Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Veterinary
Services

Dairy 2014
VS Visit

National Animal Health
Monitoring System

2150 Centre Ave Bldg B
Fort Collins, CO 80526

Form Approved
OMB Number 0579-0205
Approval expires:
09/30/2016

State FIPS:	Operation #:	Interviewer:	Date:
2 digits	4 digits	Initials	mm/dd/yy

NOTE: If this operation has multiple dairies, the responses for this questionnaire should represent only the site visited. All questions related to management practices are to be reported for 2013.

Section A—Milk Quality and Milking Procedures

1. What were the minimum, average, and maximum bulk-tank somatic cell counts for milk shipped during 2013?

		SCC (cells/mL)
a. Minimum	V101	_____,000
b. Average	V102	_____,000
c. Maximum	V103	_____,000

2. Who milked the majority of cows on this operation during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V104

- ☐1 Owner/operator
- ☐2 Family member(s) of owner
- ☐3 Hired worker(s) (nonfamily member)

3. Which of the following best describes this operation's use of forestripping in 2013? *(Check one only.)* V105

- ☐1 All cows at each milking
- ☐2 All cows at least once daily
- ☐3 All cows at least once weekly
- ☐4 Some cows (e.g., with mastitis or fresh cows)
- ☐5 Not performed

[If question 3 = 5 (forestripping not performed), SKIP to question 5.]

4. When was forestripping performed? *(Check one only.)* V106

   ☐1 Before teat disinfection applied

   ☐2 After applying teat disinfection but before drying teats

   ☐3 After disinfection and after drying

5. Instructions to data collector: Ask the producer to briefly describe the premilking teat-preparation routine used for the majority of cows and determine any general method(s) used (first column in table). After the general method(s) have been determined, pick the specific procedure(s) typically used (second column). Only one specific procedure should be checked in each general method category.

   Mark each specific procedure that you use with a number designating its order within your preparation routine.

   Single use = used on a single cow before washing or discarding. Multiple use = used on multiple cows before washing or discarding.

General method	Specific procedure	Order in routine
Wash pen	Wash animals in holding pen before they enter parlor	V107
Water hose	With disinfectant	V108
	Without disinfectant	V109
Dry wipe (to clean teats of debris, not to dry teats)	Single-use cloth towel	V110
	Multiple-use cloth towel	V111
	Single-use paper towel	V112
	Multiple-use paper towel	V113
Wet wipe	Single-use commercial teat wipes	V114
	Multiple-use commercial teat wipes	V115
	Single-use towel with commercial disinfectant	V116
	Multiple-use towel with commercial disinfectant	V117
	Single-use towel with homemade (not commercial) disinfectant	V118
	Multiple-use towel with homemade (not commercial) disinfectant	V019
	Multiple-use sponge with disinfectant	V120
Predip	Applied with sprayer with commercial disinfectant	V121
	Applied with sprayer with homemade (not commercial) disinfectant	V122
	Applied with predip cup with commercial disinfectant	V123
	Applied with predip cup with homemade (not commercial) disinfectant	V124
	Applied as foam with commercial disinfectant	V125
	Applied as foam with homemade (not commercial) disinfectant	V126
Dry teats (to dry after wet wipe or predip)	Air dry	V127
	Single-use cloth towel	V128
	Multiple-use cloth towel	V129
	Single-use paper towel	V130
	Multiple-use paper towel	V131
Other	Other (specify:)V132OTH	V132

6. During 2013, which of the following best describes the primary postmilking procedure used for teat disinfection? *(Check one only.)* V133

- ☐1 Dip teats with commercial postdip
- ☐2 Dip teats with homemade (not commercial) postdip
- ☐3 Spray teats with commercial postdip
- ☐4 Foam teats with commercial postdip
- ☐5 Teats covered in commercial powder
- ☐6 None
- ☐7 Other (specify: _____)V133OTH

7. During 2013, what were the primary premilking and postdip teat disinfectants used on this operation? *(Write in one code for premilking and one code for postdip.* ***See attached VS Visit Reference Card*** *for brand names. If the brand name isn't listed and you are unsure of disinfectant used, please record the brand name on the questionnaire.)*

Teat Disinfectant Codes	
1 = Iodophor (iodine containing)	5 = Phenols
2 = Chlorhexidine	6 = Chlorine product
3 = Fatty acid based	7 = Other (specify: _____)V134OTH
4 = Quaternary ammonium	8 = None

a. Premilking teat disinfectant.....V134 _____ code

b. Postdip teat disinfectant.....V135 _____ code

8. Did this operation stop using a wet postdip product during extremely cold temperatures in 2013? ..... V136 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

9. Which of the following best describes this operation's use of barrier teat dips? *(Check one only.)* V137

- ☐1 Used on all cows on this operation all the time
- ☐2 Used on all cows during winter or adverse weather
- ☐3 Used only on selected cows (e.g., mastitis)
- ☐4 No barrier teat dip used on this operation
- ☐5 Other (specify: _____)V137OTH

10. How often did milkers wear latex or nitrile gloves when milking cows during 2013? ..... V138 ☐1 Always ☐2 Sometimes ☐3 Never

11. Did this operation use a backflush system in milking units during 2013?..... V139 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 11 = No, SKIP to question 13.]

12. During 2013, was the backflush system:

a. Used for every milking? ..... V140 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

b. Automatic or manual?.....V141 ☐1 Automatic ☐3 Manual

13. Did this operation use automatic takeoffs? ..... V142 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

14. During 2013, what was the average cost per cow of vaccinations used to prevent mastitis? *(Enter 0 if none used.)* ..... V143 $_____

15. Were milk cultures performed on any of the following during 2013?

a.	Individual cows V144	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Bulk-tank milk V145	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	String samples (samples representing a group/pen of cows) V146	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

[If questions 15a through 15c all = No, SKIP to question 19.]

[If question 15a = No (no individual-cow milk cultures performed), SKIP to question 17.]

16. During 2013, what type of cows were typically selected for milk culturing?

a.	Fresh cows V147	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	All clinical mastitis cases V148	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Chronic clinical mastitis cases V149	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Clinical mastitis cases that did not respond to treatment V150	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	High somatic cell count cows V151	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
f.	Other (specify: _____)V152OTH V152	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

17. During 2013, were any of the milk cultures performed by:

a.	Farm personnel, done on farm? V153	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	A State or university diagnostic laboratory? V154	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	A commercial lab? V155	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	A private veterinary lab (veterinary clinic)? V156	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

18. Were any of the following organisms identified from milk cultured during 2013?

a.	*Strep. agalactiae* V157	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	*Staph. aureus* V158	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	*Mycoplasma* V159	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	*E. coli*/*Klebsiella*/other gram negative V160	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	Coagulase neg staph (*Staph*. spp.) non-*aureus* V161	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
f.	Environmental strep (*Strep*. spp.) non-*agalactiae* V162	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

19. Were any of the following people responsible for diagnosing mastitis?

a.	Owner V163	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Milkers V164	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Manager/herdsman V165	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Other (specify: _____)V166OTH V166	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

20. During 2013, did the mastitis treatment protocol involve:

a. Moving cows to a separate milking pen? ..... V167 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

b. Intramammary (IMM) antibiotics? ..... V168 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

c. Systemic antibiotics? ..... V169 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

d. Frequent stripping of affected quarter? ..... V170 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

e. Early dry-off? ..... V171 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

f. Organic/homeopathic remedies? ..... V172 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

g. Other? (specify: _____) V173OTH ..... V173 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 20b = No, SKIP to question 24.]

21. During 2013, what was the maximum number of intramammary (IMM) antibiotic treatment courses used to treat mastitis in individual cows before treatments were discontinued? ..... V174 _____ #

[If question 21 = 1, SKIP to question 23.]

