



EXCITE

Extension Collaborative on
Immunization Teaching & Engagement

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H5N1 Dairy Specialist

Keeping our Farms and Communities Safe: Protecting Against H5N1



EXCITE National Partners



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION
FOUNDATION



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Statement of Problem



- H5N1 is a strain of the influenza A that primarily infects birds.
 - Mostly spread by wild birds
 - Can infect domestic poultry leading to mass depopulation of poultry facilities causing major economic damage
- This strain has spread to many wild mammals
- In March of 2025 the First Bovine case of H5N1 was confirmed.
 - This was novel as Influenza A was not known to be able to infect bovine.
 - High levels of virus were shed in milk
- Human Concerns
 - Farm workers often get splashed with possibly infected milk while milking
 - Recombination of H5N1 with other flu viruses in swine or humans is a major concern



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H5N1: Merger of Extension Efforts of Animal Health and Human Health

Key Objectives

1. Cooperative Extension Dairy Agents will **increase their knowledge and understanding of H5N1 and gain knowledge and enhance skills in behavior change communication** as it relates to human health.
2. Dairy producers will have an **increased knowledge and understanding of H5N1 and the potential transference and impact on human health and animal health.**
3. Dairy producers will **adopt prevention practices** on farm to reduce human and animal health risk of H5N1.



LATEST RESOURCES

New Resources Available

See what's been added!

[Keeping Our Farms Safe Protecting Against H5N1 – EXCITE H5N1 Factsheet Booklet – NEW](#)

- [Order free booklets for your institution here!](#)

[A Checklist for Swine Exhibition Organizers – NEW](#)



Print and Media Resources



Food Safety



Upcoming Events and Opportunities



Supporting Websites for General Information



USDA Actions and Regulations



On-Farm Biosecurity Recommendations and Training



Youth Livestock Events and Shows



Poultry Resources



H5N1 Funded Pilot States- California

State-wide Webinars

- Updates on HPAI outbreak – CDFA
- Understanding of HPAI transmission
- Veterinary practitioners approach to HPAI
- Dairy producers approach to HPAI (CO, Midwest, CA)
- Updates from State Diagnostic Labs (focus on abortions)
- Financial Assistance
- VMTRC Clinical Service Experience
- Resources at CDC and OSHA
- CDFA updates on research projects

- Total of 6 webinars
- Starting at 4 pm
- Hosted by California Milk Advisory Board
- Webinars accessible online with request
- Length: 2 h (first) and 1 h (5)

Webinars: Outcomes

- **Attendance:** 78 to 220 attendees
- **Positive Feedback:** emails from dairy farmers and consultants → very informative
- **Growing Network:** Requests to be added to email distribution list for future updates
- **Media Coverage:** Broadened reach and awareness



MANAGING CATTLE THROUGH HPAI

Join dairy industry partners for a panel discussion on HPAI in California

Leading private practice veterinarians, Dr. Minimena and Dr. Beal, will discuss treatment of cows with HPAI and managing the herd if virus is introduced.

Dr. Lombard, the foremost veterinary epidemiologist on the subject will share information on how the virus is transmitted and tips for herd protection.

Dr. Ward of CDFA will provide a California HPAI update.

*Attendance is free to industry members but registration is required

PANELISTS

Dr. Natalie Ward CDFA
Dr. Maxwell Beal Mill Creek Veterinary
Dr. Jason Lombard Colorado State University
Dr. Murray Minimena Valley Veterinarians, Inc.

September 26th, 2024
4:00 pm

REGISTRATION: [CLICK HERE](#)



Managing cattle through HPAI

Join dairy industry partners for a panel discussion in our continuing series on HPAI in California.

This week, join Dr. Blaine Nicks, Veterinarian and Director of Herd Operations for Jager Ag as he shares his insights in managing farms through HPAI infections.

Following Dr. Nicks, we will open up for producer Q&A

*Attendance is free to industry members but registration is required

PANELIST

Dr. Blaine Nicks Jager Ag

October 9th, 2024
4:00 pm

REGISTRATION: [CLICK HERE](#)



Coping with HPAI in California Dairy Herds

Join dairy industry partners for a panel discussion in our continuing series on HPAI in California

This week, join us as we hear from Christopher Rosedale, Tulare County USDA-FA Director for an in-depth look at HPAI assistance programs. We'll also have an update from Dr. Natalie Ward of CDFA. Finally, we will be joined by two California Dairy Farmers whose farms have been affected by HPAI. The discussion will include their personal experiences with the disease, quarantine process, and a Q&A

*Attendance is free to industry members but registration is required

October 24th, 2024
4:00 pm

REGISTRATION: [CLICK HERE](#)





PRESENTED BY
VETERINARY MEDICINE
Veterinary Public Health & Preventive Medicine
UC Davis
UC Berkeley
UC Santa Cruz
UC San Diego



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Needs Assessment: CDPH

Who does CDPH engage with to support vaccination efforts among dairy workers? What type of support they provide?



