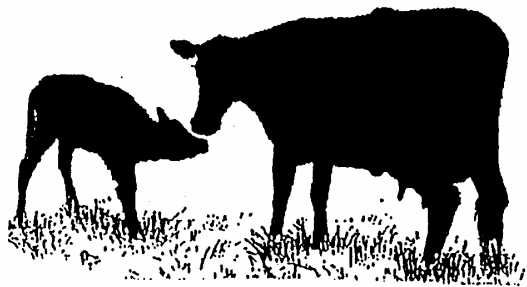


**SOUTH DAKOTA
ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD
411 S Fort St
Pierre,SD 57501
605-773-3321**



*JOHNE'S DISEASE RISK ASSESSMENT AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BEEF HERDS*

The following Johne's Disease Risk Assessment and Management Plan (RAMP) form is a confidential evaluation of production herd management related to the control of Johne's Disease. The scores obtained from the Risk Assessment portion are for the purpose of future comparison and review of your operation. The herd Management Plan is to be developed by you and your herd Veterinarian, and is meant to aid in the development of management practices which will reduce the risk of Johne's Disease in your herd or prevent the introduction of Johne's Disease into your herd. Keep a copy of this form where you can review it on a regular basis and a copy must be kept by the herd veterinarian. An updated RAMP must be submitted every three years to maintain a Johne's Disease Herd Classification Level.

Please mail a copy of this RAMP with original signatures and the 1-page Application for Herd Classification to the SD Animal Industry Board. These documents, along with Johne's Disease test results, will be reviewed for determination of your herd's Johne's Disease Herd Classification Level

Current Herd Health Status and Concerns (Filling out this page is optional)

Collecting this information will provide input that is important to consider when implementing the elements of the Johne's disease prevention or control plan. The format used shows the farm's performance-limiting health issues and the level of concern the owner has for them. Many of the potential health and production problems listed below may already be addressed by the owner. The final Johne's disease management plan should blend with these current performance-limiting health issues and concerns.

Fill in requested information, circle choice (Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory) or specify the incidence (or level of concern or priority) by checking U, 1, 2 or 3 in the box next to the specific disease.

U = Unknown incidence or concern

2 = Moderate incidence, may be a concern

1 = OK, low incidence, not a concern

3 = Significant increase, unsatisfactory, needs attention

Suckling Calf Health and Disease				
Pre-wean mortality (Last 12 months)				
Calf vigor	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
Calf growth	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
Scours	U	1	2	3
Pneumonia	U	1	2	3
Other	U	1	2	3
Weaned Heifer and Bull Health and Disease				
Growth	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
Heifers age at 1st calving (months)				
Breeding soundness (bulls)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
Breeding program (heifers)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
Pneumonia	U	1	2	3
Parasitism	U	1	2	3
Other	U	1	2	3
Periparturient Disease In Cows and 1st Calf Heifers				
Grass Tetany	U	1	2	3
Retained Placenta	U	1	2	3
Dystocia Trauma	U	1	2	3
Prolapses (Specify type)	U	1	2	3
Other	U	1	2	3
Culling Information and Incidence				
Overall cull rate				
Cull rate in 1st calf heifers				
Age-related	U	1	2	3
Open	U	1	2	3
Injury-related	U	1	2	3
Low calf weaning weight	U	1	2	3
Complications from dystocia	U	1	2	3
Other	U	1	2	3
Infectious Disease				
Calves weaned as % of bred cows and heifers				
Bred but open cows/heifers or Abortions/year				
Johne's disease	U	1	2	3
Bovine Viral Diarrhea	U	1	2	3
Clostridial infection	U	1	2	3
Campylobacteriosis	U	1	2	3
Trichomoniasis	U	1	2	3
Other	U	1	2	3
Reproduction Performance				
Heat detection (If applicable)				
Conception rate (If applicable)				
Pregnancy rate				
Natural service Artificial insemination (Circle one)				
Other related concerns				

Johne's Disease Beef Risk Assessment Form

Legal Entity Name/Herd Owner's Name _____

Veterinarian _____ Date _____

Herd Owner's Address _____

Herd Management History							
Herd Status (circle one): Unknown Known + Johne's Disease Program				How long has the herd been here and how was it assembled?			
If Johne's Disease Program, indicate level: 1 2 3 4 5 6							
What percent of the current herd was purchased?		Animals other than cattle		Comments			
Age/Source/Date of youngest clinical Johne's disease case				Age/Source/Date of <u>first</u> clinical Johne's disease case			
Short-Term Goals				Long-Term Goals			
If animals raised elsewhere and return, describe how biosecurity is maintained							
Health prerequisites required for herd additions							
		Cows (>36 mos.)	First-Calf Heifers	Bred Heifers	Open Heifers	Bulls	Total
Inventory							
Johne's disease clinical cases last 12 months							
Total number culled and died in last 12 months (any reason)							

Introduction of New Cattle

Group	Past 12 Months		Past 2-5 years	
	#	Source	#	Source
Cows				
Bred Heifers				
Heifer Calves				
Bulls				
Total				

Clinical case worksheet-list from most recent back to first (use another sheet if needed)

ID	Date	Approx. Age	Source	Offspring ID still in herd

Comments on clinical cases:

If renewal risk assessment & management plan (RAMP), what management changes have been made since last risk assessment?

