

# Milk Producer



Newsletter of Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers

Nov/Dec 2011

## **DRUG RESIDUE ISSUES**

### **What Steps Can I Take?**

#### **These Residue Avoidance Best Practices Are A Good Place To Start.**

##### **Establish a Valid Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR)**

Set up a valid relationship with a veterinarian who makes routine visits to the dairy and is responsible for making animal health judgments. The veterinarian and producer should establish an approved drug list and all drugs should have proper labeling.

##### **Use Medications Only With Veterinarian's Guidance**

Only FDA-approved drugs are used to treat animals, and copies of drug inserts and/or product labeling are available. Choose on-label solutions with demonstrated efficacy and the most risk-friendly residue profile when possible. Any extra-label use is done under the supervision of the herd veterinarian.

##### **Administer All Drugs Properly And Identify All Treated Animals**

Talk with a veterinarian to establish appropriate disease identification and treatment protocols. Ensure all employees properly administer pharmaceuticals and identify treated animals.

##### **Maintain And Use Proper Treatment Records On All Treated Animals**

Accurate record-keeping systems should be in place for all treated animals to prevent errors. Record use should be reviewed with employees.

##### **Implement Awareness Of Proper Drug Use**

Review records before any animal leaves the dairy to ensure it has cleared all withdrawal periods and is eligible to enter the food supply. Farm staff should receive regular training on residue prevention and understand the consequences of marketing adulterated meat.

Work with your veterinarian to make sure pharmaceuticals are used properly and that protocols and record keeping are in place to protect your dairy's future and the safety of the food supply.

The US agriculture industry produces the safest food in the world. However, drug residues in beef are drawing increased scrutiny from the Food & Drug Administration (FDA). Unfortunately, dairy cows are 20 times more likely than beef cows and more than 400 times more likely than feedlot cattle to be flagged for carcass residue. Contaminated meat or milk from a dairy operation can result in significant expense, unfavorable publicity and even loss of market access.

Responsible therapeutic use of antibiotics is more important than ever if producers and their veterinarians are to assure a safe and pure food supply to consumers.

## Wisconsin Ranks First Nationally in Many Ag Commodities

Farmers in the Dairy State continue to produce a wider variety of agricultural commodities than any other state in the nation. The latest numbers from the Wisconsin Ag Statistics Service indicates that the state's diverse farming industry continues to be above most as it ranked first nationally in at least 10 different commodity areas during the past year.

Officials say the state places first in total cheese production, as well as specific types of cheeses such as American and Muenster. Wisconsin also ranks on top for dry whey and milk goats. However, California took the top spot of being the leading butter producing state several years ago, and was still ahead in total milk production.

Besides dairy categories, other first place production rankings include mink pelts, corn for silage, cranberries, and snap beans for processing. Wisconsin is also the leading state in ginseng production.

And besides total milk and butter production, the state takes a close second ranking in Mozzarella and Italian cheese output, total number of milk cows, and carrots for processing. The state also drop from first to second this past year for total oat production.

The state ranks third nationally in dry forages, potatoes, sweet corn for processing, and green peas for processing; fourth for maple syrup; and fifth in the production of tart cherries and cucumbers for pickles.

Compared to Wisconsin, California has six commodity areas that they rank first in nationally.

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## New Edition of Veterinarian Johne's Disease Handbooks Available

Dairy and beef producers and their veterinarians who want to help prevent or control Johne's disease in their herds often ask where they should start with the process. The answer: Begin by conducting an on-farm risk assessment, then develop and follow a management plan specific to a farm or ranch.

Three recently updated handbooks – “Handbook for Veterinarians and Dairy Producers,” “Handbook for Veterinarians and Beef Producers” and “How to do Risk Assessments and Develop Management Plans for Johne's Disease” – are available for dairy and beef producers and their veterinarians who are serious about addressing Johne's disease and stopping the financial drain of this devastating disease. This fourth edition of the handbooks reflect the USDA's updated Program Standards for the Voluntary Bovine Johne's Disease Control Program and are significantly more user friendly.

“The team in charge of developing the 2011 edition of the handbooks brainstormed long and hard to develop easy-to-comprehend and easy-to-complete information and forms, and I think all three handbooks are homeruns,” states Dr. Elisabeth Patton, chairman of U.S. Animal Health Association's Johne's Disease Committee.

Patton explains that the handbooks are for use by veterinarians with dairy and beef clients to improve biosecurity and reduce pathogens, particularly *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* or MAP, the bacteria known to cause Johne's disease. The ‘how to do risk assessments and develop management plans’ handbook is a companion piece to the other two.

“Together the three handbooks are a veterinarian's manual to help dairy and beef producers reduce or prevent Johne's disease in their herds,” Patton adds. “That said, many of the management practices developed to address Johne's disease should help reduce the presence of other pathogens as well.”

The “Handbook for Veterinarians and Dairy Producers” is short and to the point: one page is devoted to “current herd health status and concerns” while the remaining six pages address risk assessment and management recommendations related to calving area, pre-weaned heifer calves, post-weaned heifers, bred heifers, cows and bulls, and replacements and additions. The “Handbook for Veterinarians and Beef Producers” has just eight pages: one page for recording “current herd health status and concerns” and six pages dedicated to risk assessment and management recommendations related to calving area, nursing calves, weaned heifers and bulls, bred heifers and yearling bulls, cows and bulls, and replacements and additions.

