Outline

- Purpose and Contents
- Definitions
- Eligibility Criteria
- General Instructions
- Introduction
- Section A – Cattle on Feed
- Section B – Antibiotic Stewardship
- Section C – Office Use/Conclusion
- Exercise for Next Webinar
Purpose

• Provide you with the tools to successfully administer the NAHMS Health Management on U.S. Feedlots Phase I Questionnaire and Consent Process

Contents

• Terms and definitions
• Detailed background information, objectives, benefits, and general timelines
• Enumerator procedures
• General question formats and responses
• Specific instructions for particular questions
The Definitions section can be referenced both before enumeration and during enumeration if the respondent is unsure of the definition of a term.

For example:

• The use of antibiotics for the prevention, control, or treatment of a disease are different and are each defined separately in this section.
• Backgrounding cattle vs. cattle on feed.
• Group administration of antibiotics.
• Medically important antimicrobial.
• Preconditioned cattle.
Eligibility Criteria

Eligible operations

- Feedlots that feed steers and heifers for the slaughter market
- Feedlots with capacities of 50 or more head in 17 States and with 1,000 or more head in 18 States
  - NOTE: still complete the interview if a feedlot does not have the stated capacities on the day of the interview, capacity eligibility is based on frame data

Eligible cattle

- INCLUDE cattle being fed by you for others
  - i.e., Steers and heifers whose next destination is the slaughter market
- EXCLUDE any of your cattle being custom fed in feedlots operated by others
- EXCLUDE cattle being “backgrounded only” for sale as feeders, for later placement on feed in another feedlot, or to be returned to pasture
- EXCLUDE cows and bulls being fed by you for the slaughter market

Time period

- Unless otherwise specified, the time period of interest for the questions in Phase I is calendar year 2020, or January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020
Eligibility Criteria

Feedlot Capacity
- Large (1,000+ head)
- Small (50-999 head)
- Large and Small
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t leave questions blank unless instructed to skip or the producer doesn’t wish to answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a response is zero (0), enter the number 0 (instead of leaving the field blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please use the Blaise options or the margins on the paper questionnaires to explain unusual or exceptional answers or conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We would rather have a lengthy explanation for a perplexing answer than no explanation at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAHMS is a voluntary program, if the producer doesn’t wish to answer a question, respect this request, make a note of it, and move on to the next question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the producer doesn’t know an answer but is willing to respond, work with the producer to try to estimate the answer or have them consult their records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the built-in “don’t know” responses, the don’t know and refusal features, and the margins on paper to note when a producer didn’t know or if they refused a question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If there is an “Other” option provided and a space allowed, specify what that “Other” response is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction
Record the response status of each selected producer

This is done in Section C – Conclusion, Question 1 (Question C.1)
# Section C - Office Use Only

1. Interview response code. [Check one only.]
   403
   1. Complete, Question B.24 equals yes - Go to Item 3
   2. Complete, Question B.24 equals no - Go to Item 2
   3. Refused - Go to Item 2 and then go to ending time
   4. Zero cattle on feed - Go to ending time
   5. Out of business - Go to ending time
   6. Backgrounder/stocker operation only - Go to ending time
   7. Otherwise out of scope - Go to ending time
   8. Office hold - Go to ending time
   9. Inaccessible - Go to ending time
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response code</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Complete, consent</td>
<td>Completes the questionnaire, placed cattle in 2020 ($A.1 &gt; 0$) and consented ($B.24 = yes$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Complete, refused consent</td>
<td>Completes the questionnaire, placed cattle in 2020 ($A.1 &gt; 0$) and consented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>Still in the feedlot business and placed cattle in 2020 (would have answered $A.1 &gt; 0$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zero cattle on feed</td>
<td>Still feeds steers and heifers for the slaughter market, but placed zero cattle on feed in 2020 ($A.1 = 0$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Out of business</td>
<td>No longer feeds steers and heifers for the slaughter market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Backgrounder/stocker operation only</td>
<td>Only backgrounds cattle or feeds stocker cattle (the cattle aren’t going directly to the slaughter market after feeding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Otherwise out of scope</td>
<td>Otherwise doesn’t meet eligibility criteria (e.g., never has operated a cattle feedlot, is a research herd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Office hold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Inaccessible</td>
<td>Not able to reach the producer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The producer placed 1,500 steers and heifers on feed. They complete the questionnaire and are interested in Phase II. What should C.1 be?

- C.1 = 1 (Complete, consent)

The producer is willing to complete the questionnaire and is interested in Phase II. They typically conventionally feed cattle but in 2020 only feed culled breeding animals and placed 100 of those animals on feed in 2020. What should C.1 be?

- C.1 = 4 (Zero cattle on feed)
- Feeds cattle, but only cull cows and bulls in 2020

The producer owns a cow-calf operation but not a feedlot. What should C.1 be?

- C.1 = 7 (Otherwise out of scope)

Producer is willing to complete the questionnaire and has some questions about Phase II. They placed 250 steers and heifers in 2020. The animals they place will be shipped to their neighbor’s operation to finish on grass. What should C.1 be?