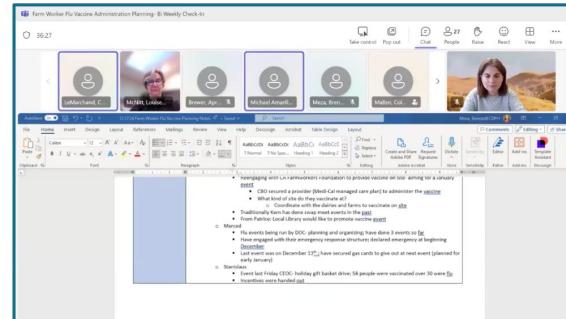
UC Merced Community and Labor Center

How do CDPH coordinates with County Health & Human Services vaccination activities?

WESTERN UNITED DAIRIES



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States-

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Needs Assessment: County HHS



Pilot vaccine clinic partnership
between Glen County HHS and
Farm Bureau

Needs Assessment: County HHS

Farmers and workers can go to the Fresno Department Public Health website to check for dates and locations of mobile clinics
<https://www.fresnocountyca.gov/Departments/Public-Health/About-Us/Fresno-County-Rural-Mobile-Health>

On site mobile clinics available dairies' requests.



Fresno County Rural Mobile Health



H5N1 Funded Pilot States-

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Agriculture and Natural Resources

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Agriculture and Natural Resources

UCDAVIS
VETERINARY MEDICINE

USDA HPAI

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in cattle

A new disease has been identified in **cows**, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). It has been reported in dairy herds in Texas, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, Idaho, Ohio, North Carolina, and South Dakota. Based on current data available, here are answers to some common questions:

What is HPAI?

Source:

- Wild migratory birds are believed to be the initial source of infection of this virus in cattle.

Transmission risk:

- Cow-to-cow cannot be ruled out.
- Cow-to-human transmission risk is possible but unlikely, and human cases remain very low.

How to reduce spread?

Cattle movement into California:

- Minimize animal movement into your dairy from affected areas.
- In April 2024, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) **added restrictions and increased inspection** requirements for animal movements.

Implement on-farm biosecurity:

- Isolate suspected sick animals for HPAI.
- Use personal protective equipment (PPE, coverall, googles, disposable gloves).
- Wash boots before entering premises.

When to suspect?

Herd-level

- Drop in bulk tank milk yield and pen feed intakes.
- Higher than usual cow numbers in the hospital pen.

No depopulation is needed.

- Current cases indicate only ~10 to 20% of cows in the herd become sick.
- Low to no reported cattle deaths from HPAI.

CALL TO CONFIRM A HERD CASE

- California Animal Health Official: **(916) 900-5002**.
- Local CDFA Animal Health Branch District Office.

Reduce risk of human transmission

Protect Yourself:

- Wear goggles, gloves, and a face mask when handling sick or dead animals and their feces (cattle, goats, and birds), and wash your clothes with disinfectant.

Avoid Possible Contaminated Foods:

- Raw or uncooked foods, especially unpasteurized (raw) cheese or milk.

If exposed:

Monitor Your Symptoms:

- Check for respiratory symptoms and eye redness for 10 days.

If Sick:

- Go to the doctor.
- Isolate yourself from others, including household

USDA HPAI

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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USDA HPAI

Influenza Aviar Altamente Patógena (IAAP o HPAI) en vacas

Se ha detectado una enfermedad nueva que afecta a las vacas, la Influenza Aviar Altamente Patógena (IAAP o HPAI). Se ha sido reportado en rebaños lecheros de Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Nuevo México, Idaho, Ohio, Dakota del Sur, Carolina del Norte. Según los datos actuales disponibles, aquí hay respuestas a algunas preguntas comunes:

¿Qué es la IAAP?

Origen:

- Se cree que las aves migratorias salvajes son la fuente inicial de infección de este virus en el ganado.

Riesgo de Transmisión:

- El contagio entre vacas no puede descartarse.
- El riesgo de transmisión de vaca a humano es sospechado pero los casos se mantienen muy bajos.

¿Cómo reducir el contagio?

Movimiento de ganado hacia California:

- Mínimice la llegada de vacas de áreas afectadas.
- En abril de 2024, el Departamento de Alimentos y Agricultura de California (CDFA) añadió restricciones y aumento los requerimientos de inspección para el desplazamiento de animales.

Implementaciones en la bioseguridad de la granja:

- Aíslle los animales sospechosos de IAAP.
- Use equipo de protección personal (EPP; overol, gafas, guantes).
- Lave sus botas antes de entrar al rebaño.

Evite comidas posiblemente contaminadas:

- Comidas crudas o sin cocinar, especialmente queso y leche sin pasteurizar (crudo).

Si ha sido expuesto:

- Esté alerta a síntomas respiratorios y ojos rojos por 10 días.

Si se siente enfermo:

- Vaya al doctor si se siente enfermo.
- Aíslse de los demás, incluyendo de los miembros de su hogar.