22. During 2013, were different IMM antibiotics used for successive courses? ..... V175 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

23. Treatment with IMM antibiotics for mastitis was based on:

a. Veterinary recommendation? ..... V176 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

b. Historical effectiveness? ..... V177 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

c. Historical culture and antimicrobial sensitivity results? ..... V178 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

d. Individual-cow culture results before therapy? ..... V179 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

e. Other? (specify: _____) V180OTH ..... V180 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

24. During 2013, what was the average cost of treating a single case of clinical mastitis using the following (include the entire treatment course, which may have lasted several days)? *(Enter 0 if none used.)*

a. IMM antibiotics ..... V181 + $_____

b. Systemic antibiotics ..... V182 + $_____

c. Other drugs/remedies (e.g., Banamine) ..... V183 + $_____

d. Labor costs ..... V184 + $_____

e. Veterinary services ..... V185 + $_____

f. Total cost of a single case of clinical mastitis (sum 24a–24e) ..... V186 = $_____

25. Did this operation test milk on-farm for antibiotic residues during 2013? ..... V187 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 25 = No, SKIP to question 28.]

26. Which of the following did this operation most commonly use to test milk for antibiotic residues? *(Check one only.)* V188

- ☐1 Snap® kit (beta lactam or tetracycline)
- ☐2 Delvotest®
- ☐3 CITE Probe®
- ☐4 Charm Farm
- ☐5 Penzyme® Milk Test
- ☐6 Other (specify: _____) V188OTH

27. Were milk samples tested for antibiotic residues from:

a.	Fresh cows? V189	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Individual cows recently treated with antibiotics? V190	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Bulk tank—before processor pickup? V191	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Other? (specify: _____) V192OTH V192	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

28. What percentage of cows were dried off based on the following protocols during 2013:

a.	Set schedule (e.g., so many days prior to calving)? V193	_____ %
b.	Minimum milk-production level? V194	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%

29. During 2013, what percentage of cows were dried off using the following methods?

a.	Abruptly stop milking V195	_____ %
b.	Skip milkings before complete dry off (e.g., milk once a day for a number of days) V196	_____ %
c.	Other (specify: _____) V197OTH V197	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%

30. Which of the following management practices did this operation use at dry off in 2013?

a.	Perform California Mastitis Test (CMT) or other individual-cow SCC test V198	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Reduce the quality/energy content of feed V199	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Restrict access to feed V200	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
	If Yes, how many hours were cows generally without feed at dry-off V201		_____ hr
d.	Restrict access to water V202	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
	If Yes, how many hours were cows generally without water at dry-off V203		_____ hr

31. Please complete the following table based on procedures used at dry-off in 2013:

Dry-cow treatments	IMM antibiotics	Internal teat sealant	External teat sealant	
	☐ Not used on any cows on this operation – skip to next column	☐ Not used on any cows on this operation – skip to next column	☐ Not used on any cows on this operation – skip to question 32	V204/V211/V218
Used on all cows	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No If Yes, skip to next column	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No If Yes, skip to next column	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No If Yes, skip to question 32	V205/V212/V219
Use based on SCC	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	V206/V213/V220
Use based on history of mastitis (clinical/chronic)	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	V207/V214/V221
Use based on milk production	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	V208/V215/V222
Use during adverse weather only	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	V209/V216/V223
Use during one or more seasons	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No	V210/V217/V224

32. During 2013, approximately what percentage of cows were treated with **dry-cow** IMM antibiotics at dry-off?.....V225 _____ %

[If question 32 = 0, SKIP to question 35.]

33. Was it standard procedure to clean teat ends with alcohol pads before administering dry-cow IMM antibiotics?.....V226 ☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No

34. Of cows treated during 2013 with **dry-cow** IMM antibiotics, what percentage were given the following antibiotics?

a. Spectramast DC (ceftiofur hydrochloride).....V227 _____ %

b. Cefa-Dri®/Tomorrow (cephapirin benzathine).....V228 _____ %

c. Boviclox; Dry-Clox®; Dry-Clox® Intramammary Infusion; Orbenin-DC® (cloxacillin benzathine).....V229 _____ %

d. Gallimycin®-Dry (erythromycin).....V230 _____ %

e. Biodry® (novobiocin).....V231 _____ %

f. Hanford's/US Vet Go Dry (penicillin G procaine).....V232 _____ %

g. Quartermaster® Dry Cow Treatment (penicillin G procaine/dihydrostreptomycin).....V233 _____ %

h. Albadry® Plus Suspension (penicillin G procaine/novobiocin).....V234 _____ %

i. Other (specify: _____)V235OTH .....V235 _____ %

Total *(should equal 100%)* 100%

35. During 2013, what was the average cost per cow of IMM antibiotics and teat sealants normally used at dry-off (enter 0 if none used)?.....V236 $_____

Section B—Personnel

1. On average, how many paid and unpaid personnel, including owners and family members, had duties directly related to the dairy's operation? *(Exclude people that worked exclusively with crop activities.)*

		Number
a. Full time?	V301	_____
b. Part time?	V302	_____

2. Were personnel trained in the following procedures during 2013? If Yes, enter the code indicating the **primary** person responsible for each type of training.

Training Personnel Codes	
1 = Owner	4 = Veterinarian
2 = Manager/herdsman	5 = University/extension personnel
3 = Other employees	6 = Other (specify: _____)V303OTH

Procedure	Training provided?	Training personnel code	
a. Milking	☐1 Yes ☐3 No		V303/V312
b. Animal handling/movement of cattle	☐1 Yes ☐3 No		V304/V313
c. Euthanasia	☐1 Yes ☐2 NA ☐3 No		V305/V314
d. Handling of nonambulatory animals	☐1 Yes ☐3 No		V306/V315
e. Surgical procedures (e.g., dehorning, tail docking, castration)	☐1 Yes ☐2 NA ☐3 No		V307/V316
f. Calving	☐1 Yes ☐3 No		V308/V317
g. Personnel safety	☐1 Yes ☐3 No		V309/V318
h. Calf raising/feeding	☐1 Yes ☐2 NA ☐3 No		V310/V319
i. Feeding cows (e.g., loading, mixing)	☐1 Yes ☐3 No		V311/V320

[If question 2a = No, SKIP to question 5.]

3. During 2013, how frequently were milkers trained? *(Check one only.)* V321

☐1 Trained new personnel only

☐2 1 to 2 times per year for all milkers

☐3 3 to 4 times per year for all milkers

☐4 More than 4 times per year for all milkers

☐5 Other (specify: _____)V321OTH

4. Were the following milker-training methods used on this operation during 2013?

a. Video/Web-based training	V322	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b. Discussion/lecture	V323	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c. On-the-job training	V324	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

5. During 2013, was any raw milk consumed by dairy personnel? ..... V325 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

6. During 2013, was any raw milk sold (e.g., direct purchase, cow share) for consumption by nondairy personnel? ..... V326 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

Section C—Reproduction

1. During 2013, were timed artificial-insemination (AI) programs (e.g., Ovsynch) used to manage reproduction in any:

   a. Heifers? ..... V401 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   b. Cows? ..... V402 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   [If questions 1a and 1b both = No, SKIP to question 3.]

2. How many years have timed AI-programs been used? ..... V403 _____ yr

3. During 2013, were any electronic heat-monitoring systems used to detect estrus?. V404 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

4. Did this operation use a controlled internal drug release (CIDR) insert (Eazi-breed™) during 2013? ..... V405 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   If Yes, was it used:

   a. As part of a herd-synchronization program? ..... V406 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   b. Specifically for animals identified as anestrus (acyclic)? ..... V407 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   c. Specifically for animals identified as cystic? ..... V408 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   d. Postbreeding? ..... V409 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

   e. Other? (specify: _____)V410OTH ..... V410 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

5. Which of the following best describes **first-service** breeding practices used for the majority of heifers and cows during 2013?
   (Choose one code for heifers and one code for cows.)

   "Ovsynch" refers to any ovulation synchronization program.

First-service Breeding Practice Codes
1 = Natural service (bull-bred)
2 = AI to natural estrus (no injections given to induce estrus)
3 = AI to induced estrus (prostaglandin injections only)
4 = AI to induced estrus after Ovsynch program (prostaglandin and GnRH injections)
5 = Timed AI after Ovsynch program (prostaglandin and GnRH injections)
6 = AI to estrus after Presynch/Ovsynch
7 = Timed AI after Presynch/Ovsynch
8 = Other (specify: _____)V411OTH

V411/V412

Heifers	**Cows**
_____	_____
(code)	(code)

6. Which of the following best describes breeding practices used for the majority of heifers and cows that underwent two or more breedings during 2013? *(Choose one code for heifers and one code for cows.)*

"Ovsynch" refers to any ovulation synchronization program.