- C.1 = 6 (Backgrounder/stocker operation only)
- Animals fed don’t go to slaughter, but are finished elsewhere.
Why is NAHMS excluding backgrounder/stocker cattle and cows and bulls on feed? NASS does not have a list of backgrounder/stocker operations in the U.S., so population-based estimates cannot be made for backgrounder/stocker operations. We are not attempting to provide estimates for all segments of the feedlot industry. Instead, we are providing estimates for the largest segment (steers and heifers in terminal feedlots destined for slaughter). Health management practices for cows and bulls in feedlots are likely to be different compared with steers and heifers, and we want to capture the most commonly used practices, not all practices.
What if this feedlot is owned by a company with additional feedlots in other States or locations? Complete the questionnaire for this feedlot only. The additional feedlots owned by the company could have been selected for participation in the study separately.
Section A
– Cattle on Feed
Question A.1

- Reminder on time period: Unless otherwise specified, all questions refer to calendar year 2020, or January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020
  - SKIP
  - If no cattle were placed in 2020 (A.1 = 0), answer 1.a, 1.b, and 1.c, and then SKIP to Section C
Question A.1 (cont’d)

• INCLUDE cattle placed on this feedlot in calendar year 2020
• INCLUDE cattle born and raised on the operation (e.g., those placed on feed from a cow-calf portion of the operation)
• INCLUDE cattle being fed by you for others
  • i.e., Steers and heifers whose next destination is the slaughter market
• EXCLUDE any of your cattle being custom fed in feedlots operated by others
• EXCLUDE cattle being “backgrounded only” for sale as feeders, for later placement on feed in another feedlot, or to be returned to pasture
• EXCLUDE cows and bulls being fed by you for the slaughter market
Questions
A.1.a-A.1.c

• First COVID-19 question
  • Screen for differences in placement numbers in 2020 versus 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects
  • If there was a difference, was the effect higher or lower than 2019
  • If there was no difference, SKIP A1b and A1c

• Notes
  • Everyone who answers A.1, even if it’s 0, should answer A1a, A1b, and A1c

a. Was the number of cattle placed in calendar year 2020 different than the number of cattle placed in calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?

  [If Question 1a equals No, SKIP to Question 2]

b. Was the number of cattle placed in calendar year 2020 higher or lower compared to the number of cattle placed in calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?

c. How many more or fewer cattle were placed in calendar year 2020 compared to the number of cattle placed in calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?
The producer placed 6,000 cattle on feed in 2019 but only 5,000 in 2020. They attribute this to lack of pen space due to the plant closures in early- to mid-2020.

What should A.1.a-A.1.c be?

The producer placed 500 cattle on feed in 2019 and 800 in 2020 because they expanded the corn-growing part of their operation in 2020.

What should A.1.a-A.1.c be?
Question A.2

• One-time capacity of the feedlot is equivalent to how capacity is asked on other NASS cattle on feed questionnaires.
• E.g., on Cattle and Calves, they ask for the “total capacity” of your feedlot.

2. What is the one-time capacity of this feedlot?

101
Question A.3

Inventory by breed and placement weight

- Similar breakouts used in past NAHMS studies (trends)
- Cattle at different placement weights have different risks for disease, which leads to different management practices
- “Dairy or dairy-cross” breeds—some dairy cows are bred with beef bulls. These should be included in the dairy or dairy cross breed categories
- Ensure total equals number placed (A.3.i = A.1)
- Blaise includes skips based on presence of cattle of these types in A.4, A.5, and A.12
Question A.4

Average days on feed by breed/placement weight group

- Days on feed will differ by placement weight
- Cattle may have spent a longer time on feed due to plant closures in 2020
- If a producer doesn’t know the average days on feed for a group of cattle, encourage them to make their best guess. They may know the typical time a group of cattle will spend on feed if they are still unsure, mark “Don’t know”
- In Blaise, there are “Don’t know” screeners prior to each numeric field
- If you indicate “Don’t know”, the “Don’t know” field will be auto-filled with a “2” and you’ll skip to the next breed-weight category
- CAVEAT: If cattle finished or will finish feeding after 2020 ended, include those days in the average days those cattle are expected to be on feed
Question A.4

Average days on feed for beef breeds by placement weight

4. Report the average days on feed (from placement to marketing) by breed type and arrival weight for cattle on this feedlot:
   a. Beef breeds with arrival weight less than 400 pounds
   b. Beef breeds with arrival weight 400 to 699 pounds
   c. Beef breeds with arrival weight 700 to 899 pounds
   d. Beef breeds with arrival weight equal to or greater than 900 pounds
   e. Was the average days on feed for beef breeds placed in calendar year 2020 different than the average days on feed for beef breeds placed in calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?
      [If Question 4e equals No, SKIP to Question 4g]
   f. Was the average days on feed for beef breeds placed in calendar year 2020 longer or shorter compared to calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?
Question A.4
Average days on feed for dairy or dairy cross-breeds by placement weight

g. Dairy or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight less than 400 pounds

h. Dairy or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight 400 to 699 pounds

i. Dairy or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight 700 to 899 pounds

j. Dairy or dairy cross breeds with arrival weight equal to or greater than 900 pounds

k. Was the average days on feed for dairy or dairy cross breeds placed in calendar year 2020 different than the average days on feed for dairy or dairy cross breeds placed in calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?

