

IDAHO DAIRY FOCUS

First Quarter 2020

**NEW LINER TESTING FOR EXISTING
PONDS ON PAGE 09**

**PREVENTING COVID-19 ON DAIRIES
ON PAGE 23**



Protecting Idaho's dairy industry through environmental, legal, and legislative leadership since 1924.

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IDAHO 2020 LEGISLATIVE SESSION UPDATES

Bob Naerebout

Executive Director, IDA

The 2020 Idaho legislative Session is coming to an end. The session began Monday, January 6th with the Governor's State of the State address, which seemed to move at a snail's pace as all the Administrative Rules were reviewed. By contrast, it finished at warp-speed with concerns of the coronavirus and the upcoming primaries pushing the legislators to complete the needed tasks. All legislation, either directly or indirectly, impacts our business interest and us as individuals. In order to best represent the Idaho dairy industry, along with our staff and legal counsel, IDA maintains membership in the key organization listed below:

- Food Producers of Idaho
- Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry
- Idaho Water Users Association
- Associated Taxpayers of Idaho

We need to express our appreciation to those organizations and their staff for their dedication to looking at the details of proposed legislation and potential impacts it will have on their constituents.

Legislative information including Bill text and the status of the all proposed legislation can be found at <https://legislature.idaho.gov/>. Bills of Interest that impact agriculture and will become law:

H 356 – RELATING TO BEEF CATTLE

Amends existing law to provide that operations electing to utilize certain nutrient management planners are consenting to allow such plans to be housed with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and to provide that certain information shall be exempt from disclosure. IDA supported this legislation.

H 366 – RELATED TO WATER

Amends, repeals and adds to existing law to revise provisions regarding water district meetings and budgets, watermasters, the election and appointment of water district treasurers, and the distribution of water, to provide for the collection of certain penalties and interest for unpaid expenses, and to provide for the withholding or suspension of certain water deliveries. IDA supported this legislation.

H 373 – RELATED TO INMATE TRAINING

Amends, repeals and adds to existing law to update and revise provisions regarding training programs for incarcerated individuals. IDA supported this legislation.

H 382 – PERTAINS TO BEAR RIVER ADJUDICATION

Adds to and amends existing law to provide for the Bear

River water rights adjudication. IDA supported this legislation.

H 487A – AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE, PERTAINS TO PESTICIDE APPLICATION

This Bill was brought by the aerial applicators but had implications far beyond the aerial applicators. The legislation would cover all other licensed applicators. Many of those applicators did not feel they were included in the discussions on the changes and how it would impact them. In addition, those representing the Hispanic labor force had concerns that the requested changes had implications to the safety of those working in the fields. IDA along with Food Producers of Idaho opposed the legislation as originally written. Both IDA and FPI supported the legislation after it was amended to address those concerns in the Senate. IDA will participate in the Administrative Rule making process pertaining to pesticide application this upcoming year.

H 560A – AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

This legislation establishes the commonly used method for calculation of agricultural land assessed values. It also places emphasis on using local available data when available rather than relying on generalized aggregated data. IDA along with FPI opposed the legislation as originally written because it required both the Senate and House to approve promulgated Administrative Rules pertaining to the legislation. Both IDA and FPI supported the legislation

after it was amended to address those concerns in the Senate.

H 582 – PERTAINING TO WORKMEN’S COMP

This legislation defines the term "willful or reckless misconduct," as used in Idaho Code Title 6, Chapter 16. A recent Idaho Supreme Court case noted the absence of a definition, which has caused uncertainty concerning the proper definition. Defining the term is important in order to bring clarity to Idaho liability laws. IDA supported this legislation.

H 614 – PERTAINING TO DISTRACTIVE DRIVING

The purpose of this legislation is to treat the use of certain electronic devices behind-the-wheel as an infraction. The bill addresses safety concerns associated with a significant portion of distracted driving crashes. The legislation defines enforcement and retains conditions under which electronic device communications would be allowed. This legislation also addresses the problem of having a growing patchwork of local ordinances.

S 1321A – PERTAINING TO WORKMEN’S COMP

The purpose of this legislation is to add language to 72-209 I.C. to clarify the intent of the Idaho Legislature with respect to the "exclusive remedy" in worker's compensation. The Idaho Supreme Court has recently noted that there is a lack of clarity as to when a claim for compensation for a workplace accident may go outside of the

worker's compensation process to file a regular tort claim. The Court specifically noted that the Legislature did not define the term "willful or unprovoked physical aggression". Previously it was understood that only those claims that could demonstrate an intention to commit harm to an employee were exempt from the exclusive remedy in the worker's compensation system. IDA supported this legislation.

S 1379AA – PERTAINING TO DYED FUEL

The purpose of this legislation is to provide a practical method for using existing law enforcement and Idaho Transportation Department resources to inspect commercial vehicles for dyed fuel in specified circumstances. The proposal also defines and sets violations and civil penalties for violations under the act and provides specific exceptions to its applicability.

SJM 110 – JOIN MEMORIAL PERTAINING TO DAM BREACHING

This Joint Memorial states that the Idaho Legislature recognizes and supports the international competitiveness, multimodal transportation, and economic development benefits provided by the Port of Lewiston and the Columbia-Snake River System. Idaho has sovereignty of its water resources and benefits from the multiuse system that provides transportation of commodities, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, hydropower, flood control, and irrigation. This

Memorial also states that Idaho opposes the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries. IDA and IFP supported the Joint Memorial.

Bills of interest that are still being considered or failed to get approval of the legislative bodies:

H 389 – PERTAINING TO THE POTATO COMMISSION

This legislation never made it out of the House Agricultural Affairs Committee. Its largest hurdle was taking a board seat from the Treasure Valley and reallocating it to Eastern Idaho.

H 617 – PERTAINING TO ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

This legislation currently is in the amending order. It brings Idaho statutes into compliance with the Idaho Constitution. At the general election of 2016, the voters of Idaho approved the adoption of Article III, Section 29 of the Idaho Constitution. That new section of the Constitution specifically states that the Legislature's approval or rejection of an administrative rule is not subject to gubernatorial veto. However, the current language in Idaho Code Section 67-5292 requires the extension of administrative rules by statute (which is subject to gubernatorial veto), and consequently, is inconsistent with the Idaho Constitution. This legislation resolves that inconsistency by providing that the Legislature can extend rules by concurrent resolution(s) (or as

provided by joint rule) which are not subject to gubernatorial veto.

S 1345 – PERTAINING TO GROWING HEMP IN IDAHO

This Bill passed the Senate on a 27-5-3 vote but failed in the House State Affairs committee. IFP supported the Bill.

This legislation would have added a new chapter, 17, to title 22 of Idaho Code to enact the Industrial Hemp Research and Development Act, which provides legislative intent, defines hemp, and permits any persons or institutions of higher education in Idaho to grow, cultivate, harvest, sample, test, research, process, transport, transfer, take possession of, sell, import and export hemp or hemp products containing .3% or less of tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) in the state to the greatest extent allowed under federal law as outlined in the Federal Farm Bill of 2018. It also amends sections of Title 37, including the Schedule 1, to revise a definition, define a term, provide an exception for industrial hemp containing .3% or less of tetrahydrocannabinols (THC), and provide a correct code reference. Finally, it adds a new section 67-2921 to provide for the transportation of industrial hemp.