Breeding Practice Codes
1 = Natural service (bull-bred)
2 = AI to natural estrus (no injections given to induce estrus)
3 = AI to induced estrus (prostaglandin injections only)
4 = AI to induced estrus after Ovsynch program (prostaglandin and GnRH injections)
5 = Timed AI after Ovsynch program (prostaglandin and GnRH injections)
6 = AI to induced estrus after Resynch (Ovsynch's 1st GnRH started 1 week before, or at, pregnancy exam)
7 = Timed AI to Resynch (Ovsynch's 1st GnRH started 1 week before, or at, pregnancy exam)
8 = Other (specify: _____)V413OTH

V413/V414

Heifers	Cows
_____	_____
(code)	(code)

7. Were any bulls used for breeding during 2013? ..... V415 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 7 = No, SKIP to question 9.]

8. During 2013, how many times, on average, was AI performed on individual cows before using a bull for breeding? *(Enter 0 if only bull breeding.)* ..... V416 _____ #

9. Were any embryos transplanted into any heifers or cows during 2013? ..... V417 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

If Yes, how many heifers and how many cows received:

		Heifers	Cows
a.	Fresh embryos? V418/V419	_____	_____
b.	Frozen embryos? V420/V421	+ _____	+ _____
c.	Total embryos? V422/V423	_____	_____

10. During 2013, what percentage of pregnancies was conceived through:

a.	Natural service (bull bred)? V424	_____ %
b.	AI after detected estrus (natural or induced)? V425	_____ %
c.	Timed AI without detected estrus? V426	_____ %
d.	Embryo transfer (ET) using superovulated embryo? V427	_____ %
e.	Embryo transfer (ET) using in vitro produced embryo? V428	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%

[If questions 10b and 10c both = 0, SKIP to question 14.]

11. Which of the following best describes who performed the majority of AI services during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V429

- ☐1 Owner/operator
- ☐2 Herdsman
- ☐3 General employee
- ☐4 AI service/technician
- ☐5 Other (specify: _____) V429OTH

12. Has the person responsible for the majority of AI services (question 11) been formally trained (lecture and lab) in performing AI? ..... V430 ☐1 Yes ☐2 Don't Know ☐3 No

13. What percentage of heifers and cows were inseminated with sexed semen during 2013?

a. Heifers ..... V431 _____ %

b. Cows ..... V432 _____ %

14. During 2013, was pregnancy status routinely determined on this operation using:

a. Rectal palpation? ..... V433 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

b. Ultrasound? ..... V434 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

c. Blood test? ..... V435 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

d. Milk progesterone? ..... V436 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

e. Abdominal palpation (i.e., bumping)? ..... V437 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

f. Other? (specify: _____) V438OTH ..... V438 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If questions 14a–14f = No, SKIP to section D.]

15. Which of the following best describes how frequently pregnancy status was determined during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V439

- ☐1 Weekly
- ☐2 Every 2 weeks
- ☐3 Monthly
- ☐4 Every other month
- ☐5 Other (specify: _____) V439OTH

16. Which of the following best describes who performed the majority of pregnancy exams via palpation or ultrasound on this operation during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V440

- ☐1 Private veterinarian
- ☐2 Veterinary technician
- ☐3 Employee—veterinarian
- ☐4 Employee—nonveterinarian
- ☐5 Owner/operator
- ☐6 Other (specify: _____) V440OTH

17. How many days postbreeding was pregnancy diagnosis usually made via palpation or ultrasound during 2013? ..... V441 _____ days

[If question 14b = No (ultrasound not used), SKIP to section D.]

18. In what year was ultrasound first used for routine pregnancy diagnosis on this operation? ..... V442 _____ year

19. Who owned the ultrasound equipment used for the majority of pregnancy diagnoses during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V443

☐1 Veterinarian

☐2 Dairy operation

☐3 Other (specify: _____)V443OTH

20. In addition to pregnancy diagnosis, was the following information collected/evaluated during ultrasound exams during 2013?

a.	Twin pregnancies V444	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Assessment of fetal viability V445	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Noncycling (no heat) cows V446	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Ovarian structures (e.g., cysts, CL, follicles) V447	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	Fetal sexing V448	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
f.	Other (specify: _____)V449OTH V449	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

Section D—Surgical Procedures

1. During 2013, were heifer calves routinely disbudded/dehorned while on this operation? ..... V501 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 1 = No, SKIP to question 5.]

2. During 2013, what percentage of heifer calves were disbudded dehorned using the following methods? What was the average age of calves (in weeks) and were analgesics or anesthetics used (e.g., lidocaine, etc.)?

		% heifer calves	**Age average** (weeks)	**Analgesics/ anesthetics**
a.	Hot iron (Buddex, electric, Portasol) V502/V508/V513	_____	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
b.	Caustic paste V503/V509/V514	_____	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
c.	Tube, spoon, or gouge V504/V510/V515	_____	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
d.	Saws, wire, or Barnes V505/V511/V516	_____	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
e.	Other (specify: _____)V506OTH.....V506/V512/V517	_____	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
	Total *(should be ≤100%)* V507	_____		

3. If surgical dehorning equipment was used that typically causes bleeding, was it chemically disinfected between **each** animal? ..... V518 ☐1 Yes ☐2 Not Applicable ☐3 No

4. Who dehorned the majority of heifer calves on this operation during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V519

☐1 Owner/operator

☐2 Employee

☐3 Veterinarian

☐4 Other (specify: _____)V519OTH

5. Did this operation use polled bulls (either AI or natural service) during 2013?..... V520 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

6. During 2013, were extra teats routinely removed from heifer calves?..... V521 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 6 = No, SKIP to question 9.]

7. In general, at what age (in weeks) were extra teats removed during 2013? .....V522 _____ weeks

8. When extra teats were removed, were analgesics or anesthesia routinely used (e.g., lidocaine, etc.)?..... V523 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

9. What percentage of dairy cows on this operation have docked tails? ..... V524 _____ %

[If question 9 = 0, SKIP to question 14.]

10. During 2013, was tail docking performed on any cattle on this operation? ..... V525 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 10 = No, SKIP to question 14.]

11 During 2013, what procedure was most commonly used to dock tails? *(Check one only.)* V526

- ☐1 Band
- ☐2 Surgical removal with blades or shears
- ☐3 Other (specify: _____)V526OTH

12. During 2013, how old were the majority of animals when tails were docked? *(Check one only.)* V527

- ☐1 Less than 2 months
- ☐2 2 months to less than 6 months
- ☐3 6 months to less than 2 years
- ☐4 2 years or older

13. When tails were docked, were analgesics or anesthesia routinely used (e.g., lidocaine, etc.)? ..... V528 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

14. During 2013, were bull calves routinely castrated while on this operation? ..... V529 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 14 = No, SKIP to section E.]

15. During 2013, what method was most commonly used to castrate bull calves? *(Check one only.)* V530

- ☐1 Burdizzo (crushes cord/bloodless)
- ☐2 Knife
- ☐3 Band
- ☐4 Other (specify: _____)V530OTH

16. At what age (in weeks) were bull calves routinely castrated during 2013?..... V531 _____ weeks

17. When calves were castrated, were analgesics or anesthesia routinely used (e.g., lidocaine, etc.)?..... V532 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

Section E—Hoof Health

1. During 2013, what percentage of bred heifers and cows were identified as lame (gait abnormality)?

   a. Bred heifers *(Enter "-1" if bred heifers are not housed on this operation.)* ..... V601 _____ %

   b. Cows ..... V602 _____ %

2. Of the lame bred heifers and cows (see previous question), what percentage of cases were due to digital dermatitis (hairy-heel warts) and/or foot rot?