[If Question 4k equals No, SKIP to Question 5]

l. Was the average days on feed for dairy or dairy cross breeds in calendar year 2020 longer or shorter compared to calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?
A producer fed beef breeds 700-899lbs for about 200 days on feed in 2020 and those were the only beef breeds they placed.

They placed some dairy steers <400lbs on feed about mid-December and those were the only dairy cattle they placed on feed that year.

They typically feed out lighter dairy steers for 400 days, but these cattle were only fed for about 14 days in 2020.

What should you enter for A.4 (ignoring the COVID-19 questions)?

- A.4.c = 200 days
- A.4.g = 400 days
Question A.5
Percentage of cattle that died by breed/placement weight

- The 700-899lbs and 900lbs+ groups are combined
- First “Percent OR Number” question
- Encourage using the format they would be able to respond most accurately
- In Blaise, must choose percent or number and commit (in paper, can technically answer both, but should choose one and stick with it)
- Again, can mark “Don’t know”, but work with them to see if they can consult their records or otherwise make a good estimate
A producer may have both a cow-calf and feedlot operation
- E.g., Mary Ann Kniebel from the video
- The calves born on the operation and later placed in the feedlot should be included in A.6
- These calves will have less risk for disease because they don’t undergo the stress of leaving the operation and commingling with cattle from other operations
- Questions A.7-A.12 concern cattle brought onto the operation and excludes cattle born and raised on the operation
- Totals for A.7-A.12 will be the number of cattle placed (A.1) less the cattle born and raised on the operation (A.6)
- If all cattle were born and raised on the operation then SKIP to Question A.13 (i.e., A.6 = 100% if they answered in the Percent column or A.6 = A.1 if they answered in the Number column)
• Disease risk can depend on source of cattle
• Commingling at a sale barn may add additional disease risks
• Ensure 7.g is 100% (if they answered the Percent column) or is equal to the number of cattle placed (A.1) less the cattle born and raised on the operation (A.6)
• COVID-19 may have affected where feedlots sourced their cattle
• If there were any differences in sourcing due to COVID-19, the follow-up question assesses whether the primary source of cattle changed

8. Did the source (last location they were before they came to this feedlot) of cattle placed on feed in calendar year 2020 change compared with calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?

[If Question 8 equals NO, SKIP to Question 10]

9. What was the primary source of cattle in calendar year 2019?

- Cow-calf operation
- Backgrounding or stocker operation or grow yard
- Sale barn
- Dairy operation, including dairy breed calf raiser
- Other (Specify: __________________________)
• Cattle that traveled longer distances to get to the feedlot may have higher stressors placed on them compared with cattle that traveled shorter distances

• Ensure 10.g is 100% (if they answered the Percent column) or is equal to the number of cattle placed (A.1) less the cattle born and raised on the operation (A.6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of cattle</th>
<th>Number of cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. On average, what percentage or number of cattle traveled the following distances to the feedlot from their most recent location?

- a. Equal to or less than 50 miles
- b. 51 - 250 miles
- c. 251 - 500 miles
- d. 501 - 1000 miles
- e. Greater than 1000 miles
- f. Distance traveled not known
- g. Total [Should equal 100 percent or the total inventory from Question 1 less cattle born and raised on this operation]
• Disease risk can differ by region
• A map with the regions noted can be found in the Appendix document

### Question A.11

**Origin of cattle by region**

11. What percentage or number of cattle were sourced from each region? [Reference the map in Appendix A in the "Appendices" document that come in the survey packet in which you received your unique web code for examples]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Percent of cattle</th>
<th>Number of cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1 (CA, OR, WA, ID, NV, AK, HI)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2 (MT, ND, SD, WY, NE, UT, CO, KS)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3 (AZ, NM, TX, OK)</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4 (MN, IA, MO, WI, IL, MI, IN, OH)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5 (AR, LA, MS, AL, GA, FL, NC, SC, TN, KY, WV, VA)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6 (MD, DE, PA, NJ, NY, VT, NH, MA, CT, RI, ME)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 7 (Mexico)</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 8 (Canada)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region of origin unknown</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Should equal 100 percent or total inventory from Question 1 less cattle born and raised on this operation)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question A.11

Sourced cattle region
Question A.12

Commingling of cattle by placement weight

- Cattle are often commingled with cattle from other operations
  - Primarily due to small size of cow-calf operations
  - Commingled cattle can have higher risk of disease
  - Percent OR Number columns (no total row here)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of cattle</th>
<th>Number of cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>176 479 2 DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>100 400 2 DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>181 491 2 DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>182 492 2 DK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Individual animal identification tags are important for disease tracing
• If an animal is positive for a disease at slaughter, tracing the animal back to its farm of origin can be very difficult without identification
• If the producer doesn’t know the percentage of animals with individual identification eartags on the operation, encourage them to consult their records or make an educated estimate
• If they still don’t know, mark “Don’t know”
Question A.14
ID tag types

- Two primary types: electronic and visual
- Electronic eartags have a microchip responder, which allows them to be read into a database using a wand
- Low frequency tags must be read individually while ultra high frequency tags can be read on groups of cattle
- Pictures of types of official eartags are included in the Appendix. Unofficial eartags can also be used

14. Which of the following best describes the type of individual identification used on most of the cattle? [Check one only]