Dairy Producer Perception of Outbreak



Survey Themes:

- General Demographic Info
- Outbreak Description (Duration, % of Herd affected, Time positive)
- Clinical Presentation
- Treatment Decisions
- Lessons Learned
- Economic Implications
- Vaccination Perception and Biosecurity

Dairy Workers Biosecurity

Have you been vaccinated for flu or COVID?

- 34% vaccinated in the last 12 months
- 51% vaccinated 1–5 years ago
- 11% never vaccinated
- 4% vaccinated > 5 years ago

Biosecurity Importance and Barriers

Would you recommend to improve biosecurity to other dairy producers?

16% YES

Would you recommend to provide biosecurity training to employees?

12% YES



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Dairy Workers Biosecurity

Are you willing to get vaccinated if offered on-farm?

- 71% Yes
- 23% Maybe
- 7% No



Why did you replied “No” or “Maybe”?

- 10% Lack of trust in vaccines
- 8% Work schedule does not allow time
- 4% Limited access to vaccines
- 3% Lack of interest
- 3% Health-related concerns or vaccination requirements

Biosecurity Importance and Barriers

What are the barriers to implement biosecurity?

- 88% Biosecurity does not work
- 10% Lack of protocols
- 15% Worker compliance
- 17% Cost
- 6% Limited access to resources



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Video Production

What are vaccines and how they work on animals?

- Why Animal Health Matters
- Vaccination as a Prevention Tool
- How the Immune System Works
- How Vaccines Prepare the Immune System
- Conditions for an Effective Vaccine Response
- Similarities in Vaccine Response between Animals and Humans
- Why Worker Vaccination Matters on Farms



H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Michigan

H5N1 Education for dairy producers in Michigan



Education (i.e., training) sessions across Michigan



Distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) supplies



Development and Implementation of focus groups



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Michigan

Training initiatives:

- Videos (Spanish/English):
 - [PPE use](#)
 - [HPAI Transmission](#)
- Farm visits: UP, LP



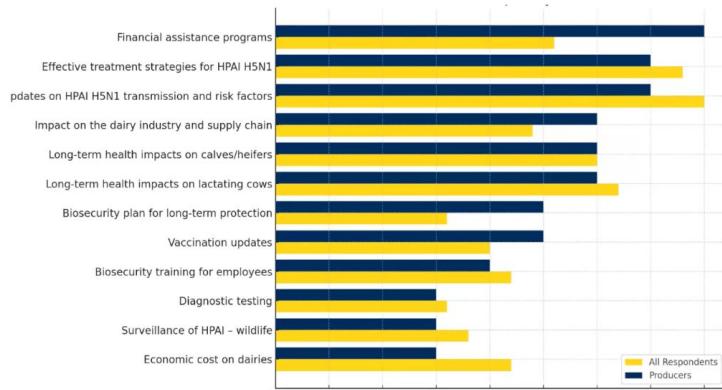
Visited 20 farms in UP and LP (60 farmers/workers)



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Michigan

Future Webinars Topics – Interest Level



- Financial Assistance
- Treatments, Transmission
- Long Term Health Implications, and Impact to the Dairy Industry
- Biosecurity and Vaccination
- Testing, biosecurity for employees, surveillance, economic cost



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Michigan

Focus group

Focus group strategy:

- to gain insights into practices and beliefs that may influence the risk of future zoonotic disease emergence.
- culturally sensitive

Methodology:

- Build a team of Veterinarians, Dairy Specialists, Sociologist, Extensionist, and Students (with some Spanish speakers).
- Development and training of the team (moderators, note takers, etc).
- Validate the questions and dynamics on a dairy farm
- We contacted the farms by visiting them, sending notes explaining the project.



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Michigan

Preliminary highlights and insights:

1. Barriers to PPE Use

- **Limited access/availability** of PPE on the farm.
- **Discomfort** (heat, restricted movement, interference with tasks).
- **Cultural** social mockery, being teased for wearing PPE.

2. Motivators for PPE Use

- **Protecting animals** from diseases and avoiding contamination of milking areas/calves.
- **Personal hygiene**: staying clean during shifts and preventing transport of manure/dirt home.

3. Misunderstandings of PPE Purpose

- **Boots** viewed as protection against slippery floors, not biosecurity.
- **Back braces** considered PPE despite being ergonomic supports, not infection-control tools.



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Michigan



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Texas



Panhandle Dairy Workshop

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

Adapting to Water Scarcity and Increasing Biosecurity

October, 22nd
8:00 am - 2:30 pm

Dr. Juan Piñeiro
(806) 679-0440

Our Location
6500 W Amarillo Blvd, Amarillo, TX
79106

Breakfast and lunch will be provided.

The event is free, but participants must register.

Please RSVP by October 20 via email to juan.pineiro@ag.tamu.edu

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SOUTHWEST DAIRY DAY

PRESENTATIONS

Guarding Against the Return of the New World Screwworm: History, Risks, and Prevention.