		Hairy-heel warts	Foot rot
a.	Bred heifers *(Enter "-1" if bred heifers are not housed on this operation.)* V603/V604	_____ %	_____ %
b.	Cows V605/V606	_____ %	_____ %

3. Were any of the following responsible for identifying lame cows during 2013?

a.	Owner V607	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Herdsman V608	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Milkers V609	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Breeders..... V610	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	Specific health personnel (e.g., herd health, hospital crew) V611	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
f.	Other (specify: _____) V612OTH..... V612	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

4. How soon after being identified as lame did cows generally receive treatment? (*Check one only.)* V613

   ☐1 Within a few hours

   ☐2 Within a day

   ☐3 Within a week

   ☐4 Within a month

5. Which of the following **best** describes the use of footbaths for cows during 2013? *(Check one only.)* V614

   ☐1 Footbath used throughout the year

   ☐2 Footbath used seasonally/occasionally

   ☐3 No footbath used

   ☐4 Other (specify: _____)V614OTH

[If question 5 = 3, SKIP to question 9.]

6. How frequently were footbaths for cows used during 2013? V615

   ☐1 Daily for all cows

   ☐2 Weekly or more frequently for all cows

   ☐3 Monthly or more frequently for all cows

   ☐4 Intermittently for specific cows (e.g., lame pen only)

   ☐5 Other (specify: _____)V615OTH

7. Which of the following footbath medications was most commonly used in footbaths for cows? *(Check one only.)* V616

☐1 Copper sulfate

☐2 Formalin/formaldehyde

☐3 Oxytetracycline

☐4 Hydrogen peroxide

☐5 Other (list active ingredient: _____)V616OTH

8. During 2013, approximately how many cows went through a footbath before it was drained, cleaned, and replenished with medication?.....V617 _____ # cows

9. Which best describes how frequently cows had their hooves trimmed during 2013? V618

☐1 Twice per lactation

☐2 Once per lactation

☐3 Only when lame or in visible need of a trim

☐4 Other (specify: _____)V618OTH

☐5 Hooves not trimmed during 2013

[If question 9 = 5, SKIP to section F.]

10. Who trimmed the **majority** of hooves during 2013? (*Check one only.)* V619

☐1 Professional hoof trimmer (not this operation's personnel)

☐2 Veterinarian (not this operation's personnel)

☐3 Owner or this operation's personnel

☐4 Other (specify: _____)V619OTH

11. For the purpose of evaluating lame cows or routine hoof trimming, how many visits in 2013 were made by:

a. A professional hoof trimmer?..... V620 _____ #

b. A veterinarian?..... V621 _____ #

c. Other? (specify: _____)V622OTH ..... V622 _____ #

Section F—Beef Quality Assurance

1. How many injections of any kind did individual dairy cows typically receive during 2013? ... V701 _____ #

2. When **farm personnel** administered injections during 2013, how many injections were **usually** given before changing needles?*(Check one only.)* V702

☐1 New needle for every injection

☐2 2 to 10 injections per needle

☐3 11 to 20 injections per needle

☐4 21 to 30 injections per needle

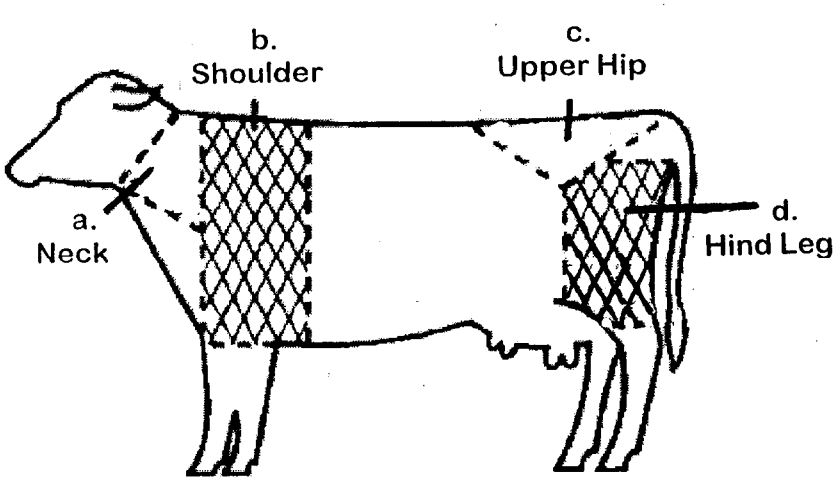
☐5 More than 30 injections per needle

☐6 No injections by farm personnel

3. Of **all** injections administered on this operation, what percentage were:

a.	Intramuscular (IM)? V703	_____ %
b.	Subcutaneous (SQ)? V704	_____ %
c.	Intravenous (IV)? V705	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%

[If question 3a = 0, SKIP to question 5.]



4. What percentage of the IM injections in 2013 were administered for each of the following purposes, and in what location were they administered? Use the codes in the figure above to indicate primary location of injections.

			Primary location code
a.	Antibiotic injection V706/V711	_____ %	_____
b.	Production enhancement (e.g., oxytocin) V707/V712	_____ %	_____
c.	Reproductive injection..... V708/V713	_____ %	_____
d.	Vaccination V709/V714	_____ %	_____
e.	Other (specify_____) V715OTH V710/V715	_____ %	_____
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%	

5. Which of the following cattle-handling facilities were primarily used when giving each type of injection to heifers and cows in 2013? (*Write in **one** code for each response.)*

Handling Facilities Codes	
1 = Stanchion/tie stall	5 = Palpation rail
2 = Head locks/fence line stanchion	6 = Parlor
3 = Chute/head gate	7 = Not applicable (injection type not given)
4 = Loose in freestalls	

		Heifers	Cows
a.	IM V716/V719	_____ code	_____ code
b.	SQ V717/V720	_____ code	_____ code
c.	IV V718/V721	_____ code	_____ code

Section G—Disease Preparedness

1. Which of the following categories best describes how familiar you are with the listed diseases?

	Fairly knowledge-able	Know some basics	Recognized the name, not much else	Never heard of it
a. Anthrax V801	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
b. Bluetongue V802	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
c. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) V803	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
d. Bovine tuberculosis V804	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
e. Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) V805	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
f. Foot-and-mouth disease V806	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
g. Heartwater V807	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
h. Hemorrhagic bowel syndrome (HBS) (jejunal hemorrhage syndrome, bloody gut) V808	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
i. Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) V809	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
j. *Leptospira hardjo bovis* V810	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
k. *Mycoplasma* mastitis V811	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
l. Rinderpest V812	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
m. Screwworm V813	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4
n. Vesicular stomatitis V814	☐1	☐2	☐3	☐4

2. Did this operation participate in any of the following Johne's disease control or certification programs during 2013 (include testing and/or management changes)?

a. A program developed specifically for this operation V815	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b. A State-sponsored program V816	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c. Not in 2013, but have previously participated in a control program V817	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d. Other (specify: _____) V818OTH V818	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

3. Was colostrum from Johne's disease test-positive cows fed to calves during 2013? ..... V819 ☐1 Yes ☐2 Don't test ☐3 No

4. If an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (or other foreign animal disease) occurred in the United States, how likely would you be to use the following sources to get **general information** about the disease?

		Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not likely
a.	Other dairy producers V820	☐1	☐2	☐3
b.	Private veterinarian V821	☐1	☐2	☐3
c.	Extension agent V822	☐1	☐2	☐3
d.	Dairy organization or cooperative V823	☐1	☐2	☐3
e.	Magazines V824	☐1	☐2	☐3
f.	Internet V825	☐1	☐2	☐3
g.	State Veterinarian's office V826	☐1	☐2	☐3
h.	U.S. Department of Agriculture V827	☐1	☐2	☐3
i.	Television/newspapers V828	☐1	☐2	☐3

5. If an animal suspected of having foot-and-mouth disease (or other foreign animal disease) was on this operation, would the following resources be contacted?

a.	Extension agent/university V829	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	State Veterinarian's office V830	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	U.S. Department of Agriculture V831	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Private or staff veterinarian V832	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	Feed company or milk cooperative representative V833	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

6. How much would total daily milk production have to decrease (percentage) before a veterinarian would be contacted to assist with a potential herd disease problem? *(Enter "-1" if would not contact a veterinarian for assistance for a decrease in milk production.)* ..... V834 _____ %

7. For each of the following signs associated with potential herd disease problems, what percentage or number of cows for each scenario below would need to be affected within a week before a veterinarian would be contacted? *(Enter "-1" if would not contact a veterinarian for assistance for the following.)*

		%		Number
a.	Milk cows exhibiting fever V835/V840	_____	or	_____
b.	Milk cows dying V836/V841	_____	or	_____
c.	Milk cows aborting V837/V842	_____	or	_____
d.	Milk cows showing lameness V838/V843	_____	or	_____
e.	Milk cows with excessive drooling V839/V844	_____	or	_____

8. Did this operation use the following biosecurity practices during 2013?

a.	Guidelines to determine who is allowed in animal areas V845			☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Guidelines regarding foreign travel by employees V846	☐1 Yes	☐3 No	☐2 No employees	
c.	Written standard operating procedures (SOPs) (other than milking procedures)? V847			☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Training for employees in performing SOPs? V848	☐1 Yes	☐2 No employees	☐3 No	☐4 No SOPs

9. During 2013, did any of the following make visits to this operation and, if so, how many visits were made, and did they have direct contact with animals on this operation?
(If multiple visits are made in a single day, count each as a unique visit.)

