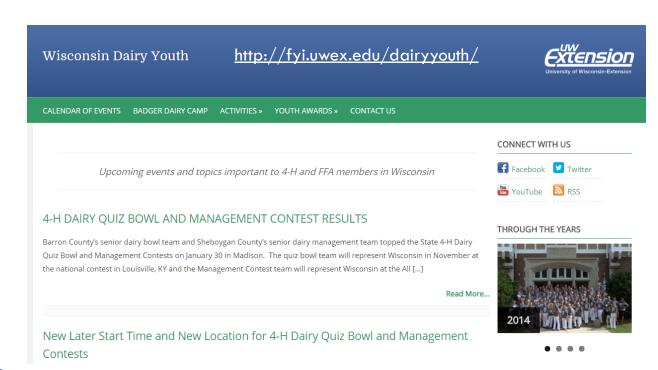
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Animal Well-Being

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Supporting and strengthening the dairy and beef cattle industry through awareness and understanding of improved animal handling and animal well-being practices.