Dr. Swiger

Protecting Dairy Farms from HPAI: Concerns, Risks, and Prevention.

Dr. Paudyal

Manure Management Updates.

Dr. Liu

4 DOPA CEU's

9:30 to 3:00 PM

Cost \$10.00

09:30 AM Registration

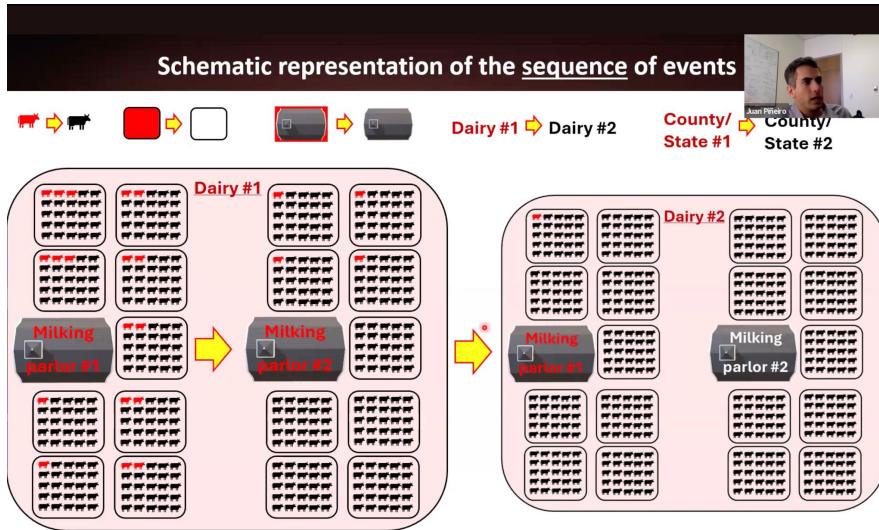
10:00 AM Respiratory diseases: Epidemiology of H5N1 and milk management during outbreaks

Juan Pineiro and Sushil Paudyal – Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, Hank Hayes, Texas Animal Health Commission

11:00 AM Dairy Research Updates and Screwworm Potential and Threat

Sonja Swiger, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Texas



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Utah

Spring Dairy Show

- Held in mid-April
- Started in the 60's by Anderson Family
- Youth Presentation Night



- 5th Annual Cheese and Dairy Festival April 17-18, 2026
- Traditionally held in September

Cache County Fair Diary Show

- Dairy Shows
 - 4-H /FFA Market
 - 4-H/FFA Junior Dairy
 - Open
- Producer interaction



2025 Utah Dairy Conference

- Drone Use on Dairy Farms
- Effectiveness and Producers' Perceptions of Camera-based Technology Detecting Hoof Lesions in Dairy Cows Compared to Foot Trimmers Findings
- Dairy HPAI/H5N1: Exploring How the Virus Moves and Where it Was Found on Dairies in 4 States
- Toward Greater Efficiency: Nutrition Research for Dairy Cows at USU
- Making Puzzle Pieces Fit: How Forage Choices Affect Other Feed Inputs



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Utah



Utah Farm onsite Visits

Impact

- 2 Biosecurity signs for every dairy farm in Utah
- Support of increased biosecurity measures
- Increase Extension network to dairy farms in Counties:
 - Cache
 - Weber
 - Millard
 - Box Elder
- 32,082 Lactating Cows, 20 Farms



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Utah

Dairy Farm at 1/64 Scale



- Safety Scavenger Hunt
- Dairy Dozen
- 2025 Presented at:
 - Cache County Fair
 - Dairy Education Night
 - 3 Ag Days for Youth



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H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Idaho

- EXCITE immunization education
- EXCITE vaccination clinics and farm safety education



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impact

University of Idaho Extension
programs that are making a
difference in Idaho.

UI Extension collaborative on immunization teaching and engagement

At a Glance

University of Idaho Extension educators and staff partnered with local health organizations and foundations to help fill the gaps in education regarding COVID-19.

The Situation

Overwhelming health disruptions across the country were highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In early 2020, the University of Idaho Extension Board of Extension Committees on Organization and Policy (BECOP) and the Idaho Department of Health and the United States Department of Agriculture - National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA) joined together to establish the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to quickly respond to the needs of rural and underserved communities through the University's Cooperative Extension System to serve the Economic Collaboration on Immunization Teaching and Engagement (EXCITE). The immediate goal was to assist with local health providers in addressing the challenges of COVID-19 vaccinations. The long-term goal is to build a stronger immunization infrastructure to address future rural community preparedness, not only COVID-19 but all immunizations.

Our Response

University Extension and educators from multiple disciplines in the counties formed Idaho's EXCITE team and created a mobile app for this education campaign. Activity is County and statewide data, along

University Extension, local health and faith leaders offer COVID-19 resources and education services at a local event.

with key in- Hispanic, and English-speaking vaccine are available. EXCITE Extension educators are providing training, rural, and underserved

- Current
- Future
- Mobile
- Virtual

University of
Idaho
Extension
2021 Web Site

impact

University of Idaho Extension
programs that are making a
difference in Idaho.