		Any visits	Visits/year	Animal contact
a.	Veterinarians V849/V860/V871	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
b.	Milk truck driver V850/V861/V872	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
c.	Feed delivery person V851/V862/V873	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
d.	Drug suppliers V852/V863/V874	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
e.	Nutritionist V853/V864/V875	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
f.	Contract hauler driver or vehicle (cattle, feed, manure, etc.) V854/V865/V876	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
g.	Neighbors V855/V866/V877	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
h.	University/extension personnel V856/V867/V878	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
i.	Visitors/tour groups V857/V868/V879	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
j.	Rendering truck or driver V858/V869/V880	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No
k.	Other (specify: _____) V859OTH V859/V870/V881	☐1 Yes ☐3 No	_____	☐1 Yes ☐3 No

"Visitors" for the following questions refers to all nonemployees, including those listed in question 9.

10. During 2013, were records kept of visitors to this operation? ..... V882 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

11. Did this operation use any of the following practices during 2013?

a.	Footbaths for visitors entering animal areas ... V883	☐1 Yes	☐2 No visitors entered animal areas	☐3 No
b.	Disposable or clean boots for visitors entering animal areas V884	☐1 Yes	☐2 No visitors entered animal areas	☐3 No
c.	Insect control (e.g., sprays, foggers, treated ear tags, biological control, products administered to animals [topical/oral]) V885		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Rodent control (e.g., cats, traps, chemical/bait.) V886		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	Bird control (e.g., traps, noise, chemical/bait.) V887		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
f.	Limit cattle contact with other animals (e.g., livestock, elk, deer.) V888		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
g.	Control access to cattle feed by other livestock and wildlife (e.g., elk, deer, raccoons.) V889		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
h.	Closed herd (all replacements including bulls are from this operation; no purchases and no contact with cattle from other operations) V890		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
i.	Any restrictions on vehicles entering animal area V891		☐1 Yes	☐3 No
j.	Any restrictions on employee livestock ownership outside this operation V892	☐1 Yes	☐2 No employees	☐3 No

12. During 2013, how often did this operation use the same equipment to handle manure and cattle feed? ..... V893 ☐1 Routinely ☐2 Sometimes ☐3 Never

If answered routinely or sometimes, which best describes the procedure usually used to clean equipment after handling manure and before handling feed? *(Check one only.)* V894

☐1 Wash equipment with water or steam only

☐2 Chemically disinfect only

☐3 Wash equipment and chemically disinfect

☐4 Separate bucket used for each, but no cleaning of tires/equipment

☐5 Other (specify: _____) V894OTH

☐6 No procedures used

13. During 2013, did this operation share **any** heavy equipment with other livestock operations (e.g., tractors, feeding equipment, manure spreaders, trailers)? *(Do not include contract haulers.)* ..... V895 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 13 = No, SKIP to question 16.]

14. During 2013, how many times did this operation share equipment with other operations? ..... V896 _____ #

15. Which of the following best describes this operation's procedures for cleaning shared equipment before using it on the operation? *(Check one only.)* V897

☐1 Wash equipment with water or steam only

☐2 Chemically disinfect only

☐3 Wash equipment and chemically disinfect

☐4 Other (specify: _____) V897OTH

☐5 No procedures used

The following questions evaluate this operation's ability to meet guidelines that might be implemented given a foreign animal disease outbreak (emergency situation). Assume that the following would need to be implemented before this operation would be allowed to ship milk. "Dairy operation" refers to the area where cattle are housed, pastured, milked, and fed.

16. Does this operation have (or could it implement) a strategy in which all traffic would have to enter and exit the operation through a single, controlled access point? ..... V898 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

If Yes, how many days would it take the operation to implement such a strategy? ..... V899 _____ days

17. Could access point(s) to this operation be secured by a locked gate? ..... V900 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

18. Could someone be assigned to regulate **all** traffic on and off this operation? ..... V901 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

19. Is there a sign at the entrance to this operation indicating no entry without permission? ..... V902 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

20. Does this operation have an area close to the access point that could be used as a wash station? ..... V903 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

21. This question asks about the availability of a commercial truck wash in close proximity to this operation. The truck wash must be close enough that trucks leaving the operation could be washed before driving past other livestock operations. Is there a commercial truck wash in close proximity to this dairy as described above? ..... V904 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

22. How many days would it take to construct a truck-washing station (temporary or permanent) with a gravel or concrete pad and access to water and power? ..... V905 _____ days

23. Are the following items already on this operation (or available within a day's notice) for use at the truck-washing station?

    a. Power washer ..... V906 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

    b. Disinfectant sprayer ..... V907 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

    c. Disinfectant (bleach, etc.) ..... V908 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

    d. Water source..... V909 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

    e. Fuel/power source ..... V910 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

    f. Boots, gloves, coveralls, eye wear for truck washing (personal protective equipment [PPE]) ..... V911 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

    g. Portable foot bath..... V912 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

Section H—Health, Deaths and Permanent Removals

Note: Questions 1–7 refer specifically to dairy cows. Do not include heifers, calves, or any other class of cattle.

1. During 2013, how many dairy cows were permanently removed (i.e., culled) from this operation, excluding deaths? *(This question was answered in the NASS questionnaire, section 1, question 16d.)*..... V1001 _____ #

[If question 1 = 0, SKIP to question 3.]

2. For cows permanently removed (excluding deaths), please complete the following table:

A shipment is one group of animals moved at once, regardless of the number of vehicles required to move them.

Note: Many dairies send most cattle to auction markets. Occasionally dairies send cattle directly to a local packing plant or perform home slaughter because of health issues.

1 Destination	**2** Of the total cows removed from this operation in 2013, what percent went…	**3** How many shipments left this operation in 2013?	**4** What was the average price per head received for the last cow/group sold during 2013	Distance code: 1 = 1–9 miles, 2 = 10–49 miles, 3 = 50–99 miles, 4 = 100–249 miles, 5 = 250–499 miles, 6 = 500 miles or more. What was the average, minimum, and maximum number of **miles** that animals were transported *(from farm to destination)*?			**8** Did any shipments cross State lines?
				5 Average distance code	**6** Minimum distance code	**7** Maximum distance code	
a. Directly to another dairy?	% V1002	V1006	$ V1011	V1015	V1019	V1023	☐1 Yes ☐3 No V1027
b. To a market, auction, or stockyard	% V1003	V1007	$ V1012	V1016	V1020	V1024	☐1 Yes ☐3 No V1028
c. Directly to a packer or slaughter plant	% V1004	V1008	$ V1013	V1017	V1021	V1025	☐1 Yes ☐3 No V1029
d. Other (specify: _____) V1005OTH	% V1005	V1009	$ V1014	V1018	V1022	V1026	☐1 Yes ☐3 No V1030
e. **Total**	**100%**	V1010					

3 During 2013, how many dairy cows died on this operation?
(NASS questionnaire section 1, question 16e) ..... V1031 _____ head

4. Of the total cow deaths what percentage:

a. Were euthanized? ..... V1032 _____ %

b. Died (were not euthanized)? ..... V1033 _____ %

Total *(should equal 100%)* 100%

5. During 2013, what percentage of dairy cows that died were necropsied to determine the cause of death? *(Enter -1 if no cow deaths.)* ..... V1034 _____ %

