Conducting Agricultural Worksite Assessments

A USER'S GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONALS ASSISTING FARMERS AND RANCHERS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES IN IDENTIFYING AND OVERCOMING WORKPLACE BARRIERS



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National AgrAbility Project

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The BNG Resource Center, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's AgrAbility Program, and Purdue University do not endorse, recommend, or certify any of the techniques, products, or modifications described in this manual as being safe or effective in solving a particular problem. Every individual with a physical disability has unique needs and various levels of abilities. Consequently, the potential hazards associated with each workplace modification or anticipated activity should be identified, carefully assessed and eliminated where possible. If the hazards cannot be eliminated, they should be guarded to prevent inadvertent user contact, and appropriate operator instructions and warnings should be provided to the client.

This guide to conducting agricultural worksite assessments contains current best practices solicited from numerous experts in the field with experience in conducting vocational assessments. It is intended as a "guide," not a required set of instructions. The authors assume that modifications will be needed to reflect specific circumstances and organizational policies.



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Preface

A Word About Professional Liability

As a professional rehabilitation service provider, you have a responsibility to your clients to conduct yourself in such a way as to not cause them harm or expose them to unnecessary risks. Whether you are an occupational therapist, a vocational rehabilitation counselor, a physical therapist, an assistive technology provider, or AgrAbility Project service provider, there is an expectation that you always act in the best interest of your clients.

To ensure that you provide services that are both appropriate and safe, your recommendations should be based upon your training and professional field of expertise. If issues arise that are outside of your area of expertise, you are obligated to inform your clients of your limitations and refer them to appropriate professionals.

Under no circumstances should you recommend that a clearly hazardous technique, practice, or technology be used to accommodate a client's individual needs or limitations. A modification or recommended technology that exposes the user to more risk than was originally associated with a technique or device is generally considered by most professionals as inappropriate. Even if the solution was independently developed by the client, your formal affirmation of an unsafe remedy may prove problematic. In fact, you could be held liable for formal and informal recommendations that result in a loss or injury if such recommendations exceeded the scope of your professional expertise.

Again, if you are not sure as to whether the recommendations you and your client are considering are appropriate, cost-effective, or safe, or if these recommendations exceed your scope of expertise, you have a responsibility to consult other qualified professionals.

Client Confidentiality

As a professional you are obligated by your professional standards, institutional protection of human subject's policies, and in some cases state and federal laws to ensure client confidentiality. Throughout your relationship with the client, especially during on-site assessments, you

will become aware of information through observation or provided voluntarily that should be protected and remain confidential. Only those with "a need to know" in the providing of services should have access to the information gathered through the assessment process. Using client information in other ways such as for personal gain, providing it to those with commercial interest, or sharing with any unauthorized person is a serious violation of the clients trust, and may in some cases be a violation of applicable regulations. Additional information on protecting client records and confidentiality can be found in Chapter 5.

In addition, it is highly recommended that client files not be stored on personal computers or tablets. Client data belongs to the organization, not the individual professional. If the professional leaves the position, the data and platform should not go with him or her.

Child and Elder Welfare

In some cases current state and federal laws require you, as a professional, to report certain harmful circumstances — especially those involving children and the elderly to the appropriate authorities. These situations are not protected by client confidentiality rules and standards. Observations, or reports of, children and the elderly being abused, exposed to harmful substances, or sexually exploited must be immediately reported to local law enforcement. This is not a judgement call, but a fundamental responsibility of every professional service provider.

For more information on child abuse, as well as warning signs that could indicate a child is being abused, visit the following websites:

- "Child Abuse and Neglect: How to Spot the Signs and Make a Difference", www.helpguide.org
- "The Issue of Child Abuse", www.childhelp.org
- "What Is Child Abuse and Neglect? Recognizing the Signs and Symptoms", www.childwelfare.gov

Another way to report your observations is to call your local or state child abuse hotline or the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline at 800-4-CHILD (800-422-4453).

Client Welfare

In most cases, those conducting agricultural worksite assessments are not trained psychologists or qualified to assess the client's mental or behavioral health. However, during the farm visit, certain behaviors or comments might be indicators that the client's welfare, or the welfare of others, may be at risk. For example, exhibiting extreme anger or verbalizing self-destructive thoughts should be taken seriously. In some cases, it may be appropriate to refer the client to their physician, a local Farm Assistance Hotline, or mental health facility. To reach the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, call 1-800-273-8255; for the deaf or hard of hearing, call 1-800-799-4889. The Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support in suicide crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

You are encouraged to consider completing a program or training such as Mental Health First Aid (www. mentalhealthfirstaid.org) that provides you a general overview of mental health issues and appropriate responses when unhealthy behaviors are observed. The National AgrAbility Project has been offering this 8-hour training for several years as part of the AgrAbility National Training Workshop.

If the client verbalizes threats of physical harm to others, you have an obligation to report these threats to local law enforcement, even if it jeopardizes the completion of the assessment process. Your role is not to manage family or personal crises, but due to the impact of severe disabilities, you may find yourself in the middle of difficult circumstances that are far more important to address than improving workplace accessibility. Again, as stated earlier, your services should not exceed your professional training, and it is important to recognize when additional help and resources are needed.

A Word About This Manual

The assessment tool and user's guide have been a work in progress over the past 25 years. It has been used to train hundreds of professionals in the basics of farm and ranch assessments. The following current and former Breaking New Ground (BNG) Resource Center staff members were involved in the original development and production of the first four editions of this manual: Barry Delks, William Field, Paul Jones, Toby Days, Jon Smith, Gail DeBoy, Edward Kirkpatrick, Steve Swain, Denise Heath, Melissa Deason, Lauri Logan Field, Gary Stoops, Ned Stoller, Edward Sheldon, and Therese Willkomm.

This fifth edition is the result of experiences gained in conducting hundreds of on-site visits and working directly with farmers and ranchers with physical disabilities in order to improve the accessibility of their worksites. Thus, primary credit for the manual's content goes to these agricultural producers and their families who tolerated our interruptions during their busy days, our sometimes not-so-smart questions, and our modest attempts to provide appropriate solutions relating to accessibility of their agricultural production activities.

A special thanks is also extended to those individuals who allowed portions of their case files to serve as examples of how worksite assessments can be used to assist farmers and ranchers in making work-related decisions and/or implementing needed changes.

PREFACE

A Service of the USDA AgrAbility Project

All five editions of this user's manual were made possible by funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture under the provisions of the AgrAbility Program established in the 1990 Farm Bill. It was originally designed for AgrAbility Project staff located in each of the state funded projects. It has been used for over 25 years as a training guide for new and beginning staff and has been adopted, in some form, by most of the state projects and vocational rehabilitation services in Australia. Contributions for this revised version came from an AgrAbility Project Special Interest Committee that reviewed past content, contributed suggestions for enhancement, including more useable, portable electronic formats. This team consisted of:

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Notes

CHAPTER 1

Value of Worksite Assessments and the Tool for Making Them

Have you sometimes felt that everyone seems to have all the answers or solutions, but no one really knows what the problems are? Before appropriate solutions can be developed, there needs to be a clear understanding of the problems and a careful assessment of the resources available to address them. In addition, the needs should be recorded or documented in order to communicate them to other stakeholders.

Value of Worksite Assessments

As a rural rehabilitation professional, your initial objectives in helping determine the vocational needs of a farmer or rancher with any type of physical disability, including those caused by aging, traumatic brain injury or post traumatic stress, are: (1) to conduct a comprehensive assessment of his/her workplace and related living areas in order to identify potential barriers and resources, (2) to evaluate his/her ability to safely complete desired work-related tasks, and (3) to inventory assets that are available to him/her as a basis for developing alternative solutions, including new enterprises. The likely outcomes of accomplishing these objectives are:

- Better understanding of the scope and characteristics
 of the farm or ranch operation, the individual's role in
 it, and the potential for alternative enterprises if current
 enterprises prove to be too challenging, or no longer
 economically viable.
- Identification of significant workplace barriers and functional limitations that prevent completion of desired tasks.
- Opportunity to discuss with client, family, and employer desired worksite modifications, possible task restructuring, or reassignment of certain hard-toperform tasks to other family members or employees.
- Opportunity to identify specific goals that will help the client increase independence, productivity, and profitability.

Another proven outcome of an assessment/evaluation process is that it demonstrates to the individual and his/ her family that you are genuinely interested in their needs. Your willingness to visit them and become familiar with the situations that they face on a daily basis will go a long way towards opening lines of communication and earning their respect for your ability to make a difference.

It should be noted that not every farmer or rancher with a disability will need a comprehensive worksite assessment as outlined by the Assessment Tool. Sometimes the need is simple and the solution is easy to provide, including referral to The Toolbox at www.agrability.org. As the severity level of the disability increases, however, the need for a more thorough assessment becomes essential. If you visit with a client who perceives that he/she has only a very basic or single need, attempt to raise questions about other activities that might eventually require modifications or use of assistive technology. In some cases, the person may be so highly focused on just one issue (e.g., gaining access to equipment or obtaining a utility vehicle to aid mobility) that he/she overlooks other even more critical issues.

Remember, the purpose of the worksite assessment is to not merely collect data but gather the information necessary to serve the client and his/her family more effectively. In other words, the assessment tool is not designed as a research survey instrument, but rather as an "enabling" tool.

Purpose of an Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool

The purpose of the Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool (Assessment Tool) presented here is to assist rural rehabilitation professionals in conducting thorough and accurate disability-related needs assessments of their farmer or rancher clients' work environments (See Appendix 1). The Assessment Tool provides an extensively tested format for making such assessments on a consistent basis and recording the findings. Professionals not familiar with

agricultural worksites will find the Assessment Tool helpful in asking the "right questions" as to the nature of the clients' work activities and the potential workplace barriers. Upon completion, the Assessment Tool can become part of the client's written or electronic personal file. If periodically updated and reviewed, the Assessment Tool will help keep track of his/her progress towards eliminating specific worksite barriers, increasing independence, and achieving personal rehabilitation goals. It also allows for an easier transfer of information from one professional to another, if needed to provide more comprehensive services.

Previous users of this Assessment Tool and suggested assessment process would agree that no one approach or form will satisfy every need likely to be encountered. Thus, we encourage you to view the Assessment Tool as a "tested guide" and modify it to apply to each unique situation. The desired outcome is that both the professional and the client be able to use the information gathered as a basis for better decisions that will lead to greater independence for the client and family.

Intended Users of the Assessment Tool

The Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool and suggested assessment strategies are designed specifically for professionals involved in the rehabilitation process of farmers, ranchers, or agricultural workers with physical and/or psychosocial disabilities limiting function in one's daily tasks. It is assumed that these professionals have been trained to provide specialized services to persons with disabilities and/or are working under the supervision of someone who has such training. The unique aspect of the Assessment Tool is that it provides rehabilitation professionals who may not have extensive experience working in an agricultural setting with a guide to conducting an effective assessment.