- Electronic (RFID) ear tag ( ultra high frequency)
- Electronic (RFID) ear tag ( high frequency)
- Electronic (RFID) ear tag ( low frequency)
- Visual (non-electronic) eartag
- Other (Specify: 185 ___________________________ )
Question A.15
Official ID

- Official ID tags have the U.S. shield
  - Metal orange brucellosis tags or silver brite tags
  - Tags with the “840” prefix, which can be visual or electronic
- Pictures of official ID ear tags are provided in the Appendix
- Work with the producer to determine the percentage of cattle with official ID if they don’t know
- If they still don’t know, check “Don’t know”

15. Official USDA ear tags can be either visual or electronic and are characterized by the official U.S. shield. What percentage of the cattle on feed on this feedlot were identified with an official identification ear tag? [See Appendix B in the “Appendices” document that came in the survey packet in which you received your unique web code for examples]
Appendix B. Examples of USDA official ID methods for Section A, Question 15

(From Animal Disease Traceability Framework, Official Eartags – Criteria and Options,

Official Vaccination Eartag (Brucellosis)

National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) Tag
("Silver" or "Brite" tag)

V5 Form 24-391
March 2021

Question A.15

Official ID examples
• Lots or pens can have either dirt or concrete surfaces
• Pictures of various housing types are included in the Appendix
• If the housing type is a shed or barn (ic187 is 3 or 4), answer A.17
Appendix C. Examples of Types of Housing for Section A, Question 16

- **Open dry lot**
  (photograph courtesy of Dr. Paul Morley)

- **Confinement barn with slatted floor**
  (photograph courtesy of Dr. Grant Dewell)

- **Wind fence**
  (photograph courtesy of Dr. Paul Morley)

- **Confinement barn with bedded pack**
  (photograph courtesy of Dr. Grant Dewell)
• The first three options rely on natural ventilation, i.e., wind
  • Ridge vents are at the peak of the roof in a triangle-shaped roof
  • Side openings are self-explanatory—sometimes there are curtains that can be raised or lowered
  • Monoslope barns rely on side openings for ventilation
• Mechanical ventilation uses fans or other mechanical means for ventilation

17. How was the shed/barn ventilated? [Check one only]

1. Natural ventilation from ridge vents
2. Natural ventilation from large side openings
3. Natural ventilation from both ridge vents and large side openings
4. Mechanical ventilation system
5. Other (Specify: 190)
Some feedlots manage cattle to meet specific label claims to increase the prices they receive.

The first three questions ask about label claims regarding organic labeling, antibiotic use, and hormone use.

Animals with the Certified USDA Organic label must be raised without any antibiotic use and fed only organic feed, among many other requirements.

If B.1.d = 100%, (i.e., all cattle were raised “conventionally”), SKIP to B.4.

1. What percentage of cattle are typically placed on this feedlot with the intention to feed to meet the following specific marketing label claims?
   a. Marketing label claim of Certified USDA Organic
   b. Marketing label claim of no or limited antibiotic use (excluding Certified USDA organic)
   c. Marketing label claim of no hormone use (non-hormone treated cattle program)
   d. No specific marketing label claims regarding antibiotics or hormones

   [If the percentage of cattle in 1d equals 100, SKIP to Question 4]
The producer raises all their cattle conventionally.

What should B.1.a-B.1.d be?

- B.1.a = 0%
- B.1.b = 0%
- B.1.c = 0%
- B.1.d = 100%

The producer feeds all their cattle to meet a claim of “no antibiotic use ever”.

Of those that started the program, about 2% develop illness and are treated by their veterinarian.

What should B.1.a-B.1.d be?

- B.1.a = 0%
- B.1.b = 100%
- B.1.c = 0%
- B.1.d = 0%
Question B.2
Percentage of cattle marketed under label claim

- Not all cattle may finish a program with specific label claims
- For example, some cattle may get sick and need to be treated with antibiotics, which makes them ineligible for “organic” or “no antibiotics ever” claims
- Mark “NA” if no cattle started the given program
- If the percentage of 2.b (ic0205) is greater than zero, answer B.3. Otherwise, SKIP to B.4

2. What percentage of cattle that start the feeding period in a management program to meet following specific label claims typically finish in that program?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Cattle</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>504 NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>505 NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>506 NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[If the percentage of cattle in 2b equals 0, SKIP to Question 4]
The producer raises all cattle fed out on their feedlot as Certified USDA Organic and typically all finish the program. What should B.2.a-B.2.c be?

- B.2.a = 100%
- B.2.b = NA
- B.2.c = NA

The producer feeds all their cattle to meet a claim of no antibiotic use ever. Of those that started the program, about 2% develop illness and are treated by their veterinarian. What should B.2.a-B.2.c be?

- B.2.a = NA
- B.2.b = 98%
- B.2.c = NA
Question B.3
No or limited antibiotic use claim

• “Medically important” antibiotics are considered important for human health and require a Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) when used in animal feed and a prescription when used in animal water. All antibiotics used by injection or in drinking water for cattle are medically important.
• The only “non-medically important” antibiotics used in cattle are in feed, and are most commonly ionophores (e.g., Rumensin, Bovatec)
• A list of medically and non-medically important antibiotics is included in the Interviewer’s Manual for your reference

3. Which of the following are part of the marketing label claim regarding antibiotic use under which your cattle are marketed as described in Question 2b? [Check all that apply.]