Please contact me for any additional information you need regarding state legislation.

Bob Naerebout

Executive Director

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A VISIT TO THE CAPITOL

Taylor Walker
Idaho Dairymen's Association

With more than 2 million cattle scattered across 11 million acres in the State of Idaho, environmental impacts are top of mind for dairymen, ranchers, processors, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture the Department of Environmental Quality and citizens who live and work near agricultural operations.

On January 16, 2020, attendees of the Idaho Dairymen's Association Treasure Valley District meeting met with Idaho Governor Brad Little at the State Capitol to ask questions and obtain feedback on water quality conversations that are currently at the forefront of Idaho's dairy industry.

The majority of the conversation with Governor Little focused on claims from a 2019 report from the Idaho Conservation League stating that spring flow data from the

mid-snake showed double the amount of phosphorus compared to recent years, putting the water supply at risk for phosphorus and nitrate pollution.

The ICL quickly pointed fingers to Idaho's dairy industry, but the portrait of carelessness and apathy portrayed by the report is far from accurate.

Taking into account the sheer number of cows across the state, the Idaho dairy industry aligns its practices with detailed nutrient management plans that minimize the environmental impacts of the dairy operations. These plans are mandatory for every dairy in the state. Inspections are also conducted by the Idaho State Department Agriculture at every dairy nearly half a dozen times per year, demonstrating the industry's ability to responsibly handle their manure.

Additionally, Idaho farms and dairies are required to obtain permits from the county they reside within, that dictate the number of cows allowed on their dairy and locations of facilities.

Although dairymen and processors are thankful to live in a state with rules and regulations that benefit the industry and society as a whole, dairymen are not the only non-point sources in Idaho, and do not carry the sole burden of water quality maintenance. Farms, ranges, row crops, septic systems and even lawns contribute to water quality concerns. It's the regulation of dairy, however, that sets the industry apart. For average dairy producers, these regulations can feel burdensome, but according to Governor Little, it's those regulations that give Idaho's dairy industry a distinct advantage.

"Part of your defense is that you're regulated – you've got big skin in the game," Little said. "We can continue to make progress in water quality as long as everyone knows what the rules are, and everyone complies with those rules."

Governor Little emphasized that even though Idaho's dairy industry is the third largest in the country, it's growth is not as fast as other industries, such as energy or advanced manufacturing, making it more important than ever for dairymen to advocate for their technology, innovation and dedication to sustaining agricultural land across the state.

"For your livelihood, you're going to have to continue to work to get your message out and do the right thing so it's defensible," he said.

Word of mouth and sharing our success stories can only go so far. We must, as an industry, remember that having science on our side is also key to winning when it comes to water quality. That's why the Idaho Dairymen's Association is committed to providing resources, support and expertise as our dairymen navigate nutrient management plans and changing regulations. In short, we've got your back.



IDA HOSTS LEGISLATIVE BANQUET

On the night of March 10, 2020, more than 330 guests, including Idaho dairymen, processors, state senators, state representatives, distinguished visitors and guests gathered at the Boise Center on the Grove for IDA's Annual Legislative Banquet

Following an hour of networking, appetizers and drinks, guests were invited to take their seats for dinner and enjoy presentations from Michael Parrella, Dean of the University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and Magic Valley Quality Milk Producers CEO Alan Stutzman.

IDA also recognized Idaho's retiring legislators: Rep. Neil Anderson, Rep. Robert Anderst, Sen. Bert Brackett, Sen. Cherie Buckner-Webb, Rep. Don Cheatham, Rep. Gary Collins, Pro Temp. Brent Hill, Sen. Maryanne Jordan, Sen. Dean Mortimer, Rep. Paul Shepherd and Rep. Elaine Smith.





Contributing to the banquet's record attendance were Governor Brad Little, the Director of the Idaho Department of Commerce, the Deputy Director of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, 40 House members, 27 Senators, representatives of the Idaho Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Community Council of Idaho, the Commission on Hispanic Affairs, representatives from the Boise and Twin Falls Refugee Centers, and staff members from each of Idaho's national delegation offices and the Statehouse. Thank you for taking time from your busy schedules to enjoy a meal with Idaho's dairy industry.



NEW LINER TESTING FOR EXISTING PONDS

Valene Lickley, *AGPROfessionals*

AGPROfessionals (AGPRO) is excited to announce our In-Situ Liner Test to help producers comply with the liner certification requirements for dairy containment and storage governed by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA). The In-Situ Liner Test allows dairies to continue to operate without cleaning the pond or taking the pond out of production while the test is being conducted. AGPRO will install the test and monitor seepage rates on the pond over a three to four-week period.

If the pond passes the seepage requirements, AGPRO will issue the operator a professional engineer-stamped liner certification. If the pond does not pass, AGPRO will either conduct a follow up test and/or provide recommendations for the next steps. AGPRO has been conducting these tests in other states for over 10-years.

The In-Situ Test has been approved by ISDA and ISDA is excited to have AGPRO offer Idaho dairies a feasible option that allows dairymen to continue operating their pond during testing, which is not always possible with other liner tests.

WHICH PONDS QUALIFY FOR THE TEST?

The In-situ Test can be performed on ponds that are existing, navigable by a small floating platform, and have earthen liners. Consistent

water levels in the ponds are required during the test. While production water and runoff can continue to flow into the pond and pumping can occur, dramatic changes in the water level will require AGPRO to restart the test. Unfortunately, synthetic or concrete lined ponds cannot be tested using this method. AGPRO can provide recommendations and assist with traditional geotechnical liner testing as well.

HOW DO I GET MY POND TESTED?

Call AGPROfessionals at 970-535-9318 and ask for Valene Lickley or e-mail vlickley@agpros.com to request a proposal for the testing.

WHAT ELSE DOES AGPROfessionals OFFER?

AGPROfessionals is a national comprehensive agricultural consulting company. Key services include but are not limited to engineering, surveying, permitting, nutrient management, compliance, public relations and real estate. Our staff and services are tailored exclusively to support and grow agriculture and we have been successfully advocating for our clients for 25 years.

Contact AGPROfessionals at **970-535-9318** or e-mail info@agpros.com or Valene Lickley at vlickley@agpros.com.

ELLISSA CLARK JOINS IDA

When I was 4-years-old, my dad purchased his family's multigenerational dairy farm in northern Utah. My growing-up years were spent feeding calves, milking cows, changing sprinkler pipes and driving tractors. My "farmer's-daughter education" was extensive and instilled a lot of calcium and a deep love for agriculture in my bones.

Some of my fondest childhood memories include floating down the ditch on innertubes and raising our dairy's first red and white Holstein. I also loved playing in the cotton seed and helping my dad with the corn chop.