Not everyone can walk onto a farm or ranch and carry out a useful worksite assessment. The process involves too many complex issues to be easily addressed by the untrained eye. For example, a professional without agricultural experience might not be able to identify

certain workplace hazards that should be corrected. To do an assessment well takes preparation, experience, and training that is presently not available in a formal instructional package.

One suggestion that might be considered for those with limited rehabilitation technology skills is to become certified as an Assistive Technology Professional (ATP) through training offered by the Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America (RESNA). This training provides broad-based instruction in basic rehabilitation topics, which will add credibility to one's role as a practitioner. Certification qualifications are based upon educational background, professional experience, percent of time involved providing assistive technology services, and successfully passing an examination. With certification also comes requirements for continuing education units (CEUs) in order to sustain accreditation. Professionals who are qualified to be certified generally include occupational therapists, physical therapists, rural rehabilitation specialists, and rehabilitation engineers.

Another way to learn the assessment process is to conduct assessments with a trained and experienced assessor. With the number of farmers and ranchers decreasing, there are fewer individuals in the rehabilitation and health care services arena familiar with the unique needs and environment of the farm or ranch. Thus, conducting a worksite assessment with a trained, experienced assessor can speed the learning curve toward competence as well as increase the coverage and thoroughness of the assessment and resulting recommendations. For the past 15 years, the National AgrAbility Training Workshop has included sessions designed to enhance the skills of those conducting agricultural worksite assessments.

The Role of Other Rehabilitation Professionals

Occupational Therapists (OTs) come from a multitude of backgrounds, although one thing always remains the same — a holistic viewpoint when interacting with patients and clients. This mission and vision is identical to that of AgrAbility. OTs and AgrAbility both work to provide services to individuals in order to assist them in living a more fulfilling life after a disability has occurred. When working alongside AgrAbility, OTs may play a role in completing occupational profiles, occupational task and activity analysis, task modification and adaptations, and education pre- and post-disability. Many OTs also hold a variety of certifications which may include, but are not limited to, ergonomics and assistive technology. Together, OTs and AgrAbility may provide a holistic approach from treatment of the injury or illness to returning to meaningful tasks, ensuring high-quality personalized care for each client encountered.

In many cases, the OT may lack sufficient experience or background to be familiar with the tasks that an individual farmer is attempting to perform. He or she may also not be aware of the potential hazards associated with certain work activities. Having access to the contents of this publication should be good preparation for being a part of the on-site assessment.

Involving Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Each state provides access to vocational rehabilitation services to individuals who are unable to continue working due to a disabling injury or disease. These services are paid for using a combination of federal and state funding. Historically, AgrAbility clients have been very successful in receiving state vocational rehabilitation services, including covering the cost of needed worksite accomodations and vocational training.

New Assessment Tool Formats

The first four editions of the Assessment Tool were designed to be primarily paper-based and the most recent provided an electronic version of the actual Assessment Tool in a downloadable format. However this option received little use and is no longer supported. As more and more professionals begin maintaining their client records electronically, a more computer-friendly format will be considered.

Contents of this User's Guide

Chapter 2 discusses how to prepare for and conduct an on-site assessment. Chapter 3 then introduces the Assessment Tool and how to use it. Chapter 4 explains each of the Tool's information-gathering "questions," with examples of problems and potential solutions related to that particular question. Chapter 5 addresses the types and howtos of client record-keeping (with examples), underscoring their importance and appropriate use. Chapter 6 contains examples of worksite assessments, including completed Assessment Tools, client records, forms, and other documentation. Chapter 7 lists selected resources related to agricultural worksite accessibility and farming/ranching with a disability. The Appendix contains reproducible copies of the Assessment Tool, a copy of the Farm and Ranch Safety Inventory, and reproducible forms.

CHAPTER 2

Preparing for and Conducting a Worksite Assessment

Agricultural worksite assessments are only one part of a comprehensive approach to providing rehabilitation services to farmers, ranchers, and agricultural workers. One of the first steps is to convince those in need of services of the value of conducting a worksite assessment. However, few of these individuals are aware of the benefits that could be derived from having an assessment conducted. Even fewer are likely to request this service unless they have been made aware of how it could lead to greater independence. Thus, it is important that the farmer or rancher perceive the need for and potential positive outcomes of conducting such an assessment and be willing to participate in the process. Fierce independence on the part of some rural people and the skepticism that they may have towards urban professionals and "government people" can be major obstacles to completing an assessment and providing other valuable services.

Identifying Potential Clients

When the AgrAbility Project was first initiated, client identification was difficult due to lack of program recognition. Currently, in some states, the case load exceeds the capacity to serve and client identification is no longer a significant issue. Several state AgrAbility projects have collaborative relationships with their state vocational rehabilitation (VR) services agency. Clients are referred directly to the AgrAbility Project, sometimes on a fee-forservice or cost recovery basis. Due to current VR funding limitations in some states, state services are limited to only the most severely disabled (i.e, "order of selection"), which leaves many farmers and ranchers with disabilities unable to qualify for or access needed VR services. In many cases, the client just needs to be directed to a commercially available solution or one easily fabricated locally. In other cases less intensive services can be provided by AgrAbility Project staff, if the clients can be identified.

Identifying individuals who could benefit from AgrAbility services and would be willing to participate in the assessment process is still not an easy task. It requires patience and the willingness to build trust through an investment of time and energy. The following are 11 resources that you should consider utilizing to help identify potential clients for on-site assessments.

- 1. One of most successful client-identification techniques is a disability-awareness activity at agriculture-related events (e.g., county and state fairs, farm machinery shows, field days, Extension meetings, farm organization meetings). An attractive display that clearly reflects the abilities of individuals with disabilities or that demonstrates an unusual type of assistive technology (e.g., a tractor equipped with a lift and hand controls) will generate considerable interest and may open the doors for further discussion with potential clients and/ or family members. While farmers or ranchers with disabilities are often reluctant to approach an exhibit that focuses on disability awareness, some may follow up later indirectly through another person, a letter, an e-mail, a phone call, or by contact with the local Extension educator or sponsor of the event.
- 2. The rural media can be an effective means to get the word out concerning the availability of specific services for farm or ranch families. A series of well-designed news releases or articles that feature successful farmers or ranchers with disabilities can encourage others to initiate a contact for services. (Caution: In using the media, as with all public-awareness activities, care should be exercised to insure that individuals with disabilities are always presented in a positive manner and are not used to sensationalize a story or promote a safety message, including those that suggest the disability was the result of a careless act.)

- 3. Nothing speaks louder for a program than the quality of services provided to past or current customers (word-of-mouth advertising). For many of the USDA AgrAbility projects across the nation, one of the most important sources of referrals has been the clients themselves. What often develops from this form of referral are geographic "clusters" of clients who knew one another previously or got to know one another through involvement with AgrAbility.
- 4. Rural-based medical and social service professionals are also a potential source of referrals, once they're aware of your services and become convinced of your credibility. Therefore, informational mailings to rural hospitals, physicians, occupational and physical therapists, community health centers, public health nurses, social workers, and vocational rehabilitation counselors can generate a flow of referrals. (Note Historically, only a small percentage of the clients being served by AgrAbility projects have been referred by the medical community or vocational rehabilitation agencies. However, this is changing as the AgrAbility Program has matured and become more widely recognized.)
- 5. Disability-related organizations (e.g., Easter Seals, Goodwill, Arthritis Foundation) can be important sources of referrals. Many of them have regular newsletters that are widely disseminated and reach both urban and rural populations.
- 6. Rural Centers for Independent Living (CILs) were established to provide services to persons with disabilities who reside in rural settings. To determine where the centers are in your state, go to the following web site: www.ilru.org/projects/cil-net/cil-center-andassociation-directory.
- 7. The USDA/NIFA Cooperative Extension Service is one of the most respected sources of credible information in rural communities. Every county in the U.S. has a Cooperative Extension presence. Efforts to provide resources and training to local Extension staff about disability awareness often prove extremely fruitful. Their extensive contacts with farm and ranch families through

- county-wide informal educational activities can greatly multiply your effectiveness in reaching target individuals and their families with information about the availability of services.
- 8. Agricultural science and business (vocational agriculture) teachers are another group with considerable respect in rural communities. Provided with appropriate instructional materials, agriculture teachers can become valuable local resources as well as referral sources. FFA, which is a part of secondary school agriculture programs, routinely takes part in special activities to promote disability/diversity awareness. One such effort is the Bridging Horizons Community Service Contest in Indiana. www.agrability.org/youth
- 9. Agricultural organizations (e.g., Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, Grange, commodity groups) maintain statewide networks of farmers and ranchers and hold regular meetings and events that could be tapped to both disseminate information and identify potential clients. Before reaching out to these groups at the local level, contact the state leadership and explore ways to collaborate in reaching their membership statewide.
- 10. Rural public libraries should also be on your mailing list. Nearly every rural community has one, which can become a channel to reach rural residents with disabilities. Program brochures and program newsletters sent to these libraries, along with an encouragement to post them on their local services bulletin boards, may result in follow-up contacts.
- 11. Rural churches that have dealt with making their facilities accessible to people with disabilities can also be a valuable source of referrals. Some churches may be willing to include an AgrAbility bulletin insert describing services.

Making Initial Client Contacts

Initial client contacts usually come about in one of three ways—(1) direct contact (phone, email, etc.) by an individual seeking assistance with a disability-related problem, (2) referral from a third party who is acting as a "go-between," or (3) contact that you initiate upon hearing about or meeting a person who could benefit from the services being provided.

A suggested form was developed to use during initial contacts by phone or email (see Appendix 2). This form provides a means of collecting pertinent information and helps ensure that the potential client doesn't "fall through the cracks."

If a farm or ranch on-site assessment is deemed necessary, a visit should be scheduled as soon as possible. Even though one may think that most farmers and ranchers "work at home" and are always somewhere close by, it is not advisable to just drop in unannounced. Instead, set up the first visit via phone call or e-mail. This allows you to begin establishing rapport as well as obtain background information, such as nature of the disability, size and type of farm or ranch operation, directions to the facility, and extent of assistance already being provided by others (e.g., vocational rehabilitation counselor).

You will quickly find that some farmers and ranchers have a preferred method of communicating, whether by phone, email, or in person. The best solution may not be what you prefer, but what allows you to most effectively communicate with your potential client. A good illustration is that communicating with an Old Order/Amish farmer will be difficult by phone, and impossible by email, so a letter or personal visit might be required.

If you have difficulty in reaching the individual by phone or e-mail, consider contacting by surface mail, which might include a cover letter, background on your program, and a description of services provided. Since a request for a written response is sometimes slow in coming, attempt follow-up phone calls after a reasonable amount of time. (Note - A letter typed on agency stationery—no matter how friendly you make it—may be intimidating and set a different "tone" than a personal call.)