6. Of cows that were permanently removed or died during 2013, what percentage were *(Enter -1 if no removals or no deaths.)*:

		Removed	**Died**
a.	Fewer than 50 days in milk (early lactation)? V1035/V1039	_____ %	_____ %
b.	50 to 199 days in milk (mid lactation)? V1036/V1040	_____ %	_____ %
c.	200 days or more in milk (late lactation)? V1037/V1041	_____ %	_____ %
d.	Dry cows? V1038/V1042	_____ %	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%	100%

7. Of cows that were permanently removed or died during 2013, what percentage were: *(Enter -1 if no removals or no deaths.)*

		Removed	**Died**
a.	First lactation? V1043/V1046	_____ %	_____ %
b.	2 to 4 lactations? V1044/V1047	_____ %	_____ %
c.	5 lactations or more? V1045/V1048	_____ %	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*	100%	100%

The following table is designed to determine the number of dairy cows affected by disease on this operation in 2013, how many of those animals were removed from the herd (excluding deaths), and how many died (including euthanasia). If no cows were affected with the disease or disorder, move to the next row. If any cows experienced a listed disease or disorder during 2013, please record the number affected, the number removed, and the number that died.

8. During 2013, how many dairy cows were affected with, removed because of, or died from the following:

Health condition	**Affected?**	**Number head**	**Removed or sold?** (# head)	**Died?** (# head)	
a. Cancer eye?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1049/V1072/V1095/V1123
b. Clinical mastitis?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1050/V1073/V1096/V1124
c. Digestive:					
i. Bloat?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1051/V1074/V1097/V1125
ii. Bloody gut (HBS)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1052/V1075/V1098/V1126
iii. DA (displaced abomasum)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1053/V1076/V1099/V1127
iv. Diarrhea less than 48 hr?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1054/V1077/V1100/V1128
v. Diarrhea greater than 48 hr?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1055/V1078/V1101/V1129
vi. Other digestive?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1056/V1079/V1102/V1130
d. Downers (nonambulatory)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1057/V1080/V1103/V1131
e. Injuries (e.g., slip/fall)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1058/V1081/V1104/V1132
f. Lameness?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1059/V1082/V1105/V1133
g. Lymphoma (bovine leukosis virus)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1060/V1083/V1106/V1134
h. Metabolic:					
i. Ketosis?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1061/V1084/V1107/V1135
ii. Milk fever (hypocalcemia)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1062/V1085/V1108/V1136
iii. Other metabolic?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1063/V1086/V1109/V1137
i. Respiratory?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1064/V1087/V1110/V1138
j. Reproductive:					
i. Dystocia (calving problems, excluding Cesarean sections)?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1065/V1088/V1111/V1139
Of the dystocia cases, were any Cesarean section?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1066/V1089/V1112/V1140
ii. Infertility?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1067/V1090/V1113/V1141
iii. Metritis?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1068/V1091/V1114/V1142
iv. Retained placenta?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1069/V1092/V1115/V1143
v. Other reproductive?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1070/V1093/V1116/V1144
k. Other disease?	☐1 Yes ☐3 No				V1071/V1094/V1117/V1145
l. Aggressive/kickers?					V1118
m. Poor production?					V1119
n. Sold as dairy replacements?					V1120
o. Other reasons (e.g., financial)					V1121
p. Unknown reasons?					V1146
Total *(should match question 1 [removals] and question 3 [deaths])*					V1122/V1147

For the following questions, "weaned heifers" refers to heifers from weaning to calving.

			Preweaned heifers	Weaned heifers
9	During 2013, how many dairy heifers died?	V1148/V1149	_____ head	_____ head

[If question 9 = 0 for both columns (no heifer deaths), SKIP to question 13.]

10. Of the total heifer deaths (question 9) what percentage:

			Preweaned heifers	Weaned heifers
a.	Were euthanized?	V1150/V1152	_____ %	_____ %
b.	Died (were not euthanized)?	V1151/V1153	_____ %	_____ %
	Total *(should equal 100%)*		100%	100%

11. What percentage of dairy heifers died or were euthanized due to the following:

			Preweaned heifers	Weaned heifers
a.	Scours, diarrhea, or other digestive problems?	V1154/V1162	_____%	_____%
b.	Respiratory problems?	V1155/V1163	_____%	_____%
c.	Lameness?	V1156/V1164	_____%	_____%
d.	Injury?	V1157/V1165	_____%	_____%
e.	Calving problems?	V1158/V1166	_____%	_____%
f.	Joint or navel problems?	V1159/V1167	_____%	_____%
g.	Other known reasons? (specify: _____)	V1160OTH ... V1160/V1168	_____%	_____%
h.	Unknown reasons?	V1161/V1169	_____%	_____%
i.	Total *(should equal 100%)*		100%	100%

12. During 2013, what percentage of dairy heifers that died were necropsied to determine cause of death? ..... V1170 _____ %

13. During 2013, which of the following was the primary method used to dispose of dead heifers and cows? *(Enter one code for each cattle type.)*

Disposal Method Codes	
1 = Bury	5 = Landfill
2 = Burn/incinerate	6 = Left for wildlife
3 = Render	7 = Other (specify:)V1171OTH
4 = Compost	8 = No deaths for this class of cattle

a.	Preweaned heifers	V1171	_____ code
b.	Weaned heifers	V1172	_____ code
c.	Cows	V1173	_____ code

Section I—Drug Use and Residue Avoidance

1. During 2013, did this operation use medications in feed or water for any weaned or pregnant dairy heifers to prevent disease or promote growth?..... V1201 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 1 = No, SKIP to question 3.]

2. During 2013, what percentage of weaned heifers and pregnant heifers received the following medications in feed or water?

Medication	Weaned heifers	Pregnant heifers	
	☐1 No weaned heifers on farm during 2013? Skip to next column.	☐1 No pregnant heifers on farm during 2013? Skip to next question.	V1202/V1213
	☐1 No medications administered; skip to next column.	☐1 No medications administered; skip to next question.	V1203/V1214
a. Rumensin®, Bovatec®, Cattlyst® (ionophores)	%	%	V1204/V1215
b. Corid®, Deccox® (coccidiostats)	%	%	V1205/V1216
c. Aureomycin® (chlortetracycline compounds)	%	%	V1206/V1217
d. Neo-Terramycin® 100/100 (neomycin-oxytetracycline)	%	%	V1207/V1218
e. Neomycin sulfate	%	%	V1208/V1219
f. OTC 4 Crumbles®, Terramycin® 200 (oxytetracycline compounds)	%	%	V1209/V1220
g. Aureo S 700® 2G Crumbles (chlortetracycline and sulfamethazine)	%	%	V1210/V1221
h. Sulfamethazine	%	%	V1211/V1222
i. Other (specify: Weaned _____) V1212OTH Pregnant _____) V1223OTH	%	%	V1212/V1223

Withdrawal period refers to an amount of time that must pass between administering a drug (including those approved for use in organic dairy production) and when milk can be sold or the cow can be sent to market.

3. Were any drugs that required a milk or meat withdrawal administered to dairy heifers or cows during 2013? ..... V1224 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 3 = No, SKIP to Office Use section.]

4. Were any antibiotics administered to dairy heifers or cows during 2013?..... V1225 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 4 = No, SKIP to question 9.]

5. Please complete the table below on **antibiotics** used during 2013 to treat **diseases** or **disorders** in preweaned heifers, heifers weaned but not yet calved, and all cows. *(This does NOT apply to dry-cow treatments or preventive treatments.) (See attached VS Visit Reference Card.)*
If antibiotic is not listed, please write in name and active ingredient.

For the Cows section, the number of affected cows should already be captured in section H, question 8.