After high school graduation, I moved to Provo, Utah, to enroll in classes at Brigham Young University. I completed my first year of college and moved to the Republic of the Marshall Islands to be an 18-month service volunteer for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. During my time in the Marshall Islands I became fluent in the Marshallese language and developed an appreciation for different cultures.

When I returned to the United States, I resumed my education at BYU's Marriott School of



Business. Before graduation, I was able to complete internships with the Utah State University Extension and Dairy West. In December 2019 I graduated with a degree in Experience Design and Management. My studies included training in customer experience, risk management, data analytics, marketing, etc.

In my free time I can be found in the mountains, hiking, biking, camping, snowmobiling or snowboarding. I also enjoy spending time wakeboarding and surfing behind my dad's boat.

Looking forward, I will be carrying out the existing initiatives and responsibilities that Ryan DeWit has taken on. I'm officially up to speed on facilitating animal handling and

safety trainings in Spanish and completing safety walkthroughs.

In addition, I will be working with Dr. Hagevoort of New Mexico State University and Dr. Douphrate of the University of Texas to create new training and safety resources for dairymen. If there are areas of training you would like to see new resources for, please reach out. I'm eager to help dairymen take safety and training to the next level!

I'm excited to be part of the IDA team and to work with Idaho's dairy producers and processors. Considering the number of cuts and scrapes I've acquired on the farm over the years, I think it's safe to say that dairy farming is in my blood. I feel privileged to work for an association that represents such an honorable industry.

Ellissa Clark

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AG LABOR LEGISLATION

Charlie Garrison

Policy Advisor, The Garrison Group

Much of the action on IDA priorities in Washington, D.C. during the first quarter of 2020 has been in the U.S. Senate where we are working with the delegation on the development of an Ag Labor bill. As you'll recall, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Farm Workforce Modernization Act (FWMA) to offer legal status to current farmworkers and to streamline and expand the H-2A program to allow employers with year-round jobs to participate.

The House bill is a good first step but now it's time for the Senate to act. With the Democrats in control in the House



and Republicans in the majority on the other side of Capitol Hill it's likely the Senate will start with its own bill rather than simply making changes to FWMA. Idaho Senator Mike Crapo is on the Judiciary Committee which has jurisdiction on all immigration issues, including Ag Labor. He and his staff have gone to work with the leadership of the committee to try to draft a bill that can pass the Senate.

The rules of the U.S. Senate make this a daunting task. Since this deals with the subject of immigration reform the bill will almost certainly require 60 votes to overcome an expected filibuster. With 53 members in their majority, Republicans are aware that a bill will require support from Democrats if it is to pass. Idaho agriculture is fortunate to have two senior Senators in the majority who understand how critical getting an effective fix to the farm labor crisis is to the economic health of rural communities in the state. Both Senator Crapo and Senator Jim Risch have demonstrated their eagerness to engage their colleagues to get a bill done.

The needs of Idaho dairy in federal Ag Labor legislation remain the same. An effective fix is needed for current workers and immediate family residing with them and access to foreign-born labor for jobs done year-round is required. The FWMA approved by the House accomplishes both of those goals and both Congressman Mike Simpson and Congressman Russ Fulcher were integral to getting that bill passed.

farmers have never been allowed to use the H-2A program to access workers for year-round jobs, the earned legalization component of an Ag Labor bill is critical. Expansion of the H-2A program is also important because dairy will also need access to new workers in the future. In addition, that program needs improvements that add certainty and efficiency to the process of petitioning for workers and overall affordability on issues like wages and housing and transportation requirements.

The two priorities of IDA and our agriculture industry partners, earned legalization and an expanded and improved H-2A program, must be addressed as a package for farmers to be able to speak with a united voice in advocating for legislation to solve the farm labor crisis. The U.S. Senate will need to find the right balance between the two in order to pass a bill for an effective program going forward.

It is also clear that the clock is ticking. Spring is just around the corner. Then with the summer comes the Republican and Democratic Party Presidential nominating conventions. Legislation dealing with immigration reform is difficult enough in any year let alone one in which the political focus of the country is trained squarely on who will win the White House in November. A window is open for several more weeks, however, and IDA looks forward to continuing to advocate for an effective fix with the help of Senators Crapo and Risch.

THE U.S. SENATE WILL NEED TO FIND THE RIGHT BALANCE IN ORDER TO PASS A BILL FOR AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM GOING FORWARD.

Senators Crapo and Risch now have the task of getting a bill that also accomplishes both of those priorities through the Senate. Since dairy

Other bills on Ag Labor have, of course, been introduced in this Congress. IDA has looked at all of them and met with key supporters. We still

must recognize the environment we're working in. The Congress is divided and with a 3-vote majority in the U.S. Senate a bipartisan bill is a requirement. The FWMA is bipartisan and the process underway for a bill in the Senate is as well.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The first few weeks of 2020 brought welcome news in the form of partial trade agreements with China and Japan and optimism that the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) would be implemented soon. This situation remains the same but progress on all three has slowed dramatically due to international concerns about the spread of the coronavirus.

The Canadian Parliament has yet to complete approval of the USMCA. Dairy farmers in the U.S. are anxiously awaiting the end of Class 6 and 7 pricing there and a return to a more level playing field in the international trade of dry dairy proteins.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue announced that China has released its list of U.S. plants approved for shipping dairy products and infant formula into that market. That is welcome

news but dock workers are reportedly reluctant to handle shipments to and from Asia and product is backing up due to a lack of available containers.

The U.S. dairy industry is also looking at the possibility of new sales in the United Kingdom if a trade agreement can be negotiated now that the "Brexit" process is complete. And work continues with strong support from the Idaho delegation on protecting the ability of U.S. manufacturers to continue using those common cheese names that some EU countries are working so hard to keep to themselves.

PRODUCT LABELING

The uphill battle continues to get the FDA to enforce its standards of identity for the use of dairy terms on product labels. The agency held a public comment period months ago but has yet to announce a decision. Legislation requiring the enforcement of the standards for terms like "milk," "cheese," "yogurt" and "butter" remains pending in both the House and the Senate and Idaho is still the only state with 100% of its congressional delegation signed on in support.



NRCS EQIP PROGRAM INCREASES POND LINING COST SHARE TO 90%

NRCS is working hard to get Idaho dairies involved in their programs. State Conservationist Curtis Elke has created a state initiative for the Dairies, CAFOs and AFOs. The initiative created a new pool of funds that Dairies, CAFOs and AFOs have first access to. In 2020, the NRCS set aside \$500,000 and it was largely untouched. His hope is to continue to have more dairy involvement in NRCS and help address important resource concerns on dairies in the state. The cutoff date for 2021 funding is expected in October and there is still plenty of time to apply for those dollars this year.

Recently the State Technical Advisory Committee determined 10 practices to increase cost share to 90%. The 10 practices are listed below. They are subject to change. However, if you would like to be a part of the discussion, they will be discussed at this year's Local Working Group meetings. Reach out to me if you would like to be involved.

As always, please contact me if you have questions or would like additional information on applying for NRCS programs.