1. No antibiotics ever (includes "raised without antibiotics")
2. No medically important antibiotics ever (e.g., only ionophores were used)
3. No antibiotics in the last 25 - 100 days prior to slaughter
4. Other claim regarding antibiotic use (Specify: )
### Question B.3

List of medically important versus non-medically important antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug class</th>
<th>Route of administration</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Example trade names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not medically important Ionophors</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Monensin</td>
<td>Rumsenin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Lasalocid</td>
<td>Bovatec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Lactomycin</td>
<td>Cattlyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycophospholipid</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Bambermycin</td>
<td>Guinpro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypeptides</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Biotravin</td>
<td>BMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>Terramycin, Pennox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>Terramycin, Oxyt 343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracyclines</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>Liquamycin LA-200, Agrimycin 200, Bio-Mycin 200, Duramycin 72-200, Norumycin 350-LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Chlorotetracycline</td>
<td>Aureomyacin, Pennichor, Chlormax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Chlorotetracycline</td>
<td>Aureomyacin, Chlormex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Chlorotetracycline/ Sulfamethazine</td>
<td>Aureo S 700, AS 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Tetracycline</td>
<td>Tetracide 324, Tetr-Sol 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminoglycosides</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Spectinomycin</td>
<td>Spectin, SpectoGard Stout-Chak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta lactam-natural penicillins</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Penicillin G procaine</td>
<td>Norocillin, Aquacillin, Agn-Cillin, Bactraklin G, Pen-Aqueous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Penicillin G Procain/ Penicillin G Benzathine</td>
<td>Combi-Pen 48, Durl-Cillin, Flo-Cillin, Durl-Pen, Combicillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenicols</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Florfenicol</td>
<td>Nuflox, Norfenicol, Restor Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminoguanilines</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Amphocillin</td>
<td>Polyflex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptogramides</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Virginamycin</td>
<td>V-Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Enrofloxac</td>
<td>Baytril, Enrofloxac, EnroMed, Guelaxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Danofoxacin</td>
<td>Advocrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third generation cephalosporins</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Ceftibutur</td>
<td>Naxcel, Cefinex, EXCEDEL RTU, Cetelin RTU, EXCEDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamino pyrimidine/ sulfonamides</td>
<td>Oral (tablets)</td>
<td>Trimethoprim/ sulfamethazine</td>
<td>Bactrim, SMZ/TMP, Tribrassin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrolides</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Tylosin</td>
<td>Tylovet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Tylosin</td>
<td>Tylosin, Tylosin 200, Tylosin 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Tilmicosin</td>
<td>Microlit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Tilmicosin</td>
<td>Pulmicil, Timovec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Tularimycin</td>
<td>Drimcin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Garamyloscin</td>
<td>Zactran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Tigrinamycin</td>
<td>Ziptara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Sulfachromapizine</td>
<td>Vetvigard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (bolus)</td>
<td>Sulfachromapizine</td>
<td>Vetvigard bolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphonanides</td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>Sulfadimethazine</td>
<td>Di-methox 40%, Agrimon 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (bolus)</td>
<td>Sulfadimethazine</td>
<td>Albon S R, Agrimon, Albion Bolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Sulfadimethazine</td>
<td>Agrimol solution, Albon solution, Di-Methox 12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (bolus)</td>
<td>Sulfamethazine</td>
<td>Sulmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Sulfamethazine</td>
<td>Sulfmetabol, Sustain III, SultabSURE SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Sulfadimethazine</td>
<td>SMZ-Med 164, Sulmet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of antibiotic use

- Injectable as a GROUP (e.g., at arrival for high-risk cattle)
- Injectable to individual animals (because they became sick)
- In feed to entire pens
- In water to entire pens

The following questions repeat because they ask similar questions for each type of antibiotic use

- Screener, yes/no, question by type of antibiotic use
- Follow-up question asking how frequently specific pieces of information are recorded for that type of antibiotic use
- There are a few differences to pay attention to and those will be pointed out in the coming slides
Question B.4

Any antibiotics used

• Asking about any antibiotic use, regardless of product or route of administration (e.g., injectable, in-feed, or in-water)
• If no antibiotics are used, SKIP to B.13
Question B.5

Any group injectable antibiotic use

- GROUP administration means that most (at least 90%) of the cattle in a pen are given injectable antibiotics at the same time. When group administration is performed, usually all cattle in the pen are treated.
- This is typically performed at initial processing of cattle within one month of their arrival at the feedlot (some cattle may be at high risk of disease, others subclinically ill, or others may be showing clinical signs).
- The injectable antibiotics given are newer and more effective than antibiotics used in feed. Plus, sick cattle reduce their feed intake.
- If B.5 is “no,” SKIP to B.7.

5. Were injectable antibiotics administered to cattle as a GROUP (i.e., the majority of the cattle in the pen were given injectable antibiotics at the same time, e.g., for treatment, prevention, or control of bovine respiratory disease)?

[If Question 5 equals NO, SKIP to Question 7]
When cattle arrive at the feedlot, as part of the processing procedures, the producer will have the cattle run through a chute, check their temperature individually, and administer injectable antibiotics to those with elevated temperatures (a process called “temp and treat”). Would this be considered GROUP administration?