Remember, rejection of services on the first contact should not be considered a failure, but rather the planting of a seed. In many cases, even when you believe that services could be very beneficial, a client may not feel that what you have to offer will "help". If the person has been identified as an individual who could benefit, add him or her to your mailing list and make a follow-up contact in a few months. Again, they are not rejecting you, but rather are often protecting their independence.

Making Initial On-Site Visits

Having made contact to set a time for your initial visit and to get detailed directions to the farm or ranch, make every effort to be punctual and to have in your mind a clear idea of what you want to accomplish during the visit.

Once you get there, introduce yourself and begin to develop some rapport with the client and any family members who may be present. Talk about other things for a while (e.g., livestock, the dog that met you at the gate, the weather, your drive there, the farmstead). When these conversations begin to lag, it's time to start discussing their specific concerns about farming or ranching with a disability. At this point, you can either sit down and talk or tour the premises while you converse, whichever the client is most comfortable.

Inform the client that the services being provided are free and supported by the USDA/NIFA AgrAbility Program. Providing a program brochure at this point should be helpful.

Try to let the farmer or rancher lead or take control of the visit. If this doesn't happen, remember that eye contact, listening, and comprehending are much more important than getting everything down on paper; you can always contact him/her after the visit if you need more information. Also be sure the client understands (1) that the purpose for note-taking is to help you remember the details of your visit so appropriate modifications can be suggested and/or services offered, and (2) that all client information will remain confidential and not be shared with anyone outside of your organization.

If you come across as if you need to be somewhere else or are in a hurry to get done, the client will pick up on these cues quickly, and will often be more than happy to have you get on your way. Learn to be a patient listener.

Even though audio-taping farm or ranch visit conversations is becoming more common, you should carefully weigh the pros and cons of doing so. While it makes information-gathering easier, the client may feel much more intimidated and be less willing to disclose personal information.

Also, discuss your use of photos and/or videos with the client. Let him/her know how the photos/videos will be used (normally to help clarify issues on assessment reports), and make sure the individual is comfortable with your procedures. If you plan to publish any photos or videos for external purposes, such as a newsletter or social media page, make sure that the client signs an appropriate release form. Asking a farmer/rancher for such permission is not recommended until a trust relationship has been established between the staff member and the client, normally after multiple visits/contacts have occurred. An example photo/video release form is included in Appendix 3.

In addition, the use of a laptop during an onsite assessment can erect a barrier to communication and openness since the client can usually not see what you're typing. However, the use of a tablet device may be perceived as less threatening, since the client can more easily see what you are entering. Tablets can also be used to take photos or videos. Discuss the use of laptops and tablets with the client before using one.

Additional On-Site Visit Tips and Cautions

Remember that you are a guest and that certain unwritten rules may exist and should be respected. For example:

 The farm or ranch dog who greets you serves a useful purpose by letting the family know that a stranger has arrived. In fact, it may even keep you "cornered" in the car until a family member approaches. You'll be well served to treat the farm or ranch dog with respect.

- Never comment on odor or the presence of flies. Keep in mind that what may smell bad or is annoying to you directly relates to the family's livelihood.
- Because mud and manure are simply a part of agricultural production, some farm and ranch families leave their shoes or boots on the back porch or in a designated "mud room." Offer to do the same or just follow the family's example.
- Because manure may carry diseases or parasites, many livestock producers are extremely concerned about manure being tracked onto their property. So, to avoid being a transporter, consider carrying with you disposable plastic overshoes or an inexpensive pair of rubber boots than can be rinsed off and sanitized with bleach after every site visit. Disposable boots can be ordered through Gempler's at www.gemplers.com.
- Certain areas or buildings may be "off limits" to visitors, since the farmer or rancher cannot risk exposing livestock to any diseases or parasites that you may unknowingly be transporting. If the sign on the door says "Keep Out" or if your client tells you to stay out, respect his/her wishes.
- Don't overextend your welcome. Several short visits along with telephone contacts are much more effective than a single long one.
 - Agricultural production is one of the most hazardous occupations in the U.S. farms and ranches contain numerous hazards to the workers involved, family members, and visitors. To help reduce the potential for injury, carefully review the following precautions:
- Since visitors account for about five percent of agricultural workplace injuries, care should be exercised throughout the on-site visit to avoid an injury. Never "explore" the farm or ranch unless accompanied by the owner or operator.
- Don't be an "extra rider" on agricultural equipment.
 Most farm machinery is designed for one operator.
 Extra riders falling off of operating machines account

for a significant proportion of serious farm or ranch injuries. (Note - Some newer tractors and combines provide an extra seat for instructional purposes. If such is the case and your client invites you to ride along, this might provide an opportunity to observe operator tasks, including those that should be altered to better accommodate his/her disability.)

- Don't hesitate to point out (in a diplomatic fashion) any potential workplace hazards you observe. In some cases, the client is aware of the hazards and willingly accepts the risks associated with them. In other instances, he/ she may not be aware of the potential for injury. This is especially true with respect to hazards that are increased due to the client's disability. See Appendix 5 for a simple Farm Safety Inventory Tool to help identify potential farm-related hazards.
- In no case should you recommend or affirm that a clearly hazardous technique or device be used to accommodate your client's needs or limitations. A modification that exposes the user to more risk than was originally associated with a technique or device is inappropriate. In fact, you could be held accountable for recommendations that result in a loss or injury if such recommendations exceeded the scope of your expertise.
- If you aren't sure whether a modification might present a hazard to your client, consult a safety professional or engineer.

The book titled "Farm and Ranch Safety Management," published by Deere & Company, is a good reference on the general subject of farm or ranch safety. It can be ordered through your local John Deere implement dealer or from online sources (see Chapter 7). Also included in Chapter 7 is a list of websites that include agricultural safety and health information. For additional information on the potential health and safety risks associated with agricultural production, contact the Extension safety specialist at your state land-grant university or the farmer's insurance carrier who may have loss control specialists available for consultation. The local Extension office can also provide relevant safety resources.

Protecting the Biosecurity of the Site

As noted above, careful attention needs to be given to protecting the biosecurity of the client's farm or ranch. This is especially true if any livestock are involved. Some livestock diseases are extremely contagious and can result in significant losses of animals.

Never conduct an assessment if you are sick, have a fever, a cough or respiratory infection. Not only does the client not want what you have, but you could also expose his or her animals to it.

Don't be offended if the client refuses you full access to the workplace over concerns of potential biological threats. This is especially true if you own livestock or have been on other farms where you were in close proximity with animals of any type. This includes backyard chicken flocks and wildlife of any type.

If you or anyone on your team utilizes a companion animal, including a dog, it is unlikely if the client will allow you to bring it onto the premises. Even if the farmer owns his or her own dog, there is little toleration for outside animals due to the risk of them carrying a biological hazard.

In some cases, the client might ask you to put on protective clothing such as a Tyvek suit, disposable boots, and respiratory protection. You may consider acquiring this equipment prior to the visit and become familiar with putting it on. Don't expect the client to know in advance what size coveralls and boots you wear. This equipment is generally designed for one-time use and should be disposed of properly after the visit.

Be prepared to walk through a foot bath to disinfect your footwear before entering certain buildings. This is not the right place or time for open toed shoes or sandals.

If a building is posted with signage warning unauthorized persons to stay out, do not ask to enter it or do so without permission. Remember, you are a guest and should never be the bearer of disease.

Need for Repeated Assessments

Many of the tasks performed at farm and ranch operations vary with the season. The work done on a corn-soybean farm in the spring, for example, is quite different from that done in the fall. Likewise, the challenges faced in completing certain specific tasks, such as feeding and watering pastured livestock, may vary dramatically between summer and winter conditions. Therefore, unless you are familiar with the various agricultural enterprises, a comprehensive assessment likely cannot be carried out during just one on-site visit. Seasonal assessments may well be needed to help you and your client establish a set of rehabilitation goals and objectives for each season.

You must also consider the variations in the methods or technologies that your client uses to complete specific tasks. To control weeds, for example, a farmer might apply a herbicide to a crop one year and merely cultivate it the next. Also, a new piece of equipment or implementation of a new production practice would likely call for new and/or additional modifications. For instance, the decision to change the haying system from small square bales to large round bales necessitates significant changes in the equipment and the tasks associated with harvesting, transporting, and storing the hay. In other cases, the client may want to transition to less labor intensive enterprises that would require an ongoing assessment process.

Therefore, be sure to ask about changes that are in progress or being planned in order to avoid recommending a modification that will soon require significant change or become obsolete. Again, learning of and taking into account these important changes and/or variations often calls for periodic revisits to the client's workplace.

Another issue that often comes up is the value of making expensive, or time consuming modifications to older or outdated equipment or facilities. Investing in making a 20-30 year old tractor accessible for a specific farmer, may achieve a short-term goal, but may not have long-term economic or safety benefits. Experience has shown that modifications will be less challenging if made on newer machines due to enhancements in designs such as better steps, ergonomic seating, environmentally controlled operator station (i.e. cab), Rollover Protective Structure (ROPS), power steering, lighting, and controls that require less strength to operate. In most cases, encouraging use of newer technology and practices will also reduce the risk of secondary injury. If newer equipment is purchased additional assessments may be needed.

CHAPTER 3

The Worksite Assessment Tool—What It Contains and How to Use It

Designed primarily to be completed during personal contacts with the client, the Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool (Assessment Tool) consists of a series of "questions" that cover 14 specific topic areas: Personal Data, General Farm/Ranch Data, Overall Farm/Ranch Accessibility, General Farm/Ranch Maintenance, Equipment and Machinery, Crop Production, Livestock Production, Domestic Farm/Ranch Animals, Orchards/ Woodlands/Garden Greenhouses, Farm Management Activities, Additional Vocational Skills, Establishing Primary Goals, Additional Comments/Observations, and Farm/Ranch Layout.

When there are considerable distances involved to get to the site, in some cases, AgrAbility staff have found that parts of the Assessment Tool can be completed over the telephone, or even by communicating over the internet. However, the best results are achieved, including documentation of barriers, when the process is completed face-to-face.

This latest version of the Assessment Tool is the most comprehensive to date and takes about 2 hours to complete under most circumstances. Many of the questions require only short responses, while some call for more in-depth discussion and lengthy responses. If used in paper form, additional space is provided following most of the questions to enable you to include narrative or descriptive information. (Note: Many worksite assessments presently conducted by vocational rehabilitation professionals are entirely in narrative form.)

As noted above, the Assessment Tool will likely prove more effective if it is completed over several on-site visits and/or interviews with the client. Although you could collect some of the information during a preliminary phone call, nothing can replace firsthand observations to help you accurately identify problems, determine solutions, and develop goals.

Remember, the Assessment Tool is not intended to identify all potential rehabilitation needs. Therefore, it should be used in conjunction with other rehabilitation assessment instruments that address independent living, health care, transportation, and dietary needs; financial assistance; medical management; and disability adjustment and family counseling needs.