\$

90% COST SHARE INCLUDES:

- ✓ **POND SEALING AND LINING**
- ✓ FARMSTEAD ENERGY IMPROVEMENT
- ✓ **SEDIMENT BASINS**
- ✓ RESIDUE MANAGEMENT
- ✓ CRITICAL PLANTING AREA
- ✓ TREE PLANTING
- ✓ FIRE BREAK
- ✓ RANGELAND PLANTING
- ✓ STREAM BANK RESTORATION
- ✓ RIPARIAN BUFFER

Tanya Oldham

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MICROBES, PHOSPHORUS AND ALL THE PRODUCTS IN BETWEEN

Tanya Oldham

IDA Consulting Services, Inc.

Salesman: Can I interest you in buying a pocket calculator?

You: No thank you, I already know how many pockets I have.

Dairymen are constantly being bombarded with a number of products prescribed to work miracles. It can be time consuming to dig through facts and sort the good from the bad. Here is some information and questions that may help sort through the clutter.

Many products aim to treat lagoons and help deliver better “stuff” to plants when applied to cropland. When approached with some of these

products it is important to know some background information about treatment components and nutrients they may be trying to remedy.

PHOSPHORUS 101

The best way to explain phosphorus, is that it's very stable and sticky. It's an element and its elemental form is a solid. It does not disappear. It does not evaporate. Phosphorus is in all living organisms. It helps make up proteins, cell membranes, and is important for energy transfer in the body.

On the average dairy, phosphorus is stuck in a cycle. It starts out in feed mixed in a ration. The cows eat it and leave us a nice cow patty with the excess phosphorus unused in maintenance or milk production. In the lagoon, sticky phosphorus is a particle. It can sink to the bottom and stay with the larger solids, or it can stay suspended. Either way, it doesn't leave the lagoon. From there we land apply to supply the phosphorus to our crops.

Phosphorus can dissolve in water and we call it soluble. Plants are able to use soluble phosphorus. Phosphorus can also be tightly bound to calcium or another positively charged ion in the soil or lagoon solids, making it insoluble. Insoluble phosphorus is a much larger proportion of the total phosphorus in the soil.

Olsen P soil tests use a measurement specifically designed for calcium rich soils in Southern Idaho. Olsen P reports the soluble phosphorus that is plant available. Calcium and other positively charged ions will release phosphorus to replenish the soluble pool as plants uptake what exists. It is important to note insoluble phosphorus will likely show up in an Olsen P test down the road. This explains why it can take a long time to see soil test P values decrease.

Harvested crops are fed back to the cows in the ration, starting the cycle all over again. Keep in mind that importing feed is going to introduce a new source of phosphorus to the cycle and will lead to an increase of phosphorus on farm over time.

SALT 101

Repeated manure applications can increase salts like potassium, sodium, and chloride in the soil. These nutrients do not stick to the soil and can be flushed out by taking one year off of manure application. This will eliminate the salt accumulation issues and there will not be a need to buy a product. Be weary of products that claim to increase salt uptake by plants, particularly potassium, because of the potential for health effects like Milk Fever.

MICROBES 101

Each field, lagoon, cow, all have their own ecosystem of bacteria and other microbes. Unless it is a man made, engineered system (e.g. municipal wastewater treatment plant), it is incredibly hard to overcome the natural ecosystem. Lagoons have a less diverse group of microbes. Typically, there are a few dominant groups.

The ecosystem of a lagoon is incredibly hard to change because of its unique conditions, such as a low dissolved oxygen. Introducing microbes will have little or no effect on nutrient cycling compared to the effect of changing the chemistry of the lagoon. The same could be said about the soil life. Soils have incredibly diverse groups of microbes. It is important to cultivate what is already existing, rather than loading them with something else and crossing fingers that they will take off. Conditions in which the microbes are native is an important factor when considering their ability to survive when introduced into a new environment.

CHEMISTRY 101

Chemical additives to lagoons can have unintended consequences. Adding Sulfate to lower lagoon pH can have the opposite effect by producing carbonic acid. Sulfuric Acid added to your lagoon will likely lower the pH, however adding any sulfur can potentially be dangerous. Sulfur mixed with hydrogen will likely create hydrogen sulfide gas. Hydrogen sulfide is heavier than air and displaces the oxygen in low lying areas surrounding the lagoon, giving it the potential to be deadly to an unsuspecting worker. When walking by a stinky lagoon, it is the hydrogen sulfide that is being smelled.

Putting sulfur in lagoons is a prompt way to have a stinky dairy. Sulfur has a small potential to bind with phosphorus having it fall to the bottom of the lagoon and stay in the sludge. Flocculants can be used in place of sulfur for quicker and safer settling effects. However, phosphorus settles overtime regardless. Organic carbon in combination with aeration, will be eaten up by the microbes in the lagoon. Organic acids are likely to have the same effect. Still, some could have no effect at all.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

Now when someone approaches with a product that is supposed to help manage phosphorus, or other nutrients supplied by manure application, a couple questions to ask would be:

- What is the product made up of? Microbes? Acids? Organic matter? Find out what the component is that is being added.
- In the case of microbes, where did they get the inoculant? Did the microbes come from a similar environment or climate conditions as where they want to put them?
- Do they have data or studies that back up what they say? Were they replicated and conducted by a credible institution?

- How does the product break the phosphorus cycle on your farm? Are they able to remove the phosphorus and put it in a new location?

If the salesman is unable to answer these questions, or many responses are no, my recommendation is to not purchase the product. Ultimately, the goal is to be able to determine if the product is a long-term solution, or just a band-aid.



Until we can break the phosphorus cycling on our farms, the problem will not go away. On the other hand, if time, money, and curiosity are in abundance on your farm, feel free to experiment.

If I have sparked any questions while you were reading this article, please feel free to reach out. We are always willing to help navigate some of the nutrient management products on the market. If you have a product you are trying to market, we would love to hear you out.

Tanya Oldham

Nutrient Management Technician

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U OF I CHOOSES DAIRYMAN JOHN W. WRIGHT TO MANAGE CAFE RESEARCH DAIRY PROJECT

John W. Wright will serve as the University of Idaho's project manager for the new \$25 million research dairy near Rupert that will serve as the core of the Idaho Center for Agriculture, Food and the Environment.

He retired last year from a 41-year career of growing and operating his own dairy near Wendell. Wright said those experiences give him a practiced ability to think through current challenges with insight on what might result decades from now.

"Forty years ago, I built my dairy when I was a young man full of vim and vigor," Wright said. "And I made a lot of mistakes that over the years I got to look at every day and think, boy, why did I do that?" He says that hindsight will be an asset in developing the research dairy.

Wright will represent the U of I College of Agricultural and Life Sciences as the design work proceeds and when construction begins. The university partnered with the Idaho Dairymen's Association to buy land from the Whitesides Family near Rupert a year ago. The Idaho State Board of Education authorized design

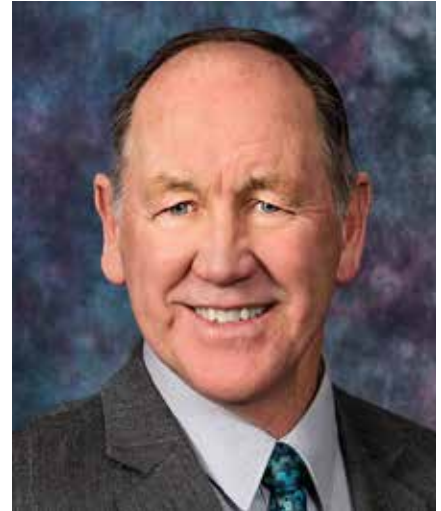
work on the project earlier this year and construction is expected to begin in 2021. The first cows are expected to begin milking in 2024.