Low	Moderate	High
Place an X on the line above where you estimate the herd prevalence of Johne's disease might be. Consider number, age and timeframe of clinical cases for estimating prevalence of Johne's disease in the herd. You may also use information from boxes below to help estimate herd prevalence.		
Low	Moderate	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No or rare clinical cases. • Clinical only in purchased animals. • ~< 5% test prevalence mostly in older animals. • Excellent management and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few clinical cases in home-reared animals. • Recent history of 2%-5% clinicals/year. • ~6%-19% test prevalence mixed group. • Management allowed for some contact of weaned young stock with manure or older animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent in home-reared animals. • Increasing clinical cases. • Decreasing age of clinicals. • ~> 20% test prevalence mixed group. • Severe risks exist for contact of young stock with manure of mature animals.

Risk Assessment Scores *(based on visual observation of each environment and owner responses)*

Estimate the risk for fecal/oral and colostrum/milk disease spread, or gap in farm's biosecurity, for each management practice. Follow the logical order. **Observe Proper Biosecurity!** Note how current management conditions differ from past. Ideally producer & veterinarian score risks independently, then compare and discuss relative importance in the development of a management plan. See Step 3 in the "How to Do" instructional handbook for guidelines to completing area risk assessments.

A. Calving Area Risk Factors Write in herd score at right. 0 is lowest risk, 10 is highest risk.	Max Score	Herd Score	Comments
1. Multiple animal use [Single use pen → Very crowded calving area]	10		
2. Manure build up risk for calf ingestion [Clean dry → Dirty wet]	10		
3. Manure soiled udders / legs [Never → Always]	10		
4. Presence of Johne's disease clinicals / suspects [Never → Always]	10		
Risk Sub-total	40		
Estimate risk of spreading Johne's disease (Please circle one): Very Low Low Moderate High Very High			

B. Nursing Calf Risk Factors Write in herd score at right. 0 is lowest risk, 10 is highest risk.	Max Score	Herd Score	Comments
1. Cow/calf pairs kept with Johne's disease clinical or suspect animals [Never → Frequently]	10		
2. Manure build up risk for calf ingestion [Clean dry → High manure load]	10		
3. Possible manure contamination of water: by cows, traffic splatter, equipment or people. [Never → Frequently]	10		
4. Possible manure contamination of feed: by cows, traffic splatter, equipment or people. [Never → Frequently]	10		
5. Calves exposed to sick cows [Never → Frequently]	10		
Risk Sub-total	50		
Estimate risk of spreading Johne's disease (Please circle one): Very Low Low Moderate High Very High			

C. Weaned Heifers and Bull Calves Risk Factors Write in herd score at right. 0 is lowest risk, 7 is highest risk.	Max Score	Herd Score	Comments
1. Direct contact with cows or their manure. [Never → Frequently]	7		
2. Possible manure contamination of feed: stored feed, equipment, from cows, traffic splatter, people or runoff. [Never → Frequently]	7		
3. Potential for contamination of water: shared with or by cows, traffic splatter, runoff or people. [Never → Frequently]	7		
4. Share pasture with cows/bulls [Never → Frequently]	7		
5. Manure spread on forage grazed/harvested same season. [Never → Frequently]	7		
Risk Sub-total	35		
Estimate risk of spreading Johne's disease (Please circle one): Very Low Low Moderate High Very High			

Johne's Disease Beef Risk Assessment Form - *Continued*

D. Bred Heifer and Yearling Bull Risk Factors Write in herd score at right. 0 is lowest risk, 5 is highest risk.	Max Score	Herd Score	Comments
1. Direct contact with cows or their manure. [Never → Frequently]	5		
2. Possible manure contamination of feed: stored feed, equipment, cows, traffic splatter, people or runoff. [Never → Frequently]	5		
3. Possible manure contamination of water sources: shared with cows, by cows, traffic splatter, runoff or people. [Never → Frequently]	5		
4. Share pasture with cows/bulls [Never → Frequently]	5		
5. Manure spread on forage grazed/harvested same season. [Never → Frequently]	5		
Risk Sub-total	25		
Estimate risk of spreading Johne's disease (Please circle one): Very Low Low Moderate High Very High			