Becoming Familiar with the Tool

To help familiarize yourself with the Assessment Tool, its series of "questions," and how the "answers"—i.e., collected data—are recorded, examples of completed Assessment Tools can be found in Chapter 6. The first example of a completed Assessment Tool is based upon a visit to a farmer who had experienced a spinal cord injury. (Note - This example, although fictitious, contains actual data from various assessments conducted by the authors.)

Chapter 6 also provides example "answers" from portions of on-site assessments for clients with an arm amputation, a leg amputation, and a back impairment. Appendix 1 is a copy of the Assessment Tool for you to reproduce and use to become more familiar with its content and format. It might be easier to conduct your first assessment in tandem with another person. We suggest both of you record information using a hard copy format and then, after the visit, compare observations.

CHAPTER 4

Explanation of the Worksite Assessment Tool 'Questions'

The following is an explanation of and further elaboration on each of the "questions" that comprise the Assessment Tool. (Note: It is suggested that you have before you the example completed Assessment Tool found in Chapter 6 or the blank copy of the Tool found in the Appendix as you go through these explanations.) These explanations are not included in the electronic format in order to save space.

I. Personal Data

A. ABOUT THE CLIENT

SSN. Due to heightened concerns about security and identity theft, it is recommended that you only ask for the client's Social Security number if you have a specific need for it. The client is not obligated to provide you with it. If recorded, great care should be taken to ensure that a client's SSN is kept secure to avoid identity theft. With most AgrAbility Projects, a unique client ID number is being assigned, reducing the need to record a SSN.

County. Knowing the county in which your client resides is also useful when making referrals to other agencies for service. A client may live in a different county than his/ her mailing address would indicate. You will find that there is a wide variety and level of services available county by county.

Directions. Locating individuals in rural areas can be difficult. Record a descriptive set of directions to the farm or ranch for future reference. Use of GPS options on current cell phones can be very helpful, but in some rural areas may not be accurate.

Name of spouse. The spouse is usually the primary support person. You will probably communicate extensively with and learn many of the clients needs from the spouse. In most cases, based on prior experience of other rural rehabilitation specialists, the spouse will be a female and assume substantial caregiving responsibilities. (Historically

over 80% of AgrAbility clients have been male.) In many cases, however, the spouse, is directly involved in the day-to-day management and operation of the farm or ranch. If you feel the spouse has taken on a considerable load as caregiver, you may wish to direct her to the To Everything There is a Season video and/or workbook at www. agrability.org (see Chapter 7). Also, getting to know both client and spouse on a first-name basis will help improve communication.

Children. Children may have specific needs and perspectives related to the client's disability, and they may also be involved in agricultural production. They can be excellent weathervanes for gauging the general health of the family unit. Getting to know them and involving them in the rehabilitation process will usually prove very fruitful. In some cases, children may be called upon to perform tasks on behalf of a parent that may exceed their intellectual or physical capabilities. If this is observed, it should be discussed with the parent. The National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety has resources on age-appropriate tasks for farm and ranch children. This information is available at www.cultivatesafety.org. Also, see Chapter 7 for other resources.

Occupation. It is important to understand what position your client holds with respect to the agricultural operation. If the client is a farm or ranch employee, any potential site modifications or task restructuring must be discussed with the employer. If the client works full-time and receives his/her primary income from the farm or ranch, then you should focus on the alterations necessary to allow the client to continue working full-time. If the client works only part-time on the farm or ranch and holds an off-farm job, the need to complete farm or ranch worksite modifications might not be as urgent as improving access to the off-farm job. In many states, state vocational rehabilitation services may be difficult to obtain for part-time farmers, or those whose primary source of employment is not the

agricultural enterprise. Remember, one of the historically held principles of vocational rehabilitation is to return the client to the position he or she had prior to acquiring the disability.

B. ABOUT THE CLIENT'S DISABILITY

Describe the nature of the client's disability as specifically as possible. Be sure to include the less obvious or secondary disabilities, such as a severe respiratory condition, a heart problem, or arthritis. Some clients will not acknowledge their limitations as a "disability" or may have had it so long that the limitations have become a part of their life. Focus on the functional limitations and the barriers rather than trying to "pigeonhole" the client into a specific disability, i.e. amputee, low vision, SCI.

II. General Farm/Ranch Data A. TYPE AND SIZE OF OPERATION

To establish priorities for undertaking necessary modifications, you must first understand what the primary farm or ranch activities are and how much time and resources are committed to each. For example, if a farmer has a 30-sow swine herd, 30 beef cattle, and 600 acres of grain, then the primary activity would involve field work relating to grain production. However, in some cases, the smaller enterprises may be less mechanized, requiring more physical involvement and consequently more modifications. Other family members could be encouraged to assist with the secondary activities (in this case, handling the livestock) so that the major work-site modifications needed to carry out the field work could be completed first. If the client is involved in a farm- or ranch-based agribusiness (e.g., marketing seed corn, welding, roadside vegetable market, repairing agricultural equipment), these activities should be noted. In some cases, it might be possible to expand these enterprises to replace other activities that are too costly, impractical, or physically challenging to modify.

B. CLIENT RESPONSIBILITIES PRIOR TO DISABILITY

Understanding the work-related activities that your client participated in before becoming disabled can help determine which tasks he/she might still wish to perform, which ones would likely need to be modified, and which could be reassigned to family members or to co-workers. Time and resources do not allow you to identify every task, so focus on the primary ones.

C. FAMILY MEMBERS AND OTHERS WHO ASSIST

To develop a job-restructuring plan (if one is warranted), information is needed on how the farm or ranch operation is currently run and how responsibilities are allocated. Often the client could assume another worker's tasks and allow that worker to take those responsibilities the client can no longer perform. Job restructuring can be very stressful in some circumstances, especially where more than one generation is involved. Anticipate that there will be reluctance to change roles that have become institutionalized by the family, and that lengthy adjustment periods could be needed.

Disabilities have an impact on the entire family, especially younger children. As noted above, they are often required to take on a more significant role in operating the farm or ranch and completing domestic tasks. Consideration of worksite modifications, job restructuring, and reallocation of responsibilities should include discussion of the potential influence such changes could have on the children. It is realistic to assume that stress on the children will increase. Therefore, efforts must be made to ensure that no decisions detrimental to the child's welfare are made, such as keeping children home from school to work, requiring them to become responsible for activities that call for mature judgment, or placing them in situations that expose them to significant risk of personal injury.

III. Overall Farm/Ranch Accessibility A. TYPE OF TERRAIN

Terrain can vary significantly from one farm or ranch to another, and even within a single farm or ranch operation. It may be wet, rocky, sandy, flat, hilly, or wooded. Knowing the terrain on which the operation lies can help you to identify potential problems for a client, especially those with a mobility or vision impairment. Knowing the terrain will also help determine the type of adaptive equipment or techniques that will give him/her the greatest freedom of movement around the operation. For example, steep driveways present problems for wheelchair users, especially during transfers into and out of vehicles. Wooded or hilly areas may limit the crop or livestock options and present special hazards when using modified equipment.

B. FARMYARD SURFACES AND DRAINAGE

Muddy worksites can present serious problems to clients who must use wheelchairs, or lower-limb prostheses, or who lack balance. Paved walkways and work areas provide better walking surfaces and easier maneuvering



for a wheelchair. Those surfaces, however, are expensive to install. In many instances, installing drain tile or relandscaping the farmyard can divert water away from the work area, while applying a layer of finely crushed limestone can greatly improve working surfaces and thus mobility. Utility and all-terrain vehicles and if accessible, skid steer loaders, have also been successfully used to overcome mobility problems in muddy farmyards and fields. Considering the high rate of injuries associated with ATVs, it is recommended that UTVs be utilized since they are easier to access and are more stable. Check out The Toolbox Assistive Technology Database at www. agrability.org/toolbox for other ideas to enhance farm yard accessibility.

IV. General Farm/Ranch Maintenance A. THE FARM OR RANCH SHOP

One of the most important buildings on the modern farm or ranch, is the shop where many activities takes place. Along with machinery maintenance equipment, the office is often located there, and at times, the shop serves as a haven for the farmer or rancher when things are not going well. Improving accessibility of the shop can have a positive "rippling effect" on many aspects of the operation.

- Often the shop is inaccessible because of the overall design or location of the building. Entrance barriers, such as steps and narrow or heavy doors, can be modified by installing ramps, alternate doors, and/or various types of manual or automatic door openers.
- A smooth concrete floor provides a solid work area
 for large equipment and improves mobility. Where
 concrete is not financially feasible, alternative materials
 like crushed limestone or packed clay could be
 considered.
- 3. Layout of the shop itself might also make accessibility difficult. Accessibility can be improved by placing tools and equipment within reach and leaving ample maneuvering space around them. Pegboard, shelves, and electrical outlets can be lowered to allow a wheelchair user easy access. Overhead drop cords for

- electricity and compressed air hoses can eliminate the tangle of lines on the floor. In most cases leaving equipment portable is better than securing it to the floor, unless safety is an issue.
- 4. Work benches and stationary tools, such as vises and drill presses, may also have to be lowered. Electrical outlets installed on the front of benches reduce the need for difficult stretching to reach them. Toolboxes could be retrofitted with wheels, purchased with wheels already mounted, or perhaps even motorized to allow all needed tools to be easily brought to the job site.



5. In colder climates, a heated shop provides the client with the opportunity to work year-round in the facility and undertake essential machinery maintenance tasks during the off-season. A heated shop provides a workplace in which he/she could pursue other incomegenerating, on-site vocational activities (e.g., smallengine repair, woodworking, small-scale fabrication,

- welding services). Also, having access to a warm work area can enhance the comfort level of individuals with greater sensitivity to cold such as those with spinal cord injuries and arthritis. AgrAbility clients have often identified adding heat to their shop as the best investment they ever made.
- 6. Though expensive, air conditioning a portion of the farm shop, such as the office, may provide individuals with spinal cord injuries or certain respiratory impairments, a more comfortable working environment during the hottest times of the year. Large portable fans are also available and provide a less expensive alternative.
- 7. If the client uses the shop extensively, consideration should be given to installing accessible toilet and washing facilities.
- 8. Also, if not already there, phone and/or radio communication to the shop should be high on the list of needed shop modifications. Being able to communicate in the event of an emergency can be a life saver. Posting of emergency contacts by each phone is also a good idea. Farm shops are often located in metal-sided buildings that interfere with cellular signal strength. The client may wish to consider adding a cellular signal booster at the farm to ensure the ability to communicate.
- 9. Adequate ventilation improves worker safety and productivity. If the client has a respiratory impairment, dust collection systems can be installed on dust-generating tools, such as table saws and sanders. Special attention should be given to welding or painting areas to ensure that fumes are ventilated to the outside. (See Chapter 7 for resources on shop planning and design.)
- 10. Good lighting is a must for a functional farm shop, especially for older clients or those with visual impairments. Check out the AgrAbility technical report on farm lighting available at www.agrability.org/resources/technical/.
- 11. Careful consideration should be given to all potential hazards that are present in the shop and that might be exacerbated due to the client's disability. Availability of fire extinguishers, first-aid kits, eye wash station, and

- additional exit doors may address some of these issues. See Appendix 5 for a copy of the Farm/Ranch Safety Inventory Tool.
- 12. A paved area outside the shop can greatly improve worker mobility when performing maintenance and repair on equipment, including high pressure washing. This surface should be slightly graded to allow for adequate drainage. A location on the south side of the shop should reduce icing in colder months.
- 13. The refueling area needs to be clear of debris and possibly modified to be more readily accessible to the client. All local and National Fire Protection Association codes should be complied with in the design and layout of fuel storage and handling facilities. An appropriate Type-BC fire extinguisher should be readily accessible and mounted at a reachable level. Due to the height of the fuel tank on larger tractors and other self-propelled equipment, another person may have to be assigned to refueling this equipment. Refueling inside buildings, even if more convenient, should be discouraged due to the increased fire risk.