The 2,000-cow dairy will become the nation's largest research dairy with the capacity to study issues associated with modern large-scale operations. It will be paired with an Idaho Agricultural Discovery Complex near Twin Falls and a related focus on food processing research.

The designers who will develop the dairy's infrastructure and create the blueprints know what they're doing, Wright said. What he can contribute is the practical experience that overseeing hundreds of cows and a workforce dedicated to their care can provide.

"It's going to be some of the practical aspects of what I've done in my career that will hopefully help me advise on and catch some things," he said.

Brent Olmstead, CALS director of government and external relations, said Wright's experience and industry insight will serve him well in



this new role. The two worked together through the Idaho Milk Producers Association and have known each other for decades.

"One of the main reasons John is in the position is because he is so well respected within the industry and well known in the Magic Valley community," Olmstead said. "In a sense, we have a project manager and an ambassador."

Beyond the demands of running his own dairy with more than 400 cows, Wright served on several dairy industry groups. "John understands dairy from a grassroots perspective, and for CAFE, that's what we need to build and run a dairy beyond a strictly academic perspective," Olmstead said.

DAIRY REVENUE PROTECTION- TIME FRAME DECISION

James Carr

INTL FCStone Financial Inc.

Dairy Revenue Protection (DRP) is a new insurance product that is based on revenue and not on margin. The program has been embraced by dairy producers because it is directly tied into how producers are paid. And, it's one of the first programs that has benefits for all dairies regardless of size.

The RMA website describes DRP's function: *"[It's] designed to insure against unexpected declines in the quarterly revenue from milk sales relative to a guaranteed coverage level. The expected revenue is based on futures prices for milk and dairy commodities, and the amount of covered milk production elected by the dairy producer. The covered milk production is indexed to the state or region where the dairy producer is located."*

Producers may cover 80 to 95 percent of expected quarterly revenue in five percent increments. A premium subsidy, based on the selected coverage level, is available to all producers. At 95% coverage, the premium subsidy is 44%.

No matter where crop insurance is purchased, the rates and subsidy percent will always be the same. The only difference between agents is dairy knowledge and their ability to help producers optimize coverage. Producers must decide when to buy coverage, how many pounds, at what level and type, and what protection factor is best for their individual situation. A good agent should be able to demonstrate the best answer each of those questions through analysis. Today we're going to focus on answering one of those questions: In what quarter should I purchase coverage?

FCStone has partnered with an experienced commodities trading company with an expertise in dairy, to provide tools that tailor DRP coverage to each farm. One tool they offer is a historic analysis that tests how DRP would have performed over the past 10 years. Using this, we can see how far out producers should be purchasing coverage. When this analysis was run, current DRP producer premiums were used in place of actual historical premiums, since DRP has only been available for one year.

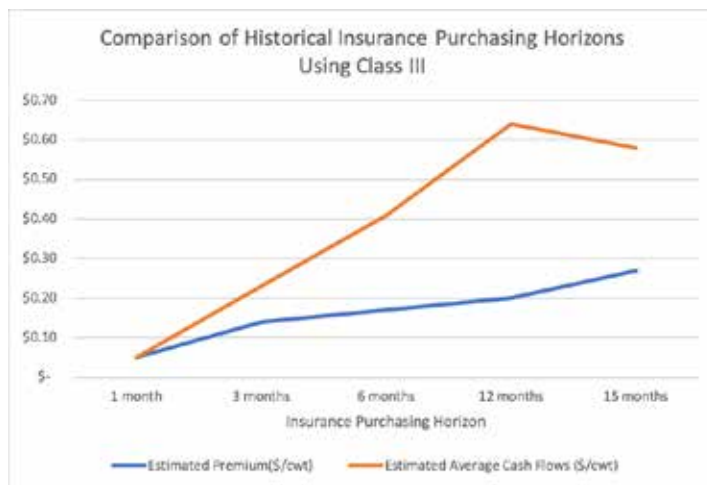
The table to the right shows the five insurance purchasing horizons compared, and the estimated premiums used in the analysis to calculate the average cash flows which are also shown. Below the estimated premium line are the estimated average cash flows by quarter of the year for

		Insurance Purchasing Horizon				
		1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	15 months
Estimated Premium(\$/cwt)		\$ 0.05	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.27
Estimated Average Cash Flows (\$/cwt)	Q1	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.69
	Q2	\$ -	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.51
	Q3	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.53
	Q4	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.58
	Average	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.58

the 10-year history of prices being analyzed. The average cash flows are net of the premium costs and are calculated as (estimated indemnity – estimated producer premium). If you look at the Average cash flow line at the bottom of the table, you see the net benefit to the producer (after the estimated premiums had been paid) if each of the strategies had been followed consistently over the 10-year history.

Using this back testing of DRP, we can also evaluate this in terms of the return on premium. Here we see that cheaper is not always better, as shown in the graph below. This analysis shows the optimal time to be purchasing is generally 9-12 months out. On average this gives a better return on premium than buying coverage in the closest quarter. The easiest way for producers to improve their return on premium is to extend their horizon. Instead of watching the next quarter, create a plan to consistently implement coverage 3-4 quarters out.

Starting to purchase coverage 12 months out, according to the study, gives you the best probability of maximizing return. It is also important to note, DRP is a revenue product, which also has a yield



US DAIRY: PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE, TODAY

Barbara O'Brien, President of The Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy

U.S. dairy has a great story to tell about sustainable nutrition. America's dairy farmers uphold a generations-long commitment to taking care of their animals and their land. Dairy contributes only 2% of all U.S. GHG emissions and producing a gallon of milk used 30% less water, 21% less land, and had a 19% smaller carbon footprint in 2017 than it did in 2007.

But these aren't the facts of the story that everyone knows. Critics frequently misrepresent the environmental impact of dairy farming while minimizing the nutritional contributions of dairy foods to a healthy diet. Unfortunately, this can result in people questioning whether dairy can be a food choice they can feel good about eating. And this comes at a time when consumer expectations are evolving and the global dialogue is prioritizing solutions to environmental concerns.

Today, 65% of consumers globally believe that large-scale food production has harmed the environment (Edelman Trust Barometer). Increasingly, they want to purchase from companies that are publicly committing to sustainability in their operations and in the products they produce. Leading brands like Microsoft, Unilever and Danone are making significant environmental commitments in areas like carbon neutrality, water and energy use. And,

entire nations like the United Kingdom and New Zealand have made country-wide commitments to be carbon neutral by the year 2050.