EXCITE program establishes innovative model for mobile vaccine clinics

At a Glance

Idaho's project with the Extension Collaborative on Immunization Teaching and Engagement provided mobile vaccine clinics to rural and underserved areas through customized mobile clinics.

The Situation

An Idaho healthcare provider agency (Idaho's and the nation's largest) approached the Extension Collaborative on Immunization Teaching and Engagement (EXCITE) in 2020, asking for assistance to help expand COVID-19 vaccinations, since mobile mobile clinics were not available. The agency had a desire to have a dose or two doses in a partnership, however, following the initial success of the first two clinics, the provider asked additional clinics to be provided to help expand their clinics to get vaccinated. Providers addressed the challenges of the mobile clinics by using mobile clinics, as they were constructed in an effort to address the challenges of the mobile clinics. The success of the mobile clinics and accessible approach to vaccination led to the creation of the EXCITE mobile clinics.

"This clinic is an absolute necessity to reach these hard-to-reach areas and an EXCITE mobile clinic."

through May 2021. This funding was used for innovative pilot projects to address winter frostbite and summer heat stress in rural and underserved areas.

H5N1 Funded Pilot States- Idaho

Evolving strategy

- Met with dairy producers' representatives
- Listen to dairy producers
- Listen to dairy workers and section managers
- Redefined audience and delivery methods
- Started program delivery
- Preparing for the future



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The future

- Dairy West partnership synergy
- Middle Managers program
- Workers' safety programs
- Biosecurity programs for producers and Extension educators
- Include material and links in UI webpages
- Presence and impact beyond the life of the grant

Last 30 Days

Cattle

Situational Update

In the Last 30 Days, in Cattle, there were
2 New Confirmed Cases in 2 States

Number of New Confirmed Cases in Cattle by State Last 30 Days



Choose time period

Choose species

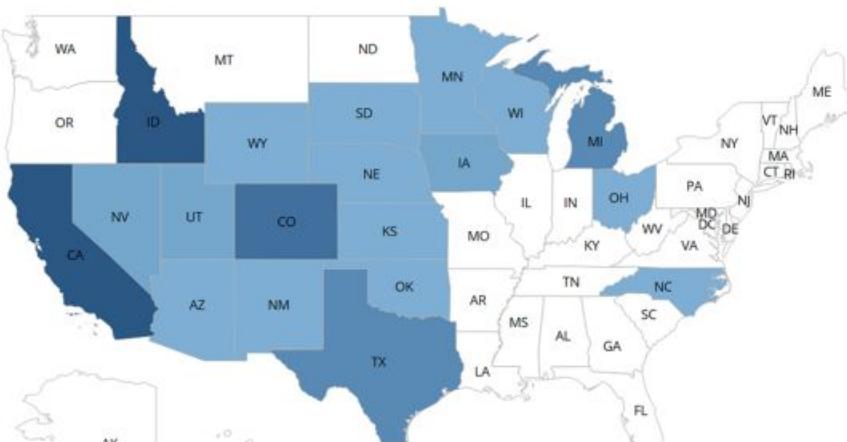
[Click for International Exports](#)

Situational Update

In the Total Outbreak, in Cattle, there were

1,084 Confirmed Cases in **19** States

Number of Confirmed Cases in Cattle by State, Total Outbreak





as of December 15, 2025

Last reported detection Friday, December 12, 2025

Data updated weekdays by 12 PM (ET)

[Download Data](#)

Outbreak Situation Last 30 Days

90 Confirmed Flocks

Flocks tested and confirmed having HPAI

Commercial Flocks

33

Backyard Flocks

57

Birds Affected*

0.88M

*Number of birds on confirmed infected premises

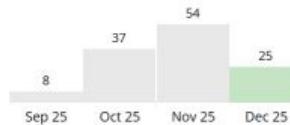
Detections by Month

Bars reflect most recent 4 months.