B. BASIC HAND TOOLS

- 1. The inability to use basic tools can present numerous obstacles, especially with respect to the maintenance of equipment and buildings. Over the years, many labor-saving tools (e.g., locking pliers; cordless drill, screwdriver, and circular saw; nail or staple gun; one-handed grease gun) have become commercially available (see Chapter 7 for information on The Toolbox or visit www.agrability.org/toolbox). Most were designed for able-bodied users who wish to simplify or make a task less strenuous. With a little ingenuity, almost any tool can be modified to accommodate users with an arm amputation, hand injuries, or strength limitations. In many cases, clients can make these modifications using presently owned tools and materials.
- 2. Having designated storage locations for all frequently used tools can greatly reduce the time and effort required to locate tools, especially for those with

- mobility and visual impairments. For example, outlining a tool's location on a peg board provides a "home" for the tool so it can be easily located.
- 3. Nearly all hand tools require the use of appropriate eye protection. In fact, it is a good idea to have access to eye protection during the completion of the assessment. If the client doesn't have access to eye protection, obtaining it should be a priority. Most hardware stores carry a line of personal protective equipment.

C. POWER TOOLS

- 1. Many power tools have also been successfully modified for individuals with arm and hand injuries. However, every precaution should be taken to ensure that the modified tool does not present added risk to the user. This is especially true for tools that cut or grind, such as high-speed power saws and grinders. The client should be encouraged to always wear the necessary eye and hearing protection when using power tools of any kind.
- 2. In some cases, as when welding, special protective clothing is needed to prevent burns, especially if the client has loss of feeling in some areas of the body, including the extremities. For clients with inpaired sensory capacity, serious burns can occur without their awareness. Extraordinary precautions are needed when there is any potential exposure to hot tools or materials.
- 3. Compressed-air-operated impact tools can take the place of some manual tools that require considerable physical exertion. Air tools have been designed that replace wrenches and saws and that convert hammer and chisel operation into a one-hand activity. Hearing and eye protection should be worn when operating air powered tools.
- 4. Consider the use of rechargeable, battery operated tools that are generally lighter in weight and eliminate the need for power cords that clutter the workplace. Higher voltage tools are recommended since they provide added power and can operate longer without recharging. Keep to one brand so batteries are interchangeable.

D. MAINTENANCE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

 Various maintenance materials might be difficult to manipulate for a client who has a hand injury or wears a prosthetic device. Magnetic nail and staple holders can be used by some prosthesis wearers. Tool holders are



available for individuals with carpel tunnel syndrome. Sandpaper can be mounted to commercially available sanding blocks or to a block of wood affixed with a handle for those who can use only one hand. Jigs, fixtures, and clamps will hold materials in place while performing maintenance activities. The use of spray paint, whether aerosol can or power unit, can reduce the effort of painting as well as minimize the cleanup that accompanies painting with a brush. Accessories are even available that make using a spray can easier to manipulate. However, painting or use of solvents should only be done in spaces adequately ventilated and with appropriate respiratory protection. Remember, most spray paint solvents are highly combustible and should never be used near potential ignition sources such as gas furnaces and heaters. Grease purchased in prepackaged cartridges and electric powered grease guns make lubricating machinery easier and reduces both cleanup time and effort. Compressed air or electric staple and nailing guns eliminate the need to individually handle

- nails and other fasteners. Lightweight, mobile, highpressure washers can reduce cleanup time and keep equipment free of dirt and grease.
- Due to the time associated with and difficulty of obtaining supplies and materials, it may be more efficient for some clients to maintain a supply of certain frequently used items such as nuts and bolts, gasket material, solvents, hoses, and electrical wire and connectors.

V. Equipment and Machinery

A. MACHINERY STORAGE AREAS

- Agricultural machinery that is stored indoors or under some type of cover lasts longer, requires fewer repairs, looks better, is easier to maintain, and generally has a higher resale value. A well-designed storage area also doubles as a garage that provides a protected area for servicing machinery.
- 2. The most frequent problem that farmers and ranchers with mobility limitations encounter in accessing machinery sheds is opening and closing large sliding or overhead doors. Automatic door openers can be installed or a less costly pulley system rigged up to



allow the operator to pull on a vertical rope rather than push or pull on a sliding door. Using wireless or remote controls to activate power door openers can reduce the need to mount/dismount equipment when accessing storage areas. A wide range of automatic door openers for farm applications are commercially available.

- 3. A smooth floor in the machinery storage area can make maintenance on equipment much easier. In most cases, a firmly packed clay or dirt surface is sufficient. However, if finances allow, a floor of fine crushed limestone over a larger crushed stone base provides an ideal surface. Also, hitching and transferring in and out of equipment can be accomplished more easily in a storage area with a smooth floor than in the farmyard.
- 4. For many farmers or ranchers, the cost of providing indoor storage for all of their equipment is prohibitive. Where a choice needs to be made, those pieces of equipment which have the greatest value and are used most frequently should be kept under cover.
- 5. Positioning machinery (and implements) in the storage area in an organized fashion can help the farmer or rancher with a mobility impairment access the operator station or perform maintenance tasks more easily.
- 6. If work is regularly performed in the machinery storage area, it should be equipped with adequate lighting.

B. MOST FREQUENTLY USED SELF-PROPELLED EQUIPMENT

- 1. Farmers and ranchers use a wide variety of makes and models of self-propelled equipment. It is not unusual for them to have five or more tractors and/or combines. Also, they spend long hours operating this equipment, which is usually essential to successful continuation of their business. It's important to know which of these machines your client uses most often, because these are the ones on which modifications should be completed first. It's highly unlikely that modifying non-essential, or older, tractors and machines will be economically viable.
- 2. It is highly recommended that modifications be made to only those tractors equipped with rollover protective structures (ROPS). In some cases, ROPS retrofit kits are available for older tractors and should be considered part of the proposed modifications. Check with the local dealer regarding ROPS retrofit availability.
- 3. Knowing whether or not a particular piece of equipment

- has an operator cab can help you decide what modifications may need to be made. A modern sealed, heated, and air-conditioned cab is very important for individuals with respiratory impairments, spinal cord injuries, or temperature sensitivity. Two-way radios or cell phones are essential for those with mobility impairments to ensure that they can obtain help if needed.
- 4. If the client is considering the purchase of a new tractor, this would be an ideal time to explore makes, models, and accessories that would provide greater accommodation. This might include better seating and lighting, wider more accessible doorways, and easier to reach fuel tanks. Avoid investing substantial resources in older equipment when more accessibility might be found on a newer machine. Upgrading does not necessarily mean buying new. Unlike automobiles, tractors, and other self-propelled farm equipment do not change yearly. Used equipment with low hours can be purchased at considerable savings over new equipment, however the supply of cheap used equipment is very limited due to the growth in number of small farms.

C. ACCESSING EQUIPMENT

- During the assessment process, you should gather
 as much information as possible about the specific
 problems your client faces in accessing the most
 frequently used machines. Take photographs of those
 pieces of equipment that might be considered for
 modification. The National AgrAbility Project has
 publications that can assist in selecting and fabricating
 the needed modifications for accessing tractors and
 combines (see Chapter 7) or visit www.agrability.org.
- 2. For clients with less severe mobility limitations, the modifications might be as simple as additional handholds or steps, steps brought closer together, wider steps, or even alternative climbing methods. Modifications to steps should include non-skid surfaces to provide sure footing. For individuals with severe mobility limitations, platform lifts and chair lifts have been designed that



can be mounted to a tractor, combine, truck or other self-propelled vehicles. See information in Chapter 7 on sources of equipment modifications. Record the equipment make and model, number and position of cab doors, any side-mounted implements or chemical tanks used, and other characteristics of the machine that you feel might be useful. This will help identify difficulties in mounting and operating the machines so that you can begin to work toward solutions. Including photographs of each piece of equipment in the client's file will be helpful later.

3. If possible, personally observe the client as he/she transfers on and off the equipment and operates it. Determine if the client is able to transfer into the equipment or requires assistance. Note potential hazards, and make their correction a priority. Again, recommended modifications should not increase the risk of injury, even if the client considers the desired modifications essential. However, remember the final decision concerning modifications are usually made by the client, unless the funding agency or organization, such as a state vocational rehabilitation agency rejects the modification as too hazardous.

D. EQUIPMENT SEATING AND TRANSFER

- 1. Some equipment seating may not be padded enough for farmers or ranchers with spinal cord injuries. More padding or a wheelchair seat cushion can be added. For clients with back injuries, the seating may not provide adequate shock absorption; therefore, installing a seat with an improved suspension could help. Nearly all new tractors come equipped with ergonomically fitted seats, which should be suitable for most operators. Armrests can reduce pressure on the lower spine. Some seat designs include independent hydraulic or pneumatic suspension, lumbar and height adjustment controls, and adjustable armrests.
- If an operator has difficulty maintaining upper body stability, the use of a seat belt including the addition of a shoulder belt, if needed, is recommended. Seat belts, however, should not be used on tractors lacking rollover protection structures.

E. EQUIPMENT CONTROLS

- 1. For tractors and other often-used self-propelled equipment, indicate which controls are difficult for the client to reach or operate, and describe the nature of the difficulty. Photos are very helpful if control modifications will eventually be needed.
- 2. If the client is safely operating an automobile with modified controls, he/she can usually operate a tractor with the appropriate modifications. A wide variety of methods have been used to enable an individual with almost any type of disability to operate farm or ranch equipment. The National AgrAbility Project has published information on control modifications for agricultural equipment (see Chapter 7) or visit www. agrability.org.