To ensure dairy's relevance and market competitiveness, the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy is working with farmers, co-ops and processors to establish a new set of voluntary environmental stewardship goals for the collective U.S. dairy community (vs. at an individual farm or processor level). Those goals include an aspiration for dairy to be an environmental solution and to achieve carbon neutrality or better by 2050 while also optimizing water use, maximizing water recycling and improving overall water quality.

We have a powerful story to share thanks to dairy farmers' ongoing leadership. The time is now to commit to a new set of environmental stewardship goals that reinforce dairy farmers' leadership and quantify the work already happening on many farms and in processors across the country.

Working together and with our partners, we will ensure that U.S. dairy is well-positioned to provide solutions to the challenges of sustainably feeding a growing global population today and in the future.

USCIS FORM I-9 UPDATES

Evan Roth and Matt Sturzen, *Sawtooth Law Offices*

Since 1986, Federal Law has required that employers verify the identity and employment authorization of each employee hired. To ensure that employers are complying with Federal Law, the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) and its predecessor agencies created the Employment Eligibility Verification form. The Employment Eligibility Verification form, more commonly known as the Form I-9, is a form issued by the Department of Homeland Security by and through the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Throughout the years the I-9 has changed its look and feel significantly. However, the most basic elements (Verification of Identity and Employment Authorization) have remained the same since 1986. The most recent edition of the I-9 (dated 10/21/2019 and set to expire on 10/21/2022) is no exception. Specifically, the I-9 still requires that employees complete Section 1 and that employers complete Section 2, and possibly Section 3. Furthermore, employers may also be required to execute the “Preparer and/or Translator Certification” of Section 1 depending on how the employee completes Section 1.

On January 31, 2020, Homeland Security released the 10/21/19 edition of the I-9, which replaced the prior edition of the I-9, it having expired on 8/31/19. DHS has provided guidance that employers may utilize either edition until April 30, 2020. However, employers must utilize the new edition

exclusively beginning on May 1, 2020. Therefore, any employer who hires an employee on or after May 1, 2020, must utilize the new edition of the I-9 dated 10/21/19. A copy of the new edition can be found at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-9>.

Many of the changes to the new edition of the I-9 are subtle and/or the changes were incorporated into the verification process through the I-9 instructions. For specific information about the changes to the I-9 please see the above identified link. In reviewing the USCIS link provided above, you should review any and all information that you feel is relevant to the completion of the I-9. However, pay close attention to the instructions and the “Related Links” tab towards the bottom of the web page. At the related links tab you will locate links to the “Handbook for Employers M-274” (<https://www.uscis.gov/i-9-central/handbook-employers-m-274>) and “I-9 Central” (<https://www.uscis.gov/i-9-central>). The instructions and the related links are excellent sources for you and your staff as you begin incorporating the new edition of the I-9 into your hiring practices.

As stated above you as an employer are required by federal law to comply with the execution and retention of USCIS Form I-9. Your failure to comply with relevant law could result in civil and/or criminal liability. If you have any specific questions about the new edition of the I-9 and/or compliance with the same please do not hesitate to contact our office at **208-969-9585**.



PREVENTING INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF COVID-19 ON DAIRIES

Drs. David Douphrate and Anabel Rodriguez
University of Texas Health

The recent COVID-19 events and realities are unprecedented. We are truly seeing history being made which will have an effect on the dairy industry and society as a whole. The objectives of this article are threefold: 1) provide a simple explanation of the COVID-19 virus, 2) provide simple operational practices that can be considered to minimize or even prevent a disruption of milk production and shipment, and 3) provide measures that workers can take to protect themselves and mitigate the spread of COVID-19. With a little contingency planning and preparation, the industry can survive the potential hardships and challenges related to this virus.

COVID-19: WHAT IS IT?

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of coronavirus that was first detected among citizens of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019. In the United States (US), our first case was confirmed on January 20, 2020 in the state of Washington. As of early this week, all states and territories have active cases totaling over 11,200 and 162 deaths. COVID-19 is transmitted easily from person-to-person via air or sweat droplets

and can survive on surfaces for 24-48 hours. The most common symptoms of infection include fever, dry cough, and shortness of breath. Depending on age and chronic medical conditions, illness caused by COVID-19 can be very mild (almost no symptoms) to severe, including possible death. COVID-19 is now a pandemic—a global outbreak of the disease. The situation in the US is quickly changing day-by-day and affecting the daily lives of many, including dairy farmers. We hope that today we can put you at ease by presenting a contingency plan for your farm as well as some hygiene practices for your workers to prevent COVID-19.

We strongly encourage you to take this unprecedented situation very seriously and rely on facts and guidance as presented by official organizations such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other state and federal bodies. You should have a plan and the related actions from that plan are required NOW to ensure the health and safety of your workers as well as to mitigate disruptions in the dairy supply chain. Your role and responsibility are of national interest and our nation's food security is paramount

FARM MANAGEMENT

There are many online resources

on how to prevent or mitigate the spread of COVID-19. OSHA has published guidance on preparing the workplace for COVID-19 (found here: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>). Additional resources have been made available by the National Milk Producers Federation which can be found at <https://www.nmpf.org/coronavirus/>.

Here are some additional farm management considerations specific to dairy farm operations:

1. Basic hygiene practices should be practiced at work. Workers should be washing hands frequently using soap and hand sanitizer. Management should communicate the importance of good hygiene practices through signage at various locations throughout the farm.
2. Soap and hand sanitizer should be made available round the farm. This should include locations where there are essential off-farm visitors such as the front office and scale office.
3. Limit close interactions between coworkers. The milking parlor is a work area that often necessitates close interaction among workers. This is the work area that is of most concern for virus transmission between workers. Other areas that

can involve close interactions include maternity and hospital operations. Workers which show signs or report symptoms of COVID-19 should not be allowed to work or be on the farm.

4. Encourage workers to stay 6-10 feet apart and communicate via radios or cellphones. Work meetings should be limited when possible. Meetings should be held in a well-ventilated area or outside space. When group meetings do take place workers should be adequately spaced apart a minimum of six feet to mitigate possible virus transmission.

5. Workers should avoid handshaking and resort to other greeting methods like elbow and foot taps or distance waves. Food and beverage sharing between workers should be discouraged.

6. All hard surfaces should be disinfected regularly. Recent studies have reported that active COVID-19 can remain airborne from 30 minutes up to three hours; on cardboard materials up to 24 hours, on stainless steel up to two days, and on plastic up to three days. A critical analysis of all work and product surfaces should be undertaken to identify which materials should undergo some form of a sanitization or cleansing. This includes two-way radios, cell phones,

machinery cabs, office areas and desks, restrooms, break room surfaces, lockers, door handles, switches, time clocks, and any other surface that might provide an opportunity for virus transmission. Items should be disinfected at least twice a day using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered antimicrobial products for use against COVID-19 found at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>. Workers or teams on each shift should be assigned the responsibility to disinfect regularly used areas and surfaces. Communicate to these workers the importance of this task and the success of the farm depends on their efforts and diligence.

7. Workers should wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment or PPE (e.g., gloves, goggles, aprons, masks—when necessary) and replace as needed.