Commercial Flocks



Backyard Flocks



Birds Affected*



Choose variable

Commercial Flocks

Choose time period

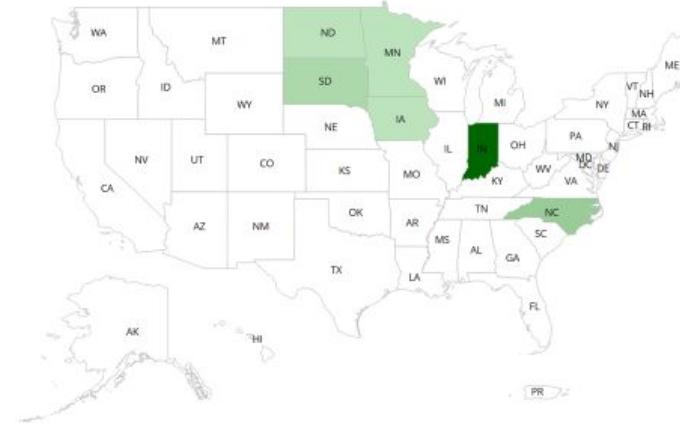
Last 30 Days

Commercial Flocks by State

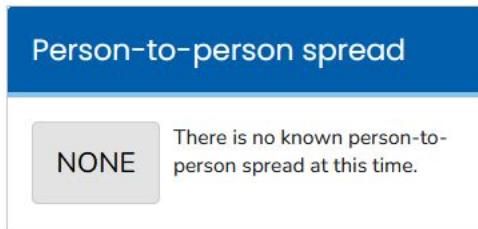
Legend



Click For International Exports

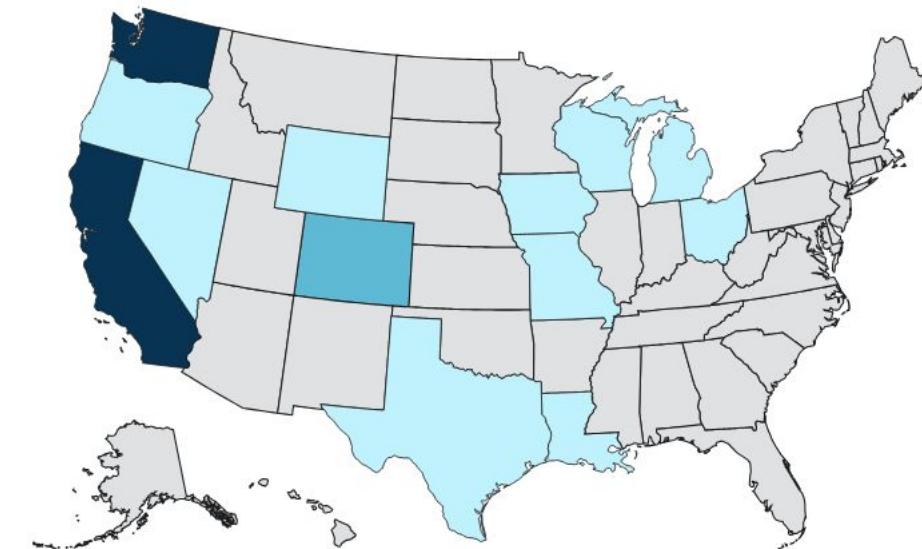


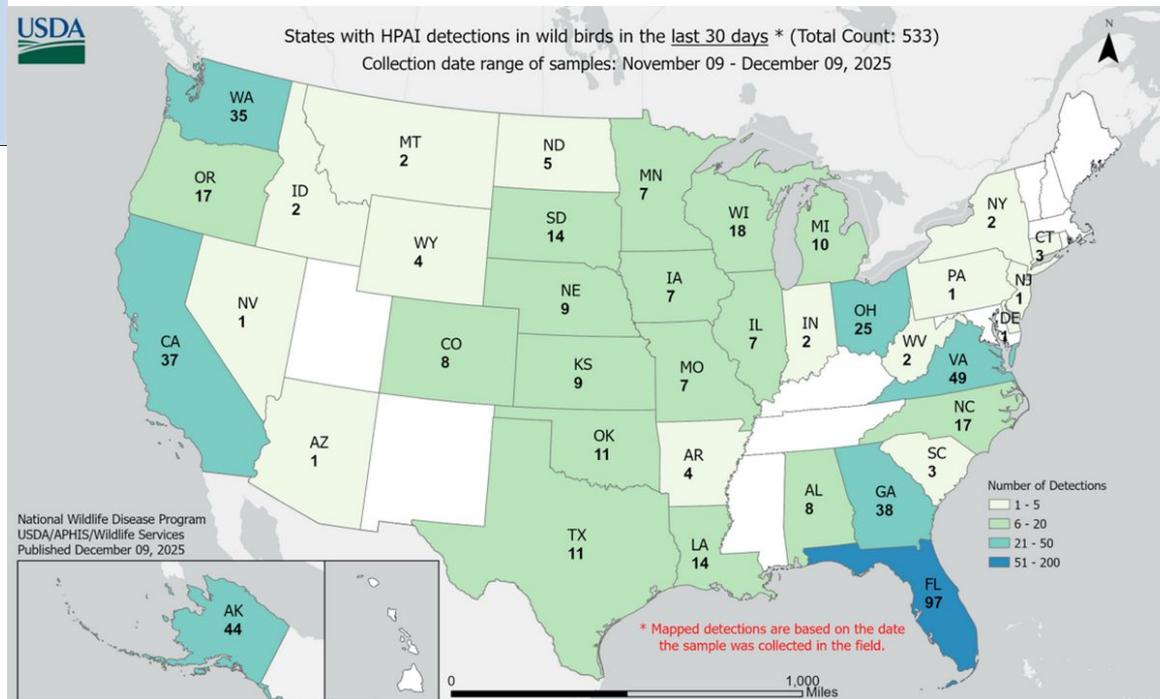
National situation summary since 2024



National Total Cases: 71

Cases	Exposure Source
41	Dairy Herds (Cattle)*
24	Poultry Farms and Culling Operations*
3	Other Animal Exposure†
3	Exposure Source Unknown‡



