



Montana Department of Livestock Johne's Herd Management Plan

The purpose of this herd plan is to outline appropriate actions and management practices to reduce the risk of Johne's disease within a herd and to mitigate the potential for spread of the disease through movement and sale of cattle. Signing this herd plan is voluntary, the plan is subject to review and revision, and it is not intended to represent a legal contract.

Owner Information			
Ranch Name:			
Brand(s):			
Owner Name:			
Primary contact (if different than owner)			
Physical Address:			
City, State, Zip:			
County:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, Zip:			
Phone:	H:	M:	O:
Email:			

Johne's Certification Program Information			
Date of Application/Renewal:			
Program Level (1-4):			
Plan to Complete Education Component:			
Laboratory Used for Testing:			
Veterinarian:			
Veterinary Clinic:			
County:			
Phone:	H:	M:	O:

Herd Information			
Type of Operation:	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Seedstock	Other: _____
Number of cows 2 years of age and older:			
Number of bulls 2 years of age and older:			
Source of replacements:			
Bull source:			
Johne's status of bull source known?			
Johne's status of Bull's dam known?			

Herd Distribution

	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
Location:			
Land Owner:			
Separate herd (Y/N):			
Cattle run in common (Y/N):			
Dates:			

Notes:

Johne's Testing History			
Laboratory:		Laboratory:	
Case Number:		Case Number:	
Date of Positive Test:		Date of Positive Test:	
Type of Test:		Type of Test:	
Total # Positive:		Total # Positive:	
Total # Tested:		Total # Tested:	
Whole Herd Test (Y/N):		Whole Herd Test (Y/N):	
Disposition of Positives:		Disposition of Positives:	
Laboratory:		Laboratory:	
Case Number:		Case Number:	
Date of Positive Test:		Date of Positive Test:	
Type of Test:		Type of Test:	
Total # Positive:		Total # Positive:	
Total # Tested:		Total # Tested:	
Whole Herd Test (Y/N):		Whole Herd Test (Y/N):	
Disposition of Positives:		Disposition of Positives:	
Laboratory:		Laboratory:	
Case Number:		Case Number:	
Date of Positive Test:		Date of Positive Test:	
Type of Test:		Type of Test:	
Total # Positive:		Total # Positive:	
Total # Tested:		Total # Tested:	
Whole Herd Test (Y/N):		Whole Herd Test (Y/N):	
Disposition of Positives:		Disposition of Positives:	
Laboratory:		Laboratory:	
Case Number:		Case Number:	
Date of Positive Test:		Date of Positive Test:	
Type of Test:		Type of Test:	
Total # Positive:		Total # Positive:	
Total # Tested:		Total # Tested:	
Whole Herd Test (Y/N):		Whole Herd Test (Y/N):	
Disposition of Positives:		Disposition of Positives:	

** OR ATTACH TEST RECORDS

(Ranch Name)
9/21/2022

I. Best Management Practices:

Check all that apply:

- Implement a biosecurity plan for your operation that identifies sources of disease risk and strategies to avoid introducing disease to your herd
- Inquire about the Johne's status of a herd when purchasing new animals; important consideration must be given to bulls. They are with cows at time that calves are highly susceptible
 - Ensure animals added to the herd come only from status-level or documented low-risk sources. Record the source and manage additions as higher risk animals unless you have evidence to the contrary
- Raise newborn animals in a clean environment
 - Keep maternity and calving areas clean, dry, and free of manure. Wherever possible, use individual calving pens, or minimize cow density. The maternity and calving area should not house non-calving or sick animals, nor should it be immediately adjacent to mature animal housing areas
 - Raise weaned replacement animals physically separate from older animals
 - Minimize the density of cow and calf pairs as much as possible
- Avoid manure contamination of feed and water sources
- Identify and remove affected (clinical and test-positive) animals
 - Segregate, test, and remove clinical suspects from the herd as soon as possible. Make recommendations to reduce the risks from official test-positive cattle by humanely euthanizing the animals or sending them to slaughter
- Maximize herd disease resistance through good nutrition and parasite control
- Know the disease status and herd health programs of all herds mixing with yours
- Work with your veterinarian to determine the Johne's status of your herd
- Make reasonable/practical attempt to keep fences in good repair to prevent accidental contact with potentially infected cattle or other species that may be infected with Johne's Disease
- All cattle should be individually identified using an identification method approved by the State of Montana
- Feed calves colostrum from an individual, identified, low-risk, test-negative cow, or a suitable quality colostrum replacer