8. All worker uniforms should be cleaned or laundered daily.

9. Workers should be cross-trained to allow them to perform different job tasks on the farm in the event of limited staffing.

10. Non-essential off-farm visitors should not be allowed on the farm. When off-farm vendors come on the dairy site,

their visit should be recorded with visitor name, purpose, and time. Only essential personnel should be allowed in the tank room. Food delivery vendors should be organized on a pre-order basis, with currency exchange and delivery of orders taking place away from farm operations. Social visits by family members of workers should not be allowed on the farm.

11. A single entry/exit to the farm should be maintained continuously to control non-essential workers or visitors from gaining access to the farm.

12. Inquire if there are family or friends of workers that would be interested in filling roles in case of a shortage due to COVID. Students on extended break or completing online courses the balance of the school year may be an option in this situation. All new workers should receive proper safety and animal handling training before starting their new work tasks. This will help mitigate safety risk among new workers.

13. Consider talking with neighboring dairies about sharing workers if one dairy finds themselves in a worker shortage crisis.

14. Critical supply contingency planning should be undertaken

to identify alternative suppliers of essential products.

15. Strong leadership and effective communication from owners, managers and supervisors on a daily basis is key to ensure non-disruption of milk production.

WORKER HYGIENE PRACTICES

To keep your dairy safe from COVID-19, encourage your employees to do the following:

1. Encourage workers to wash their hands regularly both at work and at home. COVID-19 can be prevented from entering the cells on the skin by washing hands with soap for 20 seconds or more—the equivalent of the ‘Alphabet’ song once or the ‘Happy Birthday’ song twice. When hand washing is not feasible, provide hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. This information is readily available on the back of all hand sanitizer bottles. Workers should avoid touching their eyes, nose, and mouth. Urge workers to practice covering their mouths and noses when coughing or sneezing, and to dispose of any used tissues.

2. Remind your workers that COVID-19 prevention does not stop at home. Encourage workers to continue practicing good hand washing hygiene

at home and cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces. Other suggestions include: increasing ventilation by opening windows and doors, creating an emergency contact list, assigning a room in the house to be used to separate sick household members, stocking up on nonperishable food items and hygiene products enough for 14-days; and, if they have children dismissed from school or daycare, learning about their plan for continued education. One important practice to encourage is social distancing. Urge workers to cancel nonessential travel, events, or social gatherings—this includes crowds with 10

or more people. In case of large households consisting of related and nonrelated dairy farm coworkers, encourage them to agree on a consistent COVID-19 prevention plan for the household. Remind them that the actions of one person can have consequences for the rest of the household, including the elderly and those with compromised immune systems and chronic medical conditions.

3. Workers should know COVID-19 symptoms. COVID-19 is spreading through everyone's community. Encourage workers to avoid close contact with sick people. Symptoms appear 2-14

days after exposure. Here are the most prevalent symptoms your workers should be aware of: fever (above 99.5°F or 37.5°C), dry cough, shortness of breath.

Advise your workers to seek medical care immediately for evaluation if they believe they are sick. Workers should be advised to report any symptoms to dairy management as soon as possible. Prevention of transmission of COVID-19 among dairy farm workers is vital. Supervisors should interact with each worker daily to assess any signs or symptoms of COVID-19. This practice will reinforce a proactive prevention culture on the farm.



EVITAR LA INTRODUCCIÓN Y TRANSMISIÓN DE COVID-19 EN SU LECHERÍA

Dres. David Douphrate and Anabel Rodriguez
University of Texas Health

Los recientes eventos y realidades del nuevo coronavirus (COVID-19) no tienen precedentes. Realmente estamos viendo una historia que tendrá un efecto en la industria láctea y la sociedad en general. Este artículo tiene tres objetivos: 1) explicar que es el coronavirus, 2) presentar prácticas operativas que puedan considerarse para minimizar o incluso prevenir una interrupción de la producción y el envío de leche, y 3) proporcionar medidas que sus trabajadores pueden tomar para protegerse y prevenir el coronavirus. Con un poco de planificación y preparación, la industria puede sobrevivir y superar las dificultades y desafíos potenciales relacionados con este virus.

¿QUÉ ES EL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)?

La enfermedad por coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) es un nuevo tipo de coronavirus que se detectó por primera vez entre ciudadanos de Wuhan, provincia de Hubei, China en diciembre de 2019. En los Estados Unidos (EE. UU.), Nuestro primer caso se confirmó el 20 de enero de 2020 en el estado de Washington. A principios de esta semana, todos los estados y territorios tienen casos activos, con un total de 11,200 casos y 162 muertes. El coronavirus

se transmite fácilmente de persona-a-persona a través de gotas de aire o sudor y puede sobrevivir en las superficies durante 24 a 48 horas. Los síntomas más comunes de infección incluyen: (1) fiebre, (2) tos seca y (3) dificultad para respirar. Dependiendo de la edad y las condiciones médicas crónicas, la enfermedad causada por el coronavirus puede ser muy leve (casi sin síntomas) a severa, incluido la posibilidad de muerte. El coronavirus es ahora una pandemia—un brote global de la enfermedad. La situación en los Estados Unidos está cambiando rápidamente día a día y afecta la vida diaria de muchos, incluidos los productores y trabajadores de lecherías. Esperamos que hoy podamos tranquilizarlo presentando un plan de prevención para su granja—con algunas prácticas de higiene para sus trabajadores para prevenir el virus.

Le recomendamos que tome muy en serio esta situación y que confíe en los hechos y datos presentados por organizaciones oficiales como los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) y otras organizaciones estatales y federales. Debe tener un plan, y las acciones relacionadas con este plan se requieren AHORA para garantizar la salud y la seguridad de sus trabajadores, así como para prevenir las interrupciones en la cadena de provisiones de productos lácteos. Su responsabilidad

son de interés nacional y la seguridad alimentaria de nuestra nación es prioridad.

MANEJO DE LECHERÍA

Existen muchos recursos en línea sobre cómo prevenir o mitigar la propagación del coronavirus. OSHA ha publicado una guía para preparar el lugar de trabajo para este virus (que se encuentra aquí). La Federación Nacional de Productores de Leche ha puesto a disposición recursos adicionales.

Estas son unas consideraciones de manejo de granjas, específicas para lecherías,

1. Las prácticas básicas de higiene deben practicarse en el trabajo. Los trabajadores deben lavarse las manos con frecuencia usando jabón y desinfectante para las manos. Los manejadores deben de comunicar la importancia de las buenas prácticas de higiene a través de letreros o anuncios en varios lugares de la lechería.

2. Jabón y desinfectante para las manos deben estar disponibles alrededor de la lechería. Esto debe incluir lugares donde haya visitantes esenciales fuera de la lechería, como la oficina principal y la oficina de escala.

3. Limite las interacciones cercanas entre los compañeros de trabajo. La sala de ordeño es una área de trabajo donde los trabajadores tienen interacciones muy cercanas. Esta es el área de trabajo con mayor riesgo de la transmisión de virus entre los trabajadores. Otras

áreas que tienen interacciones cercanas incluyen el área de maternidad y las operaciones hospitalarias. Los trabajadores que muestran signos o síntomas de coronavirus, no se les debe permitir trabajar o estar en la lechería.