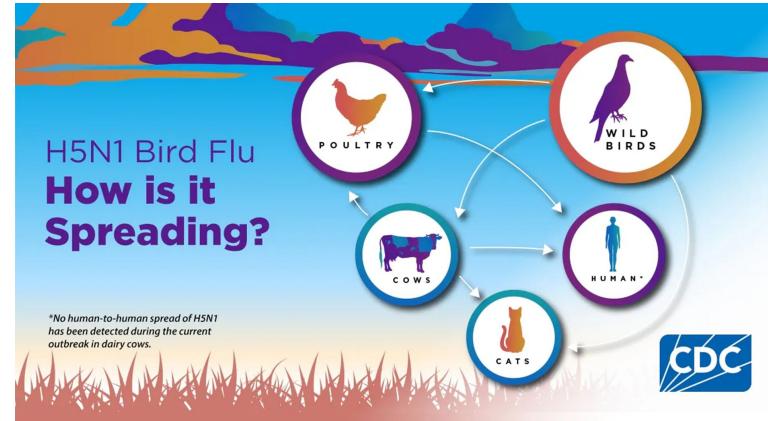


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Importance of HPAI control and Education

- Farm Sustainability
- Animal health and welfare concerns
- Human infection and occupational risk
- Human-to-human transmission?
- Raw milk is a risk for public health
- Wildlife spread



Hopefully not the calm before the next storm



EXCITE H5N1 Response

Providing One-Stop-Shop for science-based H5N1 knowledge and resources:

- Website and resources

<https://h5n1.extension.org/>

H5N1 Educational Resources

H5N1 Educational Resources

How is it spreading?



While the current public health risk is low, CDC is watching the situation carefully and working with states to monitor people with animal exposures.

[GO TO PAGE](#)

Cooperative Extension Resources



[GO TO PAGE](#)

Worker Protection



H5N1 in the Workplace: Resources for protecting yourself and your employees.

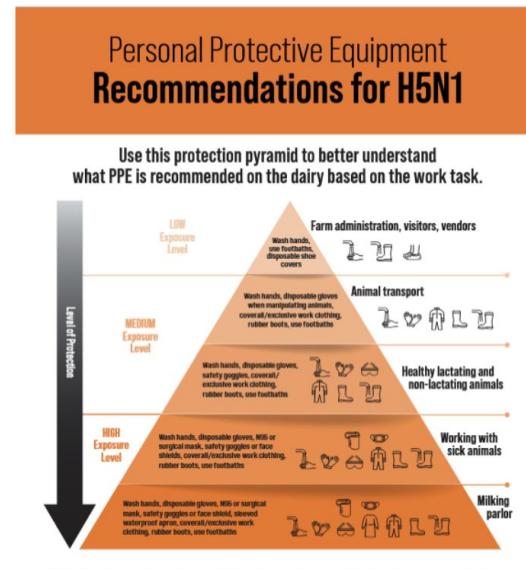
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Posters and Banners

50 banners distributed
For use at producer meetings,
fairs, trade shows



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Izquierdo, P., Hartshorn, L., Herx, T., Marquardt, B., & O'Farrell, N. (2014). Keeping Your Farm Safe: Protecting Against H5N1 [Fact sheet]. Extension Foundation, EXCITE.

Keeping Our Farms Safe Protecting Against H5N1



Why It Matters

Biosecurity plans yield a healthy dairy farm. Safeguarding your herd protects your livelihood and the community that depends on you. Protecting animals, people, and the environment from diseases like H5N1 is everyone's responsibility.

What You Need to Know About H5N1

- H5N1 causes severe illness in poultry
- H5N1 has been found in wild birds and some mammals, including cats
- H5N1 is spreading among dairy cows



Current Spread

H5N1 poses significant risks to livestock, with ongoing multi-state outbreaks in dairy herds escalating at an alarming rate.

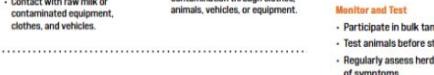
How Does H5N1 Spread?

Transmission Paths

- Respiratory droplets from infected animals.
- Movement of infected or exposed cattle.
- Contact with raw milk or contaminated equipment, clothes, and vehicles.

The virus can spread through cows' RAW MILK via:

- Direct contact: Exposure to infected raw milk.
- Indirect contact: Contamination through clothes, animals, vehicles, or equipment.



Choosing to take recommended actions demonstrates value make your farm healthy. Strong farm values like leadership; self-responsibility. Protect your herd and the future of your



Keeping Your Farm Safe Guardians of the Herd

Your role as a farmer is vital to protect your livestock, farm workers, and community.

The H5N1 virus spreads quickly, but simple preventative measures can make a difference.



Protect Your Farm: Biosecurity Best Practices

Limit Exposure

- Quarantine new animals for 30 days.
- Isolate sick cattle immediately.
- Avoid raw milk consumption by barn cats or wild animals.