F. HITCHING/UNHITCHING IMPLEMENTS

- Indicate which types of hitches are used most often and will need to be modified if the client desires to continue using them. Various automatic hitching devices for the tractor's drawbar and three-point hitch are commercially available. These devices may allow the operator to hitch and unhitch implements from the tractor seat, usually with the exception of the PTO driveline and hydraulic connections. However, some newer models do automatically connect the PTO driveline.
- 2. Equipment operators with disabilities affecting the back or arms can face difficulties during hitching operations and when trying to monitor trailing implements. One solution is the swivel seat, which greatly reduces the amount of twisting required. Additional rearview mirrors can also be mounted inside and outside the tractor cab. These mirrors also reduce the amount of twisting necessary during the hitching/unhitching and operation of trailing implements. Commercially available remote cameras and monitors might also be considered for implement hitching and monitoring.
- 3. Since few alternatives currently exist for attaching power-take-off (PTO) drivelines, it might be necessary to have this task performed by a co-worker. Research is currently being conducted on automatic and self-hitching PTO devices. At least one company, Jiffy Hitch, produces a self-connecting PTO driveline attachment.
- 4. Connecting/disconnecting hydraulic couplings can be difficult for a client with an arm amputation or limited arm strength. Conversion kits and special couplings are available that allow the worker to use only one hand. (See www.agrability.org/toolbox for additional information.)

G. OTHER BARRIERS TO EQUIPMENT OPERATION

1. Clients with hearing impairments may not be able to distinguish the sounds of malfunctioning equipment and thus may need to rely on alternative techniques. Some of these alternatives include watching the smoke being discharged from the exhaust pipe; installing sensors,

- warning lights, or loud alarms to indicate a malfunction; conducting more frequent inspections; and performing preventive maintenance to reduce the incidence of equipment malfunction.
- 2. People who have limited vision experience difficulty with depth perception, scanning, peripheral vision and distinguishing colors. Specific problem areas for the farmer or rancher with such visual impairments include backing the tractor and hitching implements, backing and unloading the combine, raising and lowering the headers on the combine, and performing complex repairs on equipment. Additional mirrors, markers, and sensor devices that sound an alert when the equipment comes close to another object may help. Many operators with visual impairments develop their own techniques for completing tasks requiring depth perception. For example, a tennis ball suspended by a string that bumps against the windshield of the tractor or combine can tell the operator when he/she has parked it in the right location to avoid damage to doors and walls. There are also low-cost electronic proximity sensors that can alert the operator when contact is about to be made. The issue of machinery operation by those with a visual impairment is a complex one, especially if the condition is progressive. One "rule of thumb" that might be considered is whether or not the Department of Motor Vehicles considers the individual suitable to be licensed to drive on the highway.
- 3. The increased availability of low-cost cameras and monitors has made their use more feasible in many agricultural operations. They can be used to monitor a wide variety of operations remotely reducing the need to get on and off equipment or climb grain bins, for example.
- 4. Various types of sunglasses, see through blinds, or tinted window films are available for light-sensitive individuals, and additional lighting can be mounted outside of equipment to accommodate those who suffer from night-vision problems. Keeping cab windows free of dirt and dust can also reduce glare and improve visibility. Avoiding operating equipment during early morning hours and at sun down can greatly reduce

exposure to looking directly into the sun, which can be very disabling to some individuals. However, it may be best, in some circumstances, to find an alternative means to accomplish the task to avoid exposing the client, or others, to unnecessary risk.

H. EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

1. Indicate which of the maintenance tasks are difficult to perform, and describe the problem. For example, the client may not be able to check the oil and coolant level on his/her combine because these inspection points are located at the rear of the machine, eight feet off the ground, and accessible only by ladder. For individuals with less restrictive mobility impairments, additional hand-holds or platforms can be mounted to those areas on equipment where maintenance tasks need to be performed. For those with arm amputations, various labor-saving devices are available, like one-handed or electrically operated grease guns, locking pliers, and air wrenches. An oil-changing kit allows one to change the oil without having to crawl under the machine; a pump removes the old oil by inserting a suction hose through the dipstick tube.



- 2. Breakdowns can cause significant problems for some individuals with disabilities and possibly leave them stranded until help arrives. The keys to successfully keeping machines operating are regular preventive maintenance and machine monitoring. Repairing and servicing equipment is easier and less stressful during the off-season or between crops than in the middle of planting or harvesting. When more time is available, various approaches to maintenance tasks can be tried without the consequences of the loss of valuable time and profits. Again, it might prove less expensive, easier, and safer to have some maintenance tasks completed by others. For example, tire replacement on large equipment is hard physical work even with the right tools. Most rural areas have on-farm tire service available from the local tire distributor at reasonable cost. Encourage the client to utilize these services where appropriate.
- 3. Some manufacturers and local implement dealers offer service contracts on their equipment. For an individual who is unable to easily maintain or service certain machines due to their size or complexity, purchasing a service contract might be the best solution. It is unrealistic to assume that everyone will be able to complete all service and maintenance chores on a modern farm or ranch. Other suppliers also offer on-site services that can reduce barriers for some individuals. This includes on-site tire/battery service, pickup and delivery service for lawn mower repairs, and service contracts on milking equipment, silo unloaders, and other complex, or to access equipment.

VI. Crop Production

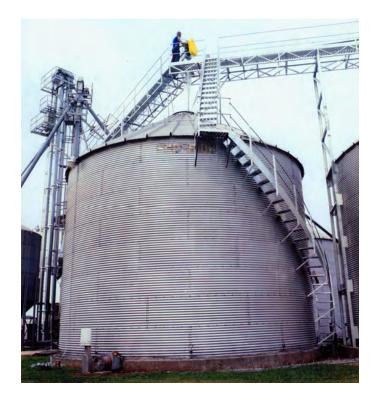
A. FORAGES

1. Conventional square bales, large round or large square bales, hay stacks, and silage are the most common ways in which forage is stored and handled. For farmers or ranchers with almost any type of physical impairment, the conventional 40- to 80-pound square bale is the most difficult to handle. Large round or large square bales would allow use of a tractor with a front- or rear-mounted bale loader to perform the heavy lifting and transport.

- 2. The most desirable site for storing hay is indoors out of the weather. However, storing conventional small bales in a conventional or older style barn can present difficulties for the farmer or rancher with a disability. Since there is such a variety of hay handling alternatives available, a visit with the local county Extension educator or implement dealer might be helpful in identifying the system most appropriate for your client.
- 3. The least labor-intensive but most expensive forage storing and handling method is keeping silage in upright, self-unloading silos. However, vertical tower silos cannot be made highly accessible to operators with disabilities due to their height and the level of mechanization that has been incorporated into them and accompanying feeding equipment. Tower silos have fallen out of favor with most farmers for a variety of reasons and are being replaced with open storage piles, bunk silos or silage stored in tubes or bags. Silage stored in open piles, bunk silos or in bags can be generally handled from tractors equipped with loaders, thus requiring no climbing. A growing number of farmers with disabilities have found the use of silage baggers and mixer wagons to prepare total mixed rations (TMR) to be a highly accessible method of feeding livestock.

B. GRAINS

- 1. A farmer or rancher generally handles grain in one of two ways— (1) storing it in bins and other structures on the farm, or (2) transporting it to a local elevator to sell or store immediately after harvest. Even though economic advantages to on-farm storage can be substantial, access to bins, loading/unloading operations, and monitoring the stored grain present significant problems that must be considered. Off-farm, or commercial storage eliminates most of these problems and the need for on-site modifications; however, it may be necessary to modify the hauling equipment, such as grain trucks and wagons.
- 2. Numerous types of labor-reducing system modifications are available for on-farm grain handling. These include:



use of dump pits, bucket elevators, center legs, and appropriate bin placement to eliminate the need to move grain augers; use of pneumatic grain-handling systems; installation of circular stairs on the side of grain bins to allow access to the roof; remote hatch openers and controls; and permanently installed temperature probes for monitoring of the grain to prevent spoilage. One significant barrier may be accessibility to the grain storage structure during final clean out. Even the best sweep augers leave a considerable amount of grain that should be cleaned out before new grain is stored. This task may have to be assigned to someone else. Newer "zero-entry" grain sweep augers are becoming available at the farm level, but remain very expensive. Hopper bottom bins may also be a possible solution, because they are self-emptying, but have less capacity than flatbottom bins.

3. In some cases the client with only a few animals, might store ear corn to process later for livestock feed. Ear corn is difficult to handle, especially for someone who is mobility impaired or cannot easily handle a shovel.

Thus, switching to shelled corn and small hopper bottom bins should be given serious consideration. For smaller operations that convert corn or other grain into feed, it might be easier to consider having the local feed mill process the grain and deliver it to the farm. The use of bottom unloading hopper feed bins would greatly reduce the level of physical activity required to have feed available for livestock.

- Most controls for grain handling equipment can be moved to a central location where they are easily accessible. Switches can be selected or modified to accommodate almost any disability.
- Under no circumstance should anyone enter a grain storage unit while it is being unloaded. The risk of entrapment or suffocation is simply too high.

C. OTHER CROPS

1. In addition to forages and grains, farmers and ranchers might also be involved in the production of specialty crops (e.g., cotton, sugar beets, tobacco, mint, potatoes, or flowers). Each of these requires specific and often unique agricultural practices and equipment. Some activities will be carried out only once or twice a year but are essential to production of the crop. If a specialty crop is an important income source for your client, the tasks associated with its production should be carefully examined to identify potential barriers and develop appropriate solutions. If the crop is highly labor-intensive (e.g., tobacco or cut flowers), and other sources of labor are not available, an alternative crop should be considered.

D. CHEMICAL APPLICATION

 Chemicals used on or around the farmstead can be very hazardous. Individuals who apply their own chemicals need to exercise extreme caution and use appropriate handling techniques and proper application equipment. Pumps and bulk containers can be used to eliminate the labor-intensive task of lifting heavy buckets and bags when mixing and loading chemicals. Handling should always be done in a well-ventilated area.

- 2. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act requires that all persons who apply pesticides classified as "restricted use" be either certified or work under supervision of a certified applicator. If an uncertified client is applying restricted pesticides, recommend consultation with a certified, professional pesticide applicator. The task of applying restricted use pesticides should never be assigned to an untrained worker or family member. For information on obtaining proper certification contact the county Extension office.
- 3. Extreme caution must be taken when working near or handling hazardous chemicals in order to prevent spills and exposure to toxic vapors and materials when maneuvering in the storage area. Also, proper equipment must be used when handling these chemicals. Existing hoses and pumps should be inspected and repaired or replaced if leaks or defects are detected.
- 4. Recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) should always be worn when handling hazardous chemicals. Determine what items are appropriate for each chemical based on the product's label, and ascertain the client's ability to wear and use the protective gear. For example, personal respiratory protection requires a smooth shaven face to achieve the appropriate seal to keep out toxic dusts and vapors. Modifications, to PPE may void the manufacturers' instructions and expose the user to unnecessary risks.