E. Cow and Bull Risk Factors Write in herd score at right. 0 is lowest risk, 4 is highest risk.	Max Score	Herd Score	Comments
1. Possible cow manure contamination of feed: when fed or stored, by equipment, traffic splatter, runoff or people. [Never →Frequently]	4		
2. Possible manure contamination of water: by cows, traffic splatter, runoff, people. [Never → Frequently]	4		
3. Direct access to accumulated or stored manure. [Never → Frequently]	4		
4. Manure spread on forage grazed or harvested the same season. [As above]	4		
Risk Sub-total	16		
Estimate risk of spreading Johne's disease (Please circle one): Low Moderate High			

F. Sources of Additions and Replacements* Circle the number in each row that reflects management in the past 12 months. Include bulls, ET recipients, other non-dairy cattle and small ruminant additions on the property. Maximum score is 60.	Number of Animals				
	1-5	6-12	13-20	21-50	>50
1. Get additions or replacements from Level 3-6 classified herds	0	2	4	6	8
2. Get additions or replacements from Level 1-2 classified herds	10	11	12	13	14
3. From single source non-tested or non-program herds	20	22	23	26	28
4. From multiple sources non-tested or non-program herds or markets	30	34	36	38	40
Estimate risk of spreading Johne's disease (Please circle one): Very Low Low Moderate High Very High					
Comments– Include information about planned additions and replacements from outside sources over the next 12 months.					

* If the herd is truly closed, this area is given a score of "0".

Risk Assessment Summary

Completing this table is optional. However, calculating the herd scores for each area as a percent of the area's maximum score and as a percent of the herd's total score will highlight the top risk areas to address in the farm plan.

Risk Factor Areas	Maximum Score	Your Herd Score	Each Area Herd Score/ Each Area Maximum Score (%)	Each Area Herd Score/ Your Total Herd Score (%)
Calving Area	40			
Pre-weaned calves	50			
Post-weaned calves	35			
Bred heifers & yrlg. bulls	25			
Cows & bulls	16			
Additions/Replacements	60			
Total	226			

Management Recommendations for Your Farm (Based on the score sheet on the previous pages).

A '✓' in a box indicates a change or a reminder is suggested.

A. Calving area	
	Consider individual calving pens. Properly managed calving pens are ideal. Keep clean and put one cow in at a time.
	Focus on keeping other adult manure away from the calves.
	If individual calving pens are not available, be sure to keep the calving area as clean and dry as possible.
	Do not use calving pens for sick cows, Johne's disease positive cows or cows sick with Johne's disease.
	Place calf & its mother into as clean as possible cow/calf area, soon after birth. The sooner the better.
	Other calving area comments:

B. Nursing calves	
	Do not feed pooled colostrum or milk. Consider pasteurization if you must feed whole milk.
	Limit the calf's contact with other adult manure.
	Keep the cow's udder as clean as possible.
	Other nursing calf comments:

C. Weaned heifers & bull calves	
	Minimize any contact with adult animals and their manure (including any manure run off).
	Avoid & minimize adult manure on buckets, skid loaders, tractors, tires and other equipment.
	Other weaned heifers & bull comments:

D. Bred heifers & young bulls	
	Keep these animals separate from the adult animals for as long as possible.
	Avoid spreading manure on pasture or hay ground, especially in the same season.
	Other bred heifer & young bull comments:

Management Recommendations for Your Farm - *Continued*

E. Cows & bulls	
	Avoid spreading manure on hay ground or pastures, especially in the same season.
	Identify and manage any test-positive cows until they can be sold.
	Other cow & bull comments:

F. Replacements & Additions	
	Be sure to purchase replacements from herds where the Johne's disease status is known.
	Be aware of management practices and manure exposure when using a heifer raiser.
	Other replacement comments:

Testing strategy:

Johne's Disease Management Plan

What are the objectives of the herd plan? Check those that apply:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Determine status of herd | <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent introduction into herd |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent further spread | <input type="checkbox"/> Establish test negative status |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce or eliminate the infection from herd | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

What is the time frame to achieve above objectives? _____

General comments:

Biosecurity

- (1)** Ensure that animals added to the herd come from low risk or known-status herds and from known sources (do not purchase from sale yards). Record the source and manage additions as higher risk animals unless you have evidence to the contrary.
- (2)** Minimize exposure of young stock to manure from adult animals, including other susceptible species. How the exposure is minimized will vary depending on management of the cattle located on the premises.
- (3)** Minimize exposure of livestock to susceptible animals that are infected or have been exposed to infected animals.
- (4)** Never feed calves unknown sources of colostrum. Never feed calves unknown sources of milk unless it is pasteurized. Commercial colostrum supplements can also be a source of Johne's Disease.
- (5)** Minimize exposure of feed, water, equipment, and vehicle to manure. Avoid feedbacks to calves and heifers. Stock trailers and semi-trailers should be clean prior to hauling livestock.

Veterinarian's Signature _____ Date _____

Clinic Name and Address _____

Herd Owner's Signature _____ Date _____

Please provide your client with a copy of this Risk Assessment and Herd Management Plan, keep a copy for your files, then mail or fax a copy to your State Designated Johne's Disease Coordinator.