	Disease or disorder	Number of affected animals during 2013	Number of affected animals treated with antibiotics	Primary antibiotic used *(Enter 1 code from attached list.)*	Secondary antibiotic used *(Enter 1 code from attached list.)*
Preweaned heifers	Respiratory	V1226	V1239	V1252	V1265
	Diarrhea or other digestive	V1227	V1240	V1253	V1266
	Navel infection	V1228	V1241	V1254	V1267
	Other (specify) V1229OTH	V1229	V1242	V1255	V1268
Heifers weaned but not yet calved	Respiratory	V1230	V1243	V1256	V1269
	Diarrhea or other digestive	V1231	V1244	V1257	V1270
	Other (specify) V1232OTH	V1232	V1245	V1258	V1271
Cows	Respiratory	V1233	V1246	V1259	V1272
	Diarrhea or other digestive	V1234	V1247	V1260	V1273
	Reproductive	V1235	V1248	V1261	V1274
	Mastitis	V1236	V1249	V1262	V1275
	Lameness	V1237	V1250	V1263	V1276
	Other (specify) V1238OTH	V1238	V1251	V1264	V1277

Extra-label (or off-label) use of antibiotics means the antibiotic was given in a manner other than as specified on the manufacturer label—e.g., at a dose, route of administration, or indication (targeted disease) other than what is printed on the manufacturer label. *Veterinarians commonly prescribe drugs in an extra-label manner.*

6. Were any antibiotics used in an extra-label fashion during 2013?.... V1278 ☐$_1$ Yes ☐$_3$ No ☐$_4$ Don't know

7. Of cows treated with antibiotics for the following diseases during 2013**,** were cultures and sensitivity results used to guide treatments for:

a.	Respiratory disease? V1279	☐1 Yes	☐3 No	☐4 NA
b.	Diarrhea or other digestive disease? V1280	☐1 Yes	☐3 No	☐4 NA
c.	Reproductive disease? V1281	☐1 Yes	☐3 No	☐4 NA
d.	Mastitis? V1282	☐1 Yes	☐3 No	☐4 NA
e.	Lameness? V1283	☐1 Yes	☐3 No	☐4 NA

8. During 2013, were any of the following sources used when deciding what drugs to use for treating cattle?

a.	Previous experience with the drug V1284	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
b.	Consulting with your veterinarian or the drug label created by your veterinarian V1285	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
c.	Reviewing the manufacturer drug label V1286	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
d.	Reviewing promotional materials and advertisements from drug companies V1287	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
e.	Searching the Internet (e.g., drug company Web sites, producer blogs, etc.) V1288	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
f.	Consulting drug company representatives V1289	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
g.	Reviewing the FARAD Web site (Food Animal Residue Avoidance databank) V1290	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
h.	Asking friend/other producers V1291	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
i.	Asking State/county services/extension agent V1292	☐1 Yes	☐3 No
j.	Other (specify: _____) V1293OTH V1293	☐1 Yes	☐3 No

9. Of the sources listed in question 8, which was primary source used to make the following treatment decisions during 2013? **Letter from above**

a.	What drug to use V1294	_____
b.	Dose V1295	_____
c.	Route of administration V1296	_____
d.	Withdrawal time V1297	_____

10. During 2013, did this operation keep a written or computerized record for **each** cow that received any treatment that required a withdrawal period? ..... V1298 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

11. For cows treated with any drugs that required a withdrawal period, how were cows marked to designate treatment? *(Check one only.)* V1299

☐1 Chalk or other physical markings (e.g., paint)

☐2 Leg band

☐3 Cows are not marked

☐4 Other (specify: _____) V1299OTH

12. During 2013, were any drugs administered that required a **milk withdrawal** period? ..... V1300 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

[If question 12 = No, SKIP to question 14.]

13. For cows treated with any drugs that required a **milk withdrawal** period, were cows managed in the following ways during 2013:

a. Treated lactating cows were housed separately from nontreated cows? ..... V1301 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

b. Treated dry cows were housed separately from lactating cows? ..... V1302 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

c. Treated cows were milked in a separate parlor? ..... V1303 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No ☐4 No parlor

d. Treated cows were milked at the end of milking/ after the nontreated cows? ..... V1304 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

e. Milk from treated cows was collected in a bucket? ..... V1305 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

f. Milk from treated cows was milked into the pipeline but the pipeline was diverted from bulk tank? ..... V1306 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

g. Milk from untreated individual quarters of treated cows entered the bulk tank? ..... V1307 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

14. During 2013, were the following practices used to determine when treated cows could return to the milking string or be sold for beef?

a. Treatment records were evaluated ..... V1308 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

b. Computer generated dates for end of withdrawal period ..... V1309 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

c. Individual milk samples were tested before marketing milk ..... V1310 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

d. Individual urine samples were tested before marketing for beef ..... V1311 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

e. Individual serum samples were tested before marketing for beef ..... V1312 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

f. Other (specify: _____) V1313OTH ..... V1313 ☐1 Yes ☐3 No

Office Use Only

State FIPS:_____	**Operation #:**_____	**Interviewer:**_____	**Date:** ___/___/___
2-digits	5-digits	Initials	(mm/dd/yy)

1. Total time for interview [include time to discuss the program and complete the questionnaire]..... Vtimin _____ min

2. Total travel time [round trip] ..... Vttmin _____ min

3. Data collector(s): [Enter the number for each category.]
   ____ Federal VMO ____ Federal AHT ____ State personnel ____ Other (specify) Vcoll

4. Enter response code 99 if questionnaire is completed or enter one code of 0 through 7 that best describes the reason why the owner is not participating..... Vcomp _____ code

   99 - Survey completed
   00 - Producer not contacted by VMO
   01 - Poor time of year to contact or no time
   02 - Does not want anyone on operation
   03 - Bad experience with government veterinarians
   04 - Does not want to do another survey or divulge information
   05 - Told NASS they did not want to be contacted
   06 - Ineligible (no dairy cows)
   07 - Other reason (explain below)

5. Producer data quality ..... Vdqual ☐1 Good to excellent ☐2 OK ☐3 Poor

6. Which of the following best describes the respondent's position with this operation?.....Vpos _____ code

   1 = Owner
   2 = Manager
   3 = Family member (other than owner or manager)
   4 = Other hired employee
   5 = Other (specify: _____)VposOTH

Comments regarding this questionnaire or operation:

VMO or AHT Signature: _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE COORDINATOR:

Field data quality..... Vfqual ☐1 Good to Excellent ☐2 OK ☐3 Poor

VS Visit Reference Card

Teat Dips – Section A, Questions 7a & b

Product name	Compound	Response code
4XLA	Fatty acid base	3
Actisept Pre Post	Quaternary ammonium	4
Agrisept tabs	Hypochlorous acid	6
ALL DAY	Fatty acid based	3
Bac-Stop	Iodophor	1
Bi-Sept	Fatty acid based	3
Blue	Other	7 (specify)
Blue Ribbon	Chlorhexidine	2
Blu-Gard	Linear dodecyl benzene sulfonic acid	7 (specify)
Bovadine	Iodophor	1
Bovadine II	Iodophor	1
Chapless teat dip	Chlorhexidine	2
Ciderm	Chlorous acid and chlorine dioxide	6
Control Concentrate teat dip	Fatty acid based	3
Dell Care Enhanced	Iodophor	1
Derma Kote	Iodophor	1
Effercept Vet	Hyperchlorous acid	6
Farnam Pre- and Post-Milking teat dip	Phosphoric acid and sodium chlorite	6
Fight Bac	Chlorhexidine	2
FS-103 II	Iodophor	1
FS-103 X	Iodophor	1
FS-104	Iodophor	1
Full-Bac	Iodophor	1
Lauricare teat dip	Fatty acid based	3
Laurison Complete teat dip concentrate	Fatty acid based	3
Masticide	Phenol	5
Powdered teat dip and frost protectant	Other	7 (specify)
Predine	Iodophor	1
PRE-VAIL	Iodophor	1
Quartermate	Iodophor	1
Red	Other	7 (specify)
Surge Tegragon after milking teat dip	Quaternary ammonium	4
Tandem	Linear dodecyl benzene sulfonic acid	7 (specify)
Teat Kote	Iodophor	1
Teat Kote 10/III	Iodophor	1
Tegragon	Quaternary ammonium	4
Tesan	Chlorhexidine	2
Theratec	Iodophor	1
UDDERgold	Fatty acid based	3
Ultra-Shield	Chlorhexidine	2
Virosan teat dip	Chlorhexidine	2