- Unless at least 90% of the pen was administered antibiotics, do not count these cattle as administered antibiotics as a group, but count these cattle as individually treated with antibiotics.
- It is unlikely that 90% of these cattle would have an elevated temperature and be treated.
Two months after arrival at the feedlot, the producer notices many of the cattle in a pen have respiratory disease and decides to run the cattle through a chute and treat all the cattle in the pen with an injectable antibiotic (Draxxin). Would this be considered GROUP administration?

Even though this happens after the time when initial processing typically occurs, this would be considered GROUP treatment.
Question B.6

Records for administering injectable antibiotics to groups of cattle

- Either the pen/lot number or the individual animal identification number must be recorded
- Record-keeping can be on paper or electronic.
- All injectable antibiotics used in cattle have a withdrawal period
- “Pen” and “lot” are used interchangeably

Here is a table showing how frequently the following information was available or captured/calculated in a record-keeping system:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date(s) treated</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Most of the time</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic given</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic dose, regimen, or protocol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date animal has completed antibiotic withdrawal period and may be shipped to slaughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question B.7
Any individual injectable antibiotic use for sick cattle

• Individual animals treated with injectable antibiotics will typically be sick and showing signs of illness
• If no individual sick cattle were treated with injectable antibiotics, SKIP to B.9
Question B.8

Records for treatment of individual cattle with injectable antibiotics

- Ensure that record-keeping includes individual animal identification number
- All injectable antibiotics used in cattle have a withdrawal period
- Record-keeping can be on paper or electronic.

8. For cattle treated as individuals with injectable antibiotics, how frequently was the following information available or captured/calculated in a record-keeping system? Available information also must include the individual identification number of the animal(s) treated.

[Place one X per row in the appropriate column below]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Most of the time</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Date(s) treated</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Antibiotic given</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Antibiotic dose, regimen, or protocol</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Date animal has completed antibiotic withdrawal period and may be shipped to slaughter</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question B.9
Antibiotics in feed

- Medically important antibiotics require a VFD. The most common medically important antibiotics used in cattle feed are tylosin and chlortetracycline products (e.g., Tylan, Aureomycin, Aureo S 700)
- Non-medically important antibiotics do not require a VFD. The most common non-medically important antibiotics used in cattle feed are ionophores (e.g., Rumensin, Bovatec, Cattylst).
- If no antibiotics were used in feed SKIP to B.11

9. Were any cattle on this feedlot given any type of antibiotics in feed? Include medically important antibiotics that do require a veterinary feed directive (VFD) such as chlortetracycline or tylosin and non-medically important antibiotics that do not require a VFD, such as ionophores (e.g., Rumensin®), bambermycin, and bacitracin. [Check one only]

220

1. Cattle were given both medically and non-medically important antibiotics in feed
2. Cattle were given only medically important antibiotics in feed
3. Cattle were given only non-medically important antibiotics in feed
4. Cattle were not given any antibiotics in feed

[If Question 9 equals "Cattle were not given any antibiotics in feed", SKIP to Question 11.]
The producer reports that they feed about half of cattle placed with Bovatec and about 10% with Chlortetracycline. Which category do they belong to for B.9?

* B.9 = 1 (Cattle were given both medically and non-medically important antibiotics in feed)

The producer reports that they feed most of their cattle with feed containing Tylan. Which category do they belong to for B.9?

* B.9 = 2 (Cattle were given only medically important antibiotics in feed)

The producer reports that they have feed provided by a company representative and aren’t sure which in-feed antibiotics are used. What can you do to encourage an accurate response? What can you do if none of those options work?

* See if they can consult their records or with someone else (a veterinarian or nutritionist) who may know.
* Read a few products from the list in the Interviewer’s Manual to see if they can recognize any names from the list.
* Your suggestions?
Question B.10

Records for antibiotic use in feed

• Ionophores (Rumensin, Bovatec, Cattlyst) don’t have withdrawal periods. Tylosin (Tylan, Tylovet) also has no withdrawal period.
• If all antibiotics had no withdrawal period, then check “Not Applicable” for 10.e.
• Ensure that records include at least the lot/pen number. Individual animal identification numbers are not required.
• Record-keeping can be on paper or electronic.
The producer feeds Rumensin and Tylosin using nutritionist-based ration plans. They use Hi-Plains Systems to track feed rations. What should 10.a-10.e be?

They only feed Rumensin recorded on paper forms, including when they introduce Rumensin in the feed, how long it’s given, and how much is put into the feed. They might miss a few times this happens, but that doesn’t happen much. What should 10.1-10.e be?

The producer uses a spreadsheet they created to track Chlortetracycline use. They only track when they introduce the antibiotics in feed, snapshots of the drug label they take with their phone, and when the animals fed Chlortetracycline exit withdrawal. What should 10.a-10.e be?
Question B.11
Any antibiotics in water

• Antibiotic use in water was not common in the NAHMS 2017 Antibiotic Use on U.S. Feedlots study
• 8.5% of feedlots used any antibiotics in water (9.1% of small feedlots, 1.1% of large feedlots)
• SKIP to B.13 if no antibiotics were used in water

11. Were any cattle on this feedlot given antibiotics in water during this time period?
   [If Question 11 equals NO, SKIP to Question 13.]
Question B.12

Records for antibiotic use in water

- Ensure that records include at least the lot/pen number. Individual animal identification numbers are not required.
- All antibiotics used in cattle water have a withdrawal period.
- Record-keeping can be on paper or electronic.