4. Anime a los trabajadores a mantenerse separados entre 6 y 10 pies y comunicarse a través de radios o teléfonos celulares. Las reuniones de trabajo deben ser limitadas cuando sea posible. Las reuniones deben realizarse en un área bien ventilada o en un espacio afuera. Cuando las reuniones de grupo se llevan a cabo, los trabajadores deben estar adecuadamente separados—un mínimo de seis pies para prevenir la posibilidad de la transmisión del virus.

5. Los trabajadores deben evitar saludos de mano o abrazo y recurrir a otros métodos de saludo, como topes en el codo y el pie o saludos de distancia. Se debe desanimar el intercambio de alimentos y bebidas entre los trabajadores.

6. Todas las superficies deben ser desinfectadas regularmente. Estudios recientes han informado que el coronavirus activo puede permanecer en el aire desde 30 minutos hasta tres horas; en materiales de cartón hasta 24 horas, en acero inoxidable hasta dos días y en plástico hasta tres días. Se debe realizar un análisis crítico de todas las superficies

de trabajo y producto para identificar qué materiales deben someterse a alguna forma de desinfección o limpieza regularmente. Esto incluye radios, teléfonos celulares, las cabinas de la maquinaria, áreas de oficina y escritorios, baños, superficies de salas de descanso, casilleros, pomos de puertas, interruptores, relojes de tiempo y cualquier otra superficie que pueda brindar una oportunidad para la transmisión del virus. Los artículos deben desinfectarse al menos dos veces al día utilizando productos antimicrobianos

registrados por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) para su uso contra el coronavirus que se encuentra aquí: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>. A los trabajadores o equipos en cada turno se les debe asignar la responsabilidad de desinfectar áreas y superficies de uso regular. Comuníquese con sus trabajadores la importancia de esta tarea y que el éxito de la lechería depende de sus esfuerzos y diligencia.

7. Los trabajadores deben usar equipo de protección personal o EPP adecuados (por ejemplo, guantes, gafas, delantales, máscaras, cuando sea necesario) y reemplazarlos según sea necesario.

8. Todos los uniformes de los trabajadores deben limpiarse o lavarse a diario.

9. Los trabajadores deben recibir entrenamiento en diferentes áreas de la lechería— para que sepan las diferentes tareas laborales en caso de movimientos de trabajadores.

10. Los visitantes no esenciales, no deben ser permitidos en la lechería. Cuando los vendedores visiten la lechería, su visita debe ser registrada con el nombre, el propósito y la hora del visitante. Solo se debe permitir al personal esencial en la sala del tanque de leche. Los vendedores de comida deben organizarse por pedido previo, con cambio de dinero y entrega de pedidos fuera de lugares de operación. Las visitas sociales de los familiares de los trabajadores no deben permitirse en la lechería.

11. Se debe mantener una sola entrada / salida a la granja de manera continua para evitar que los trabajadores o visitantes no esenciales tengan acceso a la granja.

12. Pregunte si hay familiares o amigos de trabajadores que estarían interesados en



ocupar puestos en caso de falta de trabajadores debido a el coronavirus. Los estudiantes en receso prolongado o que completan cursos en el internet el saldo del año escolar, pueden ser una opción en esta situación.

13. Considere hablar con las lecherías vecinas sobre compartir trabajadores, si una lechería se encuentra en una crisis de falta de trabajadores a causa del virus.

14. Tengan un plan en mente para identificar vendedores alternativos de productos críticos y esenciales.

15. Buen manejo y liderazgo, y comunicación efectiva de los patrones, manejadores y supervisores a diario, es importante para garantizar que no haya interrupciones en la producción de leche.

PRÁCTICAS DE HIGIENE LABORAL

Para mantener sus productos lácteos a salvo del coronavirus, anime a sus trabajadores de hacer lo siguiente:

1. Anime a los trabajadores a lavarse las manos regularmente tanto en el trabajo como en el hogar. Se puede evitar que el coronavirus ingrese a las células en la piel al lavarse las manos con jabón durante 20 segundos o más, el equivalente de recitar el "alfabeto" o la canción "Las Mañanitas" una vez. Cuando el lavado de manos no sea posible, proporcione desinfectante para

las manos que contenga al menos 60% de alcohol. Esta información está disponible atrás de todas las botellas de desinfectante para las manos. Los trabajadores deben evitar tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca. Úrgele a sus trabajadores de practicar cubrirse la boca y la nariz al toser o estornudar, y deshacerse de los pañuelos usados.

2. Recuérdele a sus trabajadores que la prevención del coronavirus no se detiene en el hogar. Úrgele a sus trabajadores a seguir practicando una buena higiene de manos en el hogar y limpiando y desinfectando las superficies que se tocan con frecuencia. Otras sugerencias incluyen: aumentar la ventilación al abrir ventanas y puertas, crear una lista de contactos de emergencia, asignar una habitación en la casa para separar a los miembros enfermos del hogar, tener alimentos no perecederos y productos de higiene suficientes para 14 días; y, si tienen niños mandados a casa por la escuela o guardería, aprender sobre el plan para continuar la educación. Una práctica importante para prevenir la transmisión del coronavirus, es el distanciamiento social. Úrgele a sus trabajadores a cancelar viajes no esenciales, eventos o reuniones sociales, esto incluye eventos con 10 o más personas. En el caso de hogares con muchos residentes que consisten de compañeros de trabajo que son parientes o compañeros de trabajo que

no son parientes, urge decidir en un plan de prevención del coronavirus para el hogar compartido. Recuérdeles que las acciones de una persona pueden tener consecuencias para el resto del hogar, incluidos los ancianos y las personas con sistemas inmunes comprometidos y afecciones médicas crónicas.

3. Los trabajadores deben conocer los síntomas del coronavirus. Este virus se está extendiendo a través de la comunidad de todos. Anime a sus trabajadores a evitar el contacto cercano con personas enfermas. Los síntomas aparecen de 2 a 14 días después de la exposición. Estos son los síntomas más frecuentes que sus trabajadores deben tener en cuenta: (1) fiebre (por encima de 99.5 ° F o 37.5 ° C), (2) tos seca y (3) dificultad para respirar.

Aconséjeles a sus trabajadores que busquen atención médica de inmediato para una evaluación del coronavirus. Adicionalmente, aconséjeles a sus trabajadores que le informen sus síntomas al manejador de la lechería si creen que están enfermos. La prevención de la transmisión del coronavirus entre los trabajadores de las lecherías es vital. Los supervisores deben interactuar diariamente con cada trabajador para evaluar cualquier signo o síntoma de el coronavirus. Esta práctica reforzará una cultura de prevención proactiva en la lechería.



195 River Vista Place
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UPCOMING EVENTS

MAY 13-14 IDA and Dairy West Board Meetings *Twin Falls, Idaho*

JULY 29-30 IDA and Dairy West Board Meetings *Logan, Utah*

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Brian Esplin Vice Chairman (Shelley, ID)
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