Central Access

- Provide clean clothing and footwear for visitors. Hand sanitizers and dispensable tools available in booths that can be reached from the window of a truck or car allow visitors easy access from their vehicle. Also, have trash cans available at all parking areas and delivery areas.
- Install footbaths with chlorine-based disinfectants at all entry points.
- Prohibit drivers and non-essential personnel from animal areas.

Monitor and Test

- Participate in bulk tank milk testing programs.
- Test animals before state fairs or exhibitions.
- Regularly assess herd health for early detection of symptoms.

Choosing to take recommended actions demonstrates value make your farm healthy. Strong farm values like leadership; self-responsibility. Protect your herd and the future of your

Factsheet



Bulk Milk Testing



Why Bulk Milk Testing Matters

- Provides early detection to minimize herd loss. Current testing suggests virus present in milk 14-16 days before clinical symptoms.
- Ensures safe animal movement between farms.
- Helps maintain the safety and sustainability of the dairy industry.

Risk: What to

Symptoms In Dairy

- Decreased milk production.
- Sudden drops in producing thick, watery milk.
- Reduced feed consumption becoming tachycardic.
- Lethargy, dehydration.

Potential Contaminant

Monitor and prevent common sources:

• Raw milk

• Viscera and udder

• Sick animals

• Feces or litter

• Contaminated surfaces (e.g., ponds, troughs)

Monitor and Test

• Participate in bulk tank milk testing programs.

• Test animals before state fairs or exhibitions.

• Regularly assess herd health for early detection of symptoms.

National Milk Testing Strategy

On December 6, 2024, the USDA announced its [National Milk Testing Strategy \(NMES\)](#), introducing a new Federal Order to combat the spread of H5N1 Avian Influenza in dairy herds. These new rules introduce mandatory measures aimed at detecting and preventing H5N1 in dairy cattle.

Key Changes Under the Federal Order: Raw Milk Testing Requirements:

- Dairy farms, transporters, transfer stations, and processors must participate in mandatory raw (unpasteurized) milk testing.

• Any positive test results will be reported to the USDA for follow-up.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Essential for Safety



Protect Yourself and Your Farm

Farm tasks determine exposure levels

- **High Exposure:** Work in milking parlors or with sick animals.
- **Medium Exposure:** Work near infected farms.
- **Low Exposure:** Work with no direct animal contact.

Recommended PPE for High Exposure Areas

- Wash your hands before and after contact.
- Wear disposable gloves for every task.
- Wear a safety mask and a face shield if needed.
- Use coveralls or work clothing only for the farm.
- Put on a sealed waterproof apron.
- Use an N95 or surgical mask.
- Wear rubber boots.
- Use footbaths at entry points.

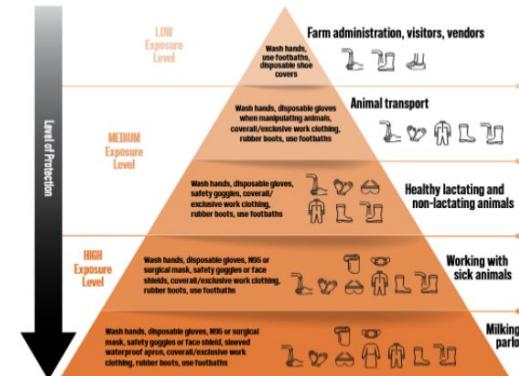


Your Role: Farm Leadership

Taking these steps demonstrates commitment to protecting your herd, employees, and community. Proactive biosecurity ensures the sustainability of your farm and strengthens the dairy industry for generations to come.

What PPE should be made available depending on the work tasks in the dairy?

Think of the protection pyramid:



To ensure safety at all exposure levels, encourage workers to follow these basic hygiene measures

- Do not take work clothing home or to other dairy, cattle, or poultry operations.
- Wash hands regularly.
- Use footbaths or disposable shoe covers when moving to different locations within the dairy.
- Allow boots to dry after using footbaths.
- Report any signs of illness.

Social Media Posts



EXCITE
Extension Collaborative on
Immunization Teaching & Engagement

H5N1 Booklets in English and Spanish for Order



Use this form to submit a booklet order!

H5N1 Educational Resources

Events and Opportunities

H5N1 Monthly Update Meetings

Each month EXCITE host an update session and sharing meeting for participants in H5N1 projects.

- Register here to receive the Zoom link and calendar invite

Past Monthly Update Recordings

- December H5N1 Update Webinar
 - Recording
 - Webinar Slides

What's Next?

- Continued monthly EXCITE Spotlight sessions
- Ongoing creation and dissemination of timely brain-friendly materials
- Expansion of partnerships (Extension, farmers, industry, community, etc.)
- Use of evaluative data to inform curriculum and resource generation
 - Resources for backyard poultry and livestock producers
- Dissemination of H5N1 resources to Extension professionals and partners

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THANK YOU!