12. For cattle given any antibiotics in water, how frequently was the following information available or captured/calculated in a record-keeping system? Available information also must include the pen number, lot number, and/or individual identification number of the animal(s) to which antibiotics were administered.

[Place one X per row in the appropriate column below.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Most of the time</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Date antibiotic use began</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Date antibiotic use ended</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Antibiotic given</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Antibiotic dose, regimen, or protocol</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Date animal has completed antibiotic withdrawal period and may be shipped to slaughter</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question B.13

Electronic records

• Commercial software products used for ration development (e.g., TurnKey, Micro Beef Technologies, Beef Tracker, Walco International, CattleXpert, and Hi-Plains Systems) can store production and/or animal health information.

• If no electronic record-keeping for production and/or animal health information is used, SKIP to B.16

13. Do you use electronic record-keeping systems to store production and/or animal health related information?

[If Question 13 equals NO, SKIP to Question 16]
A large feedlot producer uses Turnkey software to manage feed rations and has their pen-riders use the pen rider app to track sick cattle. What should they indicate for B.13?

A smaller feedlot producer uses paper records to track antibiotic use, cattle inventory, and disease conditions experienced by animal or pen. They enter data into Excel spreadsheets they’ve created for their own feedlot to help communicate at the sale barn. What should they indicate for B.13?
Question B.14

Primary electronic record-keeping system

- Indicate what type of electronic recordkeeping system was used
- If any other electronic record-keeping system used select “Other” and indicate the type of system used

14. Which of the following was the primary electronic record-keeping system used? [Check one only]

1. Commercially available software designed for use in feedlots (e.g., Micro-Technologies, Turnkey, Hi-Plains)
2. Custom software, specifically designed for use by consulting practice or by this feedlot
3. Other spreadsheet or general database software (e.g., Microsoft Excel or Access)
4. Other (Specify:__________________________ )
• Indicate how important the electronic recordkeeping systems are by reason for use

15. How important to this feedlot are these electronic record-keeping systems for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Important</th>
<th>Somewhat Important</th>
<th>Not Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- a. Comparing your feedlot to other feedlots?
- b. Comparing current information to historical information for this feedlot?
- c. Determining and recording when animals have completed antibiotic withdrawal periods?
- d. Tracking production?
- e. Tracking economic records?
• **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)**
  - A national program that raises consumer confidence through offering proper management techniques and a commitment to quality within every segment of the beef industry. Nearly every U.S. State has an active BQA program. The program links all beef Producers with livestock production specialists, veterinarians, nutritionists, marketers, and food purveyors interested in maintaining and improving the quality of the beef they produce. BQA principles are based on good management practices designed to meet the needs of the Nation’s food production system. In addition, BQA programming focuses on educating and training cattle Producers, farm advisors, and veterinarians on animal husbandry practices as well as issues regarding food safety and quality.

• **The BQA Feedyard Assessment**
  - An educational tool that allows for assessing and benchmarking key indicators of animal care and well-being, as well as feedyard conditions. The Feedyard Assessment focuses on three main areas: 1. Animals, 2. Records, and 3. Protocols, facilities, and equipment. The Feedyard Assessment may be performed as a self-assessment, completed by a second party (e.g., consulting veterinarian, nutritionist, feedyard staff, extension personnel, BQA coordinator, etc.), or conducted by a third-party assessor.
• Indicate whether, in the previous 5 years, anyone representing this feedlot attended a BQA meeting or training session, online or in-person

• Indicate whether this feedlot has participated in a BQA Feedyard Assessment in the previous 5 years

16. During the previous 5 years, have you or someone representing this feedlot attended or completed a Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) meeting or training session (online, national, State, or local)?

17. During the previous 5 years, has this feedlot participated in a Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Feedyard Assessment?
Question B.18

Use of veterinarians

- Special case: If the producer is a veterinarian themselves and they acted in a veterinary capacity for their cattle during 2020, indicate “Yes” for B.18.
- If no veterinarian was used, provide a reason why they weren’t used (B.19) and SKIP to the VFD rule change question (B.23)
- If a veterinarian was used, SKIP B.19 and continue with B.20

18. Did your feedlot use the services of a veterinarian in calendar year 2020?

[If Question 18 equals NO, answer Question 19 and then SKIP to Question 23]

[If Question 18 equals YES, SKIP to Question 20]
Question B.19
Reason for not using a veterinarian

• Select the most appropriate reason for not using a veterinarian
• If the nearest veterinarian is too far away, select “Veterinarian not available in the local area”
• If “Other” is selected, ensure another reason is specified

19. For feedlots that did not use the services of a veterinarian during this time period, which of the following was the primary reason for not using a veterinarian? [Check one only]

244
1. Veterinarian was available in the local area but not knowledgeable about beef cattle
2. Veterinarian was not available in the local area
3. Too expensive
4. Not needed
5. Other (Specify: 245__________________________)
Question B.20