The 23-page “How to do Risk Assessments and Develop Management Plans for Johne's Disease” goes more in depth and covers seven key steps to help reduce or prevent Johne's disease. Step 1 – Collect information on current herd health status and production; Step 2 – Collect history, owner goals and biosecurity data and estimate Johne's disease prevalence; Step 3 – Assess risks for transmitting Johne's disease among specific animal groups, with descriptive guidelines for scoring risk factors for dairy herds or beef herds; Step 4 – Consider Johne's disease management efforts will benefit and integrate with other health and performance issues; Step 5 – Select critical management practices to include in the management plan; Step 6 – Build the elements of a testing strategy; and Step 7 – Do a reality check. Will the plan work? Plan to monitor it.

The Fourth Edition, 2011, of the three handbooks were developed by [National Johne's Disease Education Initiative](#) and approved for distribution by the Johne's Disease Committee of the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA), the National Johne's Working Group and the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS).

Pdf's of the dairy and beef veterinarian handbooks and the “How to do Risk Assessments and Develop Management Plans for Johne's Disease” are online at [www.johnesdisease.org](http://www.johnesdisease.org). Contact your State Designated Johne's Disease Coordinator for specific information related to your state.

## Federal Milk Order Class Pricing and Component Values for Sep/Oct 2011

Announced Class Prices	Upper Midwest Order 30		Central Order 32		Mid-East Order 33	
	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct
	Class I	\$23.38	\$21.16	\$23.78	\$21.56	\$23.78
Class II	\$20.55	\$19.41	\$20.55	\$19.41	\$20.55	\$19.41
Class III	\$19.07	\$18.03	\$19.07	\$18.03	\$19.07	\$18.03
Class IV	\$19.53	\$18.41	\$19.53	\$18.41	\$19.53	\$18.41
Producer Price Diff.**	\$0.64	\$0.38	\$1.36	\$0.79	\$2.08	\$1.20

\*\* Zone 1 Chicago per cwt/subject to location adjustments

(All per cwt. Class Prices at 3.5% BF Value)

Statistical Uniform Price*	\$19.71	\$18.41	\$20.43	\$18.82	\$21.15	\$19.23
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\* Statistical Price = monthly Class III + PPD at 3.5% BF

Over Order Agency Class I Price	C.M.P.C.		I.M.M.A.		M.M.M.A.	
M.A. & processor fee not included in price	\$27.25	\$24.96	\$26.78	\$24.56	\$26.93	\$24.71

### Farm Test Averages

BF test market average	3.69%	3.79%	3.59%	3.71%	3.65%	3.76%
Pro. test market average	3.06%	3.14%	3.09%	3.17%	3.07%	3.16%
OS test market average	5.74%	5.74%	5.72%	5.74%	5.70%	5.70%
Somatic Cell Ave.	257	234	247	218	238	215
Total Producer. Milk pooled (billion. lbs.)	2.60	2.70	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40

### Component Prices

	Sept	Oct
Butterfat Price	\$2.2005	\$1.9592
Protein Price	\$3.0282	\$2.9211
Other Solids Price	\$0.4053	\$0.4286
Somatic Cell Adj. Rate	\$0.000930	\$0.000870

### Nass Monthly Product Price

Cheese	\$1.8592	\$1.7471
Butter	\$1.9886	\$1.7893
Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.5439	\$1.5109
Dry Whey	\$0.5926	\$0.6152

Gov. Milk Income Loss Payment	\$0.00	\$0.00
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## HEALTH INSURANCE FOR MCMP MEMBERS

**The Insurance  
Center**  
**800-362-8046**  
Your total  
insurance  
provider

**Benefit Planners**  
George Verheyen  
West Bend  
**262-334-9700**

**Jack Schroeder  
& Associates**  
**800-582-5721**

**Please contact  
one of the  
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insurance  
needs.**

### Milk Producer

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*To  
Everyone  
A Merry  
Christmas*

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCERS  
2965 N. Brookfield Road  
Brookfield, WI 53045



DO NOT DELAY

## Livestock Gross Margin (LGM) Plans of Insurance

WASHINGTON, Nov 10, 2011 - The Risk Management Agency announced that the next sales date for LGM was November 18, 2011. In particular, approximately \$7 million in underwriting capacity was allocated to support LGM for Dairy Cattle for the Nov 18 sales period. This will bring the total to approximately \$13.2 million for fiscal year 2012.

### What is LGM-Dairy?

LGM-Dairy is a new insurance policy approved by the USDA Risk Management Agency available for dairy producers since August 2008. LGM-Dairy protects producers against unexpected declines in income over feed cost (IOFC, milk prices less the feed costs). No producer premium subsidy is available for this insurance program, though all administrative and policy subsidies are paid by the federal government. LGM-Dairy premiums depend on producers' marketing plan, coverage selected, deductible level, futures prices and price volatility. Producer premiums are average of expected long-run indemnities at sign-up.

LGM-Dairy pays the difference, if positive, between expected income over feed cost and actual income over feed cost, where income over feed cost is milk price less the feed costs per cwt. The insured IOFC is calculated using futures prices for milk, corn and soybean meal. Producers need to estimate the milk quantity to be insured, a deductible level and the months to insure IOFC. Though predetermined default feed coefficients are added for LGM-Dairy, producers have the flexibility to use different feed coefficients. Farmers can insure any amount of milk up to 240,000 cwt per insurance period. Deductibles range between \$0 and \$1.50 of the IOFC guaranteed. Insurance coverage begins one full month after the sales closing date. Sales period is last business Friday of each month till 8:00 PM of the following evening.



## Welcome New Members

Mark &/or Sarah Weier, James Kloeping, William &/or Deborah Haase

**REMINDER:** Please notify your field representative or the MCMP Office if you have any changes in your name, address, phone number or farm operation (i.e. new partners or incorporate)

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