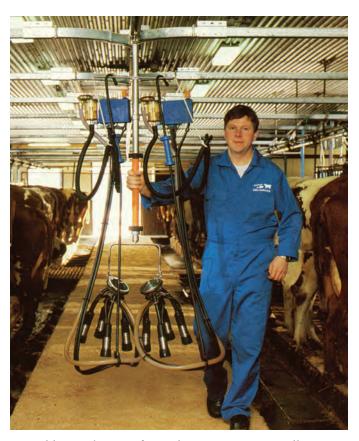
- 5. Some individuals with respiratory impairments may be highly sensitive to any exposure to certain agricultural chemicals. It may be necessary to obtain medical advice concerning potential reactions to chemical exposure. In some cases, workers handling dangerous pesticides have been identified as a "transporter" of the chemical by carrying the chemical on their clothing into the home resulting in exposure to other family members. There should be a place designated to change from contaminated clothing, and for washing clothing separate from the rest of the families clothing.
- 6. Licensed, professionally certified chemical applicator companies are available in most areas. Many large farmers contract with these services for pest and weed control. These service providers should be identified, and then a determination made regarding their accessibility and cost to your client.
- 7. The increased interest in organic production might, for some producers, offer to be in a viable alternative to handling and applying certain agricultural chemicals. These practices may, however, require more manual effort to control weeds.

VII. Livestock Production

A. DAIRY

1. Facilities

a) The barns on most small dairy farms were built with the cow (not the dairy farmer) in mind, which can make worksite accomodations difficult or expensive. Stanchion barns can pose significant problems for those with mobility or back impairments. The gutters and limited space make it difficult to maneuver around the cows to attach/detach the milking equipment and open/close the stanchion. These barns also require moving in front of the cows to feed them and keep the mangers clean. This space is often narrow, and one may need to step over gutters or around sharp corners. Such maneuvering becomes especially difficult if baled hay is fed. With stanchion barns, there is also considerable stooping, bending, and lifting, which can present serious problems for those with amputations or back, hip, or knee



problems. The use of a track system to carry milking units can help mitigate some of these problems. Finally, close contact with the cows increases the risk of injury from being kicked, stepped on, or crushed between an animal and a solid object. Remember, all livestock are unpredictable.

- b) Today's milking parlors have revolutionized the milking process. They allow the dairy farmer to milk in a standing position and some have been modified to accommodate a wheelchair user. Some milkers can be attached with one hand and automatically removed when milking is completed. Also, feeding can be done automatically and the cows brought in and out without the dairy farmer having to leave the milking area. Parlors appear to be the best option for improving access to the milking operation.
- c) There is a growing use of robotic milkers on larger farms that greatly reduce the labor required to milk.
 These units are extremely expensive and require serious planning to incorporate into the dairy operation.

- d) Older milk houses that have been modified to accommodate bulk tanks may prove inaccessible to dairymen with mobility impairments because of limited walking space, narrow doors, steps, and layout of the milk storage and handling equipment. Newer facilities that have been designed around the bulk tank and pipeline handling systems are generally easier to make accessible. Automatic washing systems have reduced the manual labor needed to sanitize milk handling equipment. Being able to adequately clean milking equipment is absolutely essential to meet rigid food safety rules.
- e) Waste removal and building sanitation are essential tasks of all dairy operations. Several types of modified equipment and tools, as well as alternative techniques, can make waste removal easier for a dairy farmer with a disability. One of the simplest approaches to this problem is free-stall housing, which allows for cleaning with a small skid-steer loader. Another is the use of slatted floors and a centralized manure storage facility that needs to be emptied only once or twice a year. However, these systems are expensive, thus most cost-effective when used for large numbers of animals. Depending on the disability, a dairy farmer who raises calves might consider either outdoor hutches or a confinement building that has been made accessible. High-pressure washers also eliminate much of the physical involvement in maintaining building sanitation. To prevent fatal carbon monoxide poisoning, gasoline powered washers should never be used inside without adequate ventilation.
- f) Moving dairy animals in and out of facilities can be accomplished in several ways. A utility or all-terrain vehicle can be used to herd them from the pasture. Swinging or automatic crowd gates should be considered for sorting activities in holding pens.
- g) In summary, small dairy farms have proven to be extremely difficult to modify to accommodate individuals with severe mobility limitations. For some, alternative enterprises should be considered.

2. Feeding

- a) Your client might be using any of a wide variety of feeding systems common to livestock production. These will range from very physically demanding operations, such as feeding conventionally-baled hay along a fence, to highly automated equipment that can be operated from one location.
- b) Various types of labor-saving devices have been introduced for use in both confinement buildings and feedlots. Self-unloading silos, bunk feeders, pneumatic feed-handling systems, and self-feeders can greatly reduce or, in some cases, practically eliminate the climbing, shoveling, feed handling, and direct contact with the animals that was once required. For example, use of large round bales and tractor-mounted balehandling equipment allow the dairy farmer to do much of the forage feeding from the tractor seat. In situations where hand feeding is done, a wide variety of modifications can be made to the feeding tools and equipment. In some cases, the necessary modifications might involve the conversion from hand feeding to an automated system. For example, if large numbers of calves are being raised there are systems available that allow mixing the milk replacer in one location and piping it to each stall for individual or group feeding.
- c) Most feeding equipment controls can be moved to a central location where they are easily accessible. Switches can be selected or modified to accommodate almost any disability.
- d) Some manufacturers and local implement dealers offer service contracts on their equipment. For an individual who is unable to easily maintain or service certain feeding equipment or machines due to their location or complexity, purchasing a service contract might be the best solution. This may prove to be the simplest and cheapest solution in the long run. Again, it is unrealistic to expect that everyone, regardless of their physical abilities, is able to perform all of the service and maintenance tasks required on a farm or ranch.

e) Robots, though still not widely used due to cost, are finding their way into livestock operations. One available unit sweeps feed toward the cattle in long open stall barns. It operates automatically and returns to a docking station when done for recharging. Similar systems are available for scraping manure.

B. HOGS

1. Facilities

- a) When you visit hog operations, you might see several different types of facilities, ranging from a converted dairy barn to an open pasture to the most sophisticated environmentally controlled confinement building. Outdoor or older facilities are likely to be the most difficult to modify, especially for a wheelchair user or someone with severely limited mobility. Each type of facility poses some problems even for the able-bodied hog producer, but all can be made more accessible.
- b) Because of the need to frequently monitor hogs, it is essential that the client have access to all key buildings involved with hog production. This is true even if most of the physical labor is done by others.
- c) Modern confinement buildings offer many advantages to a hog producer with a disability. They generally provide a more comfortable environment in which to work and allow the operator to carry out most of the hog-raising



activities within a limited area. In confinement buildings that have narrow aisles, a wheelchair with a smaller seat assembly or a motorized scooter could provide better mobility if appropriate and safe for the client. In some cases, farrowing pens have been raised to put the baby pigs within reach. Automatic waterers and feeders allow producers to focus attention on health care, breeding, and other management activities.

One drawback to tightly sealed confinement buildings is the quality of the air to which the operator is exposed. The combination of carbon dioxide, ammonia, methane, hydrogen sulfide, and airborne particulates found in nearly all confinement buildings can be dangerous for individuals prone to respiratory ailments or with compromised immunity. In some cases, the producer's symptoms can become so severe that he/she is forced to leave the building and return to open-air or wellventilated facilities. Increasing the air exchange rate might improve the situation but will also lower the inside temperature during colder times of the year. Proper respiratory protection should be worn while working in confinement buildings. There is a reason why there are few older farmers working inside livestock confinement buildings.

- d) Most modern hog operations use slotted floors, which greatly reduce the work involved in waste removal. Cleanup and sanitation can be accomplished with relatively inexpensive high-pressure washers. Again, gasoline powered washers should only be used when there is adequate ventilation.
- e) Loading and transporting hogs to market is of key economic importance to the client who runs a hog operation. Therefore, swinging or automatic gates should be considered for sorting activities in holding pens. The loading dock and livestock trailer unit must also be accessible for clients to transport their animals. Kneeling livestock trailers make it easier for both the farmer and the pig to load and transport. Commercial livestock trucking services are available if the client is unable to operate a transporting unit. Use of these services may reduce the profitability of the operation.

2. Feeding

- a) Hog production has become highly mechanized, especially with respect to feeding. If only a few hogs are raised, however, it might not be economically feasible to automate the feeding operation.
- b) Where applicable, indicate the difficulties the client has in completing hog feeding activities. (For additional information related to feeding, see Dairy Feeding section above.)
- c) Most feeding equipment controls can be moved to a central location where they are easily accessible. Switches can be selected or modified to accommodate almost any disability.
- d) Automatic waterers and water heaters can greatly reduce the labor involved with watering animals and, in colder climates, the problem of freezing water lines.
- e) Some manufacturers and local implement dealers offer service contracts on their equipment. For an individual who is unable to easily maintain or service certain machines due to their location or complexity, purchasing a service contract might be the best solution.

C. BEEF

1. Facilities

- a) As with dairy and hogs, the types of beef raising facilities you might encounter vary considerably. Some operations include outdoor feedlots that cover from a few acres to hundreds of acres; on others, the cattle graze on open prairie or pasture while the operator supervises them from a pickup truck, utility vehicle, or on horseback. Although each type of facility or operation presents several barriers, many farmers and ranchers with severe disabilities are successful in the beef business.
- b) Probably the most accessible type of beef operation is the confined-feeding-area feedlot. This system allows direct supervision of the animals and feeding activities.



- c) Access to the cattle is critical in carrying out branding, tagging, dehorning, castrating, and other physically demanding tasks. Various types of cattle holding chutes, portable squeeze chutes, and other restraint devices could make some of these tasks less difficult and safer. However, in many cases, the tasks would be completed most efficiently by an able-bodied individual or by contracting with a veterinary service.
- d) Most feedlots and confinement operations do not present serious barriers with respect to waste removal; and, of course, grazing operations pose the least problems. The use of utility vehicles in these operations can be very helpful.
- e) If cattle are raised primarily on pasture and give birth on pasture, selecting breeding stock with a good disposition or temperament is especially important for a producer with limited mobility. Livestock that "spook" easily or become threatening should be culled from the herd. It is also suggested that artificial insemination be considered instead of bull ownership, eliminating exposure to the threat of a bull attack. Most bull attacks are carried out by bulls raised by their owners and not considered dangerous.

f) Being able to transport livestock is of great economic importance to a beef operation. The client should be able to hitch the livestock trailer to a truck or tractor (see Hitching Equipment section). The use of rear view cameras on newer trucks has made hitching trailers and other equipment to the truck much easier, and it often can be done alone. Swinging or automatic gates should be considered for the cattle-loading process. Commercial livestock transporters are also available if the client is unable to operate a transporting unit. Some operators are reluctant to use commercial livestock haulers due to the concern over disease transmission from one farm to another. In some cases, producers have been able to arrange for help to unload cattle reducing the need to enter the trailer to drive out the animals.