Notes:

(Ranch Name)
9/21/2022

II. Herd Owner/Manager Agrees To:

Manure and Waste:

Management Goal = Reduce contact with infectious fecal material from the environment

Manure:	
	Avoid buildup of manure in pastures and corrals where animals are kept, especially calving areas. This includes any areas where cows with calves at side may congregate.
	Graze low-risk animals (steers and adult cows) on contaminated pastures if necessary.
	Let pastures rest 12 months before re-using.
	Avoid fertilizing pastures with manure from other herds (especially dairy herds).
Grazing and Feeding Practices:	
	When possible, avoid feeding cattle directly from the ground by using feed bunks and hay racks.
	Graze on uncontaminated pastures.
	Store hay in clean areas.
	Use separate equipment for handling manure and feed.
	Use clean equipment for feeding and handling cattle.
Water Sources:	
	Protect water sources from manure contamination and fence off ponds that drain contaminated pastures.

Colostrum and Milk:

Management Goal = Decrease the risk of using contaminated colostrum or milk

Colostrum and Milk:	
	Only use and freeze colostrum from Johne's test-negative mature animals.
	Avoid pooling colostrum from multiple animals.
Udder Cleanliness:	
	Thoroughly clean the udder and teats after assisted births and prior to collection of colostrum to avoid manure contamination.

Calves and Young Stock:

(Ranch Name)
9/21/2022

Management Goal = Reduce the exposure and infection of susceptible young stock

Culling Considerations:	
	Cull offspring of test-positive animals. Calves of test-positive animals are likely to be infected.

Additions and High-Risk Animals:

Management Goal = Practice cautionary methods when introducing new animals into your herd

Purchasing:	
	Ask about the Johne’s status of a herd when purchasing animals. It is safer to acquire animals from a herd with an active testing program than from a herd of unknown status. Animals that are lowest risk are test-negative animals from test-negative dams.
	Use caution when purchasing bulls from a herd with an unknown Johne’s status. A positive bull can expose many susceptible calves.
	Consider embryo transfer to utilize desirable genetics from a positive animal. Assure recipient females are both test-negative and are from test-negative dams.
Quarantine:	
	Quarantine and test (age eligible, >2 years of age) purchased animals. Prevent contact between new animals and young stock until test results are known.
	Inquire about the Johne’s status of the dam of any purchased animal
	Test bulls annually, including purchased bulls <2 years of age, prior to breeding

Biosecurity:

Management Goal = Prevent and control disease with management of livestock health and the environment

Environmental Management:	
	Wherever possible, use individual calving pens, or minimize cow density.
	The maternity and calving area should not house non-calving or sick animals, nor should it be immediately adjacent to mature animal housing areas.
Animal Health:	
	Minimize exposure of livestock to other cattle and other susceptible animal species that may be infectious, such as sheep, goats and wild ruminants.
Assessing Risks:	
	Ensure animals that are added to the herd come only from status-level or documented low-risk sources.

Infected Animals:

Management Goal = Develop a protocol for infected animals

Testing:	
	Use a test-certified diagnostic lab for all testing necessary to meet management and/or program goals.
	Testing protocol:
Positive Animals:	
	Remove or separate all test positive animals from the herd.
	Sell all test positive animals through slaughter channels only.
	Intended market: _____

Additional Information:

	Contact MDOL if any changes in contact information, herd size, cohort size, management practices, ranch operations, or grazing locations occur.
	Comply with all federal Johne's regulations as written (see page 4) if operation changes are made and herd plan is not updated.
	Promptly contact the MDOL if a commingling problem exists

III. MDOL agrees to:

- Send renewal notice to producers 2-4 months in advance
- Provide producers and their herd veterinarians with a timely review of the herd plan
- Provide educational opportunities to producers and herd veterinarians as available
- Keep the Montana Johne's Control Program current with science-based information

This herd plan is intended to be dynamic and to be subject to review and revision. This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis or if requested by the herd owner/manager herd veterinarian or MDOL.

Changes in livestock management or other factors may warrant an update to the herd plan. Modifications must be agreed upon by all signing parties.

Failure to comply with the agreed upon management practices or change in management without prior notification of MDOL may result in removal from the program.

Herd Plan reviewed and agreed upon by:

Herd Owner

Date

Veterinarian

Date

Montana State Veterinarian or designee

Date