Antibiotics – Section I, Question 5

Product name	Active ingredient	Response code
20% SQX solution	Sulfaquinoxaline	1
Adspec®	Spectinomycin	2
Agri-Cillin™	Penicillin G Procaine	3
Agrimycin™ 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	4
Agrimycin™ 200	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	5
AlbaDry® Plus suspension	Penicillin G (procaine)/Novobiocin	6
Albon® bolus	Sulfadimethoxine	7
Albon® concentrated sol.12.5%	Sulfadimethoxine	8
Albon® injection 40%	Sulfadimethoxine	9
Albon® SR bolus	Sulfadimethoxine	10
Amoxi-Bol®	Amoxicillin	11
Amoxi-Inject®	Amoxicillin	12
Amoxi-Mast® intramammary infusion	Amoxicillin	13
AmTech Neomycin oral solution	Neomycin	14
AmTech Oxytetracycline HCl solution powder - 343	Oxytetracycline	15
Aquacillin™	Penicillin G Procaine	16
Aqua-Mast intramammary infusion	Penicillin G Procaine	17
AS700	Chlortetracycline/sulfamethazine	18
Aureomycin® soluble powder	Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	19
Aureomycin® soluble powder concentrate	Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	20
Bactrim® tablets	Trimethoprim/sulfadiazine	21
Baytril® 100 injection	Enrofloxacin	22
BioDry®	Novobiocin	23
Bio-Mycin® 200	Oxytetracycline	24
Bio-Mycin® C	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	25
Biosol® liquid	Neomycin sulfate	26
Cefa-Lak®/Today intramammary infusion	Cephapirin (sodium)	27
Chlorotetracycline soluble powder concentrate	Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	28
CLTC 100 MR	Chlortetracycline calcium	29
Combi-Pen™-48	Penicillin G (benzathine)	30
CORID 20% soluble powder	Amprolium	31
CORID 9.6% oral solution	Amprolium	32
Crysticillin 300 AS Vet.	Penicillin G Procaine	33
Dariclox® intramammary infusion	Cloxacillin (sodium)	34
Deccox-M	Decoquinate	35
Di-Methox & 12.5% oral solution	Sulfadimethoxine	36
Di-Methox injection 40%	Sulfadimethoxine	37
Di-Methox soluble powder	Sulfadimethoxine	38
Draxxin™	Tulathromycin	39
Dry-Clox®	Cloxacillin (benzathine)	40
Duo-Pen®	Penicillin G benzathin; procaine	41
Duramycin-100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	42
Duramycin-200	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	43
Durapen™	Penicillin G benzathin; procaine	44
Excede™ sterile suspension	Ceftiofur crystalline free acid	45
Excenel® RTU	Ceftiofur hydrochloride	46
Gallimycin®-100 injection	Erythromycin	47
Gallimycin®-36 intramammary infusion	Erythromycin	48
Gentamicin	Gentamicin	49

Product name	Active ingredient	Response code
Hanford's/US Vet/Han-Pen G/Ultrapen	Penicillin G Procaine	51
Hanford's/US Vet/Han-Pen-B/Ultrapen B	Penicillin G (benzathine)	52
Hetacin®K intramammary infusion	Hetacillin (potassium)	53
Linco-Spectin® sterile solution	Lincomycin/Spectinomycin	54
Liquamycin® LA-200®	Oxytetracycline	55
Liquid Sul-Q-Nox	Sulfaquinoxaline (sodium)	56
Maxim-200®	Oxytetracycline	57
Maxim™-100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	58
Micotil® 300 injection	Tilmicosin phosphate	59
Microcillin	Penicillin G Procaine	60
Naxcel®	Ceftiofur sodium	61
Neomed 325 soluble powder	Neomycin sulfate	62
Neomix Ag® 325 soluble powder	Neomycin sulfate	63
Neomix® 325 soluble powder	Neomycin sulfate	64
Neomycin 325 soluble powder	Neomycin sulfate	65
Neomycin oral solution	Neomycin sulfate	66
Neo-Sol 50	Neomycin sulfate	67
Norocillin	Penicillin G Procaine	68
Noromycin® 300-LA	Oxytetracycline	69
Nuflor Gold™	Florfenicol	70
Nuflor® injectable solution	Florfenicol	71
Orbenin-DC®	Cloxacillin (benzathine)	72
Oxy 500 and 1000 calf bolus	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	73
Oxybiotic™ 200	Oxytetracycline	74
Oxycure™ 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	75
Oxy-Mycin™ 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	76
Oxy-Mycin™ 200	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	77
Oxytet 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	78
Oxytetracycline HCL soluble powder	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	79
Oxytetracycline HCL soluble powder 343	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	80
Oxytetracycline injection 200	Oxytetracycline	81
Oxy-Tet™ 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	82
Panmycin® 500 bolus	Tetracycline hydrochloride	83
Pen-G Max™	Penicillin G Procaine	84
Penicillin G Procaine	Penicillin G Procaine	85
Pennchlor™ 64 soluble powder	Chlortetracycline hydrochloride	86
Pennox™ 200 injectable	Oxytetracycline	87
Pennox™ 343 soluble powder	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	88
PFI-Pen G®	Penicillin G Procaine	89
Pirsue® intramammary infusion	Pirlimycin	90
Polyflex®	Ampicillin	91
Polyotic® soluble powder	Tetracycline hydrochloride	92
Princillin bolus	Ampicillin trihydrate	93
Promycin™ 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	94
Pro-Pen-G™ injection	Penicillin G Procaine	95
Quartermaster® dry cow treatment	Penicillin G Procaine/ Dihydrostreptomycin	96
Resflor Gold®	Florfenicol and Flunizin meglumine	97
SDM injection 40%	Sulfadimethoxine	98
SDM solution	Sulfadimethoxine	99
SMZ/TMP tablets	Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	100
Solu/Tet soluble powder	Tetracycline hydrochloride	101
Spectramast™ LC intramammary infusion	Ceftiofur	102

Product name	Active ingredient	Response code
Strep Sol 25%	Streptomycin sulfate	103
Streptomycin oral solution	Streptomycin	104
Sulfadimethoxine 12.5% oral solution	Sulfadimethoxine	105
Sulfadimethoxine inj. 40%	Sulfadimethoxine	106
Sulfadimethoxine soluble powder	Sulfadimethoxine	107
Sulfa-Nox concentrate	Sulfaquinoxaline	108
Sulfa-Nox liquid	Sulfaquinoxaline (sodium)	109
Sulfaquinoxaline sodium solution 20%	Sulfaquinoxaline (sodium)	110
SulfaSure™ SR cattle/calf bolus	Sulfamethazine	111
Sulmet® drinking water solution 12.5%	Sulfamethazine (sodium)	112
Sulmet® Oblets®	Sulfamethazine	113
Sulmet® soluble powder	Sulfamethazine (sodium)	114
Sustain III® cattle bolus	Sulfamethazine	115
Terramycin® 343 Soluble Powder	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	116
Terramycin® scours tablets	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	117
Terramycin® soluble powder	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	118
Terra-Vet 100	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride	119
Tet-324	Tetracycline hydrochloride	120
Tetra-Bac 324	Tetracycline hydrochloride	121
Tetracycline HCl soluble powder-324	Tetracycline hydrochloride	122
Tetradure™ 300	Oxytetracycline	123
Tetrasol soluble powder	Tetracycline hydrochloride	124
Tetroxy LA	Oxytetracycline	125
Tet-Sol™ 324	Tetracycline hydrochloride	126
TMP-sulfa	Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole	127
ToDAY® intramammary infusion	Cephapirin (sodium)	128
Tomorrow infusion	Cephapirin (benzathine)	129
Tribrissin® tablets	Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	130
Tylan injection 50/200 Tylosin injection	Tylosin	131
Tylosin injection	Tylosin	132
Uniprim powder	Trimethoprim/sulfadiazine	133
Vetisulid injection	Sulfachlorpyridazine (sodium)	134
Vetisulid® powder	Sulfachlorpyridazine (sodium)	135
Zactran	Gamithromycin	136
Zuprevo 18%	Tilidipirosin	137