Veterinarian type

• For feedlots that used a veterinarian in 2020, select the most appropriate type of veterinarian used.
• In many feedlot consulting practices, a veterinarian will make routine visits, such as once a month
• In other veterinary practices, a veterinarian may only be called out when there is a problem or to perform a specific task

20. For feedlots that did use a veterinarian during this time period, was the primary veterinarian or veterinary clinic you used a: [Check one only]

- Full-time veterinarian(s) on staff (includes if the owner of the feedlot is a veterinarian)
- Private veterinary clinic or consulting practice whose veterinarian(s) made routine visits for preventive care and could also be called as needed
- Private veterinary clinic or consulting practice whose veterinarian(s) did not make routine visits for preventive care but could be called as needed
- Other (Specify 247___________________________)
The producer uses a private veterinarian from a neighboring town. The veterinarian schedules visits to the feedlot every month or two and also visits as needed when there are problems.

What should be chosen for B.20 in this case?

- B.20 = 2 (Private veterinary clinic or consulting practice whose veterinarian(s) made routine visits for preventive care and could also be called as needed)
Question B.21
Effect of COVID on veterinarian in-person visits

- Veterinarian visits on-farm could have been reduced by COVID-19 quarantines and travel restrictions
- If there were no effects to in-person veterinarian visits to the feedlot due to COVID-19, answer no to 21.a. and SKIP 21.b
Question B.22

Veterinarian contacts other than in-person

• Veterinarian contacts other than in-person (e.g., by telephone or video conference) could have occurred more often due to COVID-19 quarantines and travel restrictions

• If veterinarian contacts other than in-person were not affected by COVID-19, SKIP 22.b

22. (For feedlots that did use a veterinarian during this time period) In calendar year 2020, how many times was your feedlot in contact with a veterinarian other than in person, e.g. by telephone, video conference, or data transfer?

   a. Was the number of times your feedlot was in contact with a veterinarian other than in person in calendar year 2020 different than the number of times your feedlot was in contact with a veterinarian due to COVID-19 or its effects?

   [If Question 22a equals No, SKIP to Question 23]

   b. Was this more or fewer than the number of times your feedlot was in contact with a veterinarian in calendar year 2019 due to COVID-19 or its effects?

   Yes 3 No
Question B.23

VFD preparedness

- The NAHMS 2017 Antimicrobial Use on U.S. Feedlots study collected information from 2016, before the VFD rule change made by the FDA.
- Question B.23 aims to assess producer’s feelings of preparedness for addressing the changes spurred by the rule change.

![Table showing responses to Question B.23](image)
Question B.24
Consent for opportunity to participate in Phase II

- Answering “Yes” to B.24 is the only way for producers to participate in Phase II
  - Can say “yes” now and no later after contact by VMO
  - Phase 2 includes an hour-long questionnaire focusing on cattle health management and diseases
- Benefits
  - Producer education packet
  - Accurate and complete data—they are not only representing their own feedlot but also other feedlots like them
  - Gives them baseline knowledge and lets them benchmark against other feedlot producers
  - Industry-supported (e.g., NCBA, AABP)

24. Do you agree to allow USDA/NASS staff to provide the following information to the State NAHMS Coordinator, who is employed by USDA-APHIS-NAHMS, a non-regulatory program; your name, address, phone number, email address, and any special notes regarding the operation or location of animals. A Federal or State veterinary medical officer (VMO) will contact you to administer a Phase II questionnaire, and you are free to accept or decline participation at that time. Data collected from the Phase II questionnaire will be confidential and no name or contact information will be associated with the data. Data are only presented in aggregated summaries.

Please see Appendix D in the "Appendices" document that came in the survey packet in which you received your unique web code for more information.
Question B.25
Informed consent for operations in California

- Answering “Yes” indicates that they allow the sharing of aggregate summary estimates for operations in California (not individual producer data or contact information) with CDFA to meet California reporting requirements on antimicrobial use.
- This would eliminate the need for CDFA to perform a separate survey to meet these requirements themselves.
- Notes: This question should only be asked of operations in the State of California.
Section C - Conclusion
Question C.1

Response code

- Notes
  - See the “Recording Nonresponse” slides near the beginning of this presentation
- SKIP
  - If the response to C.1 is 1, answer C.3, C.4, and C.5
  - If the response to C.1 is 2, answer C.2, C.3, C.4, and C.5
  - If the response to C.1 is 3, answer C.2 and SKIP to ending time
  - If the response to C.1 is 4-9, SKIP to ending time
Question C.2
Refusal code

2. Refusal response code. [Check one only.]

- Does not want to commit time to the project
- Does not want involvement with government veterinarian or has had previous bad experience with veterinarian
- Does not have necessary records available
- Has participated in too many surveys
- Does not want outside people on the feedlot
- A bad time of year (planting, harvesting, second job, etc.)
- Currently has or recently had a disease problem with herd
- Believes that surveys and reports hurt the farmer more than help
- Could not get owner’s permission
- No reason given or other (Specify 405______________________________)}
Question C.3

Respondent position

• Notes
  • If an owner, manager or a family member is interviewed, and they work as a veterinarian on the operation, select the “veterinarian on staff” option
Question C.4

Records use

4. Did the respondent use records to assist in answering the survey?
Question C.5

Ending time

ENDDING TIME (MILITARY)

0005
Thank you

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