2. Feeding

a) As with all livestock enterprises, recent technological innovations have made many beef operations highly mechanized, enabling large numbers of cattle to be fed with very little physical effort. Most of these systems are similar to those used in dairy operations. However, the costs involved are substantial and often prohibitive to many small beef producers. A well-maintained, securely fenced pasture that provides cattle with ample feed and water could be the best low-cost feeding arrangement for a beef producer with a physical disability. On the other hand, a confined feedlot with centralized feeding system can also be modified to reduce the need for highmobility and manual activities.



- b) Some farmers with mobility impairments have been able to successfully incorporate rotational grazing practices into their operation using lightweight electric fencing, herding dogs, and utility vehicles. Instead of 50 pound supplement blocks that need to be handled manually, refillable liquid supplement feeders or large tub feeders could be considered to reduce lifting. Check with the local Extension educator for additional information on these practices.
- c) Where applicable, indicate the difficulties the client has in carrying out beef feeding activities. (For additional information on feeding, see Dairy Feeding section.)
- d) Most controls for feeding equipment can be moved to a central location where they are easily accessible. Switches can be selected or modified to accommodate any disability.
- e) Some manufacturers and local implement dealers offer service contracts on their equipment. For an individual who is unable to easily maintain or service certain machines due to their location or complexity, purchasing a service contract might be the best solution.

D. SHEEP (COULD ALSO APPLY TO GOATS)

1. Facilities

- a) A well-maintained, securely fenced pasture that can provide sheep with ample food may prove to be the best low-cost feeding arrangement for the sheep producer with a physical disability.
- b) Because sheep need to be frequently monitored, it is essential that the client have access to all key buildings involved with their production. This is true even if most of the physical labor is done by others.
- c) Automatic frost-free waterers and self-feeders allow the producer to focus attention on health care, breeding, and other management activities. Holding chutes can also be used to secure the animals when administering medication and shearing.
- d) Transporting the sheep is of key economic importance to the client. Since loading docks usually have narrow

- aisles, a wheelchair with a smaller seat assembly or a motorized scooter could provide better mobility. In addition, the client may need to be able to operate the truck and trailer unit after the animals are loaded (see Hitching Equipment section). Kneeling trailers that drop the bed of the trailer to near ground level are available that make it easier for both the producer and the sheep. Commercial livestock transporters are also available if the client is unable to operate a transporting unit.
- e) Waste removal and building sanitation are essential ingredients of all livestock operations. Several types of modified equipment and tools, as well as alternative techniques, can make waste removal easier for a sheep producer with a disability. One of the simplest approaches to this problem is free-stall housing, which allows for cleaning with a small skid-steer loader. Cleanup and sanitation can also be accomplished with relatively inexpensive high-pressure washers. Maximizing the time that the sheep spend on pasture also reduces the amount of manure that has to be handled and transported.
- f) Care should be taken to minimize the client's exposure to breeding bucks, which may appear safe, but can cause serious injury to the unsuspecting worker.

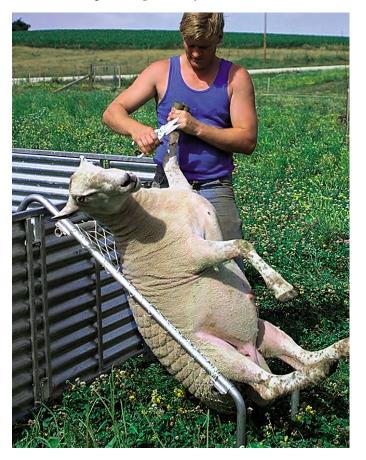
2. Feeding

a) As with all livestock enterprises, recent technological innovations have made many sheep operations highly mechanized, enabling large numbers of animals to be fed with very little physical activity. Most of these systems are similar to those used in dairy and beef operations. However, the costs involved are substantial and often prohibitive to many small sheep producers. Well-maintained, securely fenced pastures that provide sheep with ample feed and water could be the best low-cost feeding arrangement for a producer with a physical disability. On the other hand, a confined feedlot with central feeding system can also be modified to reduce the need for high-mobility and manual activities.

b) Various types of labor-saving devices have been introduced for use in both confinement buildings and feedlots. Self-unloading silos, bunk feeders, pneumatic feed-handling systems, and self-feeders have greatly reduced or, in some cases, practically eliminated the climbing, shoveling, feed handling, and direct contact with the animals that was once required. For example, use of large round bales and tractor-mounted bale-handling equipment allows the sheep producer to do much of the forage feeding from the tractor seat. In situations where hand feeding is done, a wide variety of modifications can be made to feeding tools and equipment. In some situations, the necessary modifications might involve conversion from hand feeding to an automated system.

3. Shearing/Wool Handling

a) The shearing of sheep is a very labor-intensive task.



- The animals need to be caught and secured before the shearing can begin. Also, holding chutes can be utilized to secure the sheep for both shearing and administering medication.
- b) Modifications to the shearing equipment may include the addition of Velcro® straps so the shears can be operated with one hand. Pneumatic and electric holding chutes can be used as alternative devices to secure the animals.
- c) Most sheep raising areas have commercial shearers who charge a fee for shearing and often handle the sale of the wool. For some individuals, this may provide a viable alternative.
- d) Use of a well-trained sheep dog to round up, control, and move the sheep herd to other locations continues to be a cost effective, efficient management technique.
- e) If shearing is determined to be a significant barrier, switching to hair sheep such as Katahdin or Dorpor breeds, or prehaps meat goats might be considered.

E. HORSES

1. Facilities

- a) Well-designed, functional horse facilities are safe, sanitary, and convenient. They provide areas for rest, exercise, and shelter as well as the means to feed and water the animals. A variety of horse-handling facilities exist, ranging from a simple fenced pasture to elaborate box stalls. Facilities should be durable and designed for horses that are large, strong, and sometimes unpredictable. Everyday activities should be designed with efficiency and safety in mind. Water must be located within easy access to the horses.
- b) One of most frequent problems horse owners with mobility limitations encounter in accessing facilities is opening and closing large sliding doors and gates. Automatic door and gate openers can be installed or a pulley system constructed that allows the operator to pull on a vertical rope rather than pushing or pulling a sliding door.

- c) Routine medical treatment and grooming are necessary to maintain healthy horses. Protective corral areas that secure the horse while allowing the client access to both sides of the animal should be considered. An outside tie area provides a good place to clip, groom, or bathe the horse and serves as a training area to teach restraint and patience. Overhead washing systems are available to reduce the need for hoses and buckets. The tie area should be strong and tall—preferably a solid wall; a board fence with space between the rails might result in a horse getting its legs caught. Unless the client has unusually large horses, a wooden wall that starts two feet off the ground and goes up to five feet should suffice. The lead rope attachment location in the tie area should be at the level of the withers or higher so that, if a horse does pull back, he will not have good leverage.
- d) Recreational activities and veterinary health care require horse owners to be able to load their animals onto transporting units. Commercial livestock transporters are available if the client is unable to independently load the horses and operate the transporting unit.
- e) Waste removal and building sanitation are essential to all livestock operations. Several types of modified equipment and tools, as well as alternative techniques, can make waste removal easier for a horse owner with a disability. One of the simplest approaches to this problem is housing that allows for cleaning with a small skid-steer loader. Cleanup and sanitation can also be accomplished with relatively inexpensive high-pressure washers. Keeping ahead of the manure buildup can reduce the physical demands required to remove packed or layered manure and bedding.

2. Feeding

a) Your client might be using any of a wide variety of feeding systems common to livestock production, ranging from very physically demanding techniques, such as feeding conventionally baled hay inside or along a fence, to highly automated systems that can be operated from one location. b) Various types of labor-saving devices have been introduced for use in horse feeding facilities. Pneumatic feed-handling systems and self-feeders have greatly reduced or, in some cases, practically eliminated the climbing, shoveling, feed handling, and direct contact with animals that was once required. For example, use of large round bales, outdoor bale feeders, and tractormounted bale-handling equipment allows the horse owner to do much of the hay feeding from the tractor seat. Most horse owners want to hand feed their animals as much as possible because it provides more direct contact with the animals. In situations where hand feeding is done, a wide variety of modifications can be made to feeding and watering equipment. Keep in mind that horses, like all livestock, can be unpredictable. Clients need to be reminded, especially if mobility impaired, to provide safe paths for escape should it be needed.

3. Saddles and Harnesses

- a) Not all horses are suitable for persons with limited strength or mobility. Even though all horses can be unpredictable, some, through breeding and training have better temperaments and are easier to handle
- b) Well-balanced English all-purpose saddles and dressagestyle saddles are commonly recommended because they enable the rider to feel and follow the forward movement and facilitate balance, while Western saddles limit movement due to the horn and high cantle. There are, however, certain disabilities (e.g., spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy) that may benefit from the deep seat of a well-balanced Western saddle.
- c) Special equipment that may be considered to ensure the client's safety includes:
 - Protective helmet—Needed by all riders; must meet ASTM and SEI safety standards; Lexington style is the most common.
 - Hand-hold—Attached either at "D" rings or billets; helps maintain balance.

- Safety stirrup/peacock stirrup—Quick-release stirrup so that foot cannot be caught and client dragged.
- Bridles—Usually snaffles and other mild bits are advisable.
- Seat-saver pads—Fit over saddles to protect riders with limited sensation.
- Devonshire boots/covered stirrup—Foot cannot run through stirrup.
- d) A mounting block that is large enough to accommodate the client and another adult could be used to improve mounting independence onto the horse. Also, mounting ramps have been shown to be invaluable for mounting non-ambulatory riders, especially adults taking part in therapeutic riding programs.



- e) Opening and closing gates and mobility over rough terrain to check on pastures are frequent problems in managing horses for an individual with a disability. Automatic gate openers, use of a utility vehicle, well trained dog and feeding practices can assist in accessing horses.
- f) Many communities across the country operate therapeutic horseback riding programs for people with disabilities. You might explore getting in touch with such programs and seeing if your client could benefit from participating.

g) One company has developed a powered lift that has been widely used by therapeutic horseback riding programs to assist in gaining access to horses. This unit can be mounted in a stationary position, on a mobile cart or attached to the side of a horse trailer. See The Toolbox at www.agrability.org for contact information.

F. CHICKENS AND POULTRY

1. Facilities

- a) Chicken/poultry operations come in all size from backyard flocks with 25 layers to commercial confined feeding and egg laying operations with hundreds of thousands of birds.
- b) There has been an explosion in the number of backyard flocks, even in urban settings, that provide their owners with the ability to reconnect with their food sources, and for some, as a source of therapy. Facilities, or coops, for backyard flocks are available, ready to go, from many farm supply stores along with baby chicks. Coops can be ordered disassembled online and come in many different configurations that might meet the needs of most persons with disabilities. An outside run can be attached to these structures that provide the chickens a place to "free-range" in the sun. There are also plans for mobile chicken coops that allow for controlled free-range grazing, but many require more physical effort to move and maintain. Check with the local Extension office for more details on backyard chicken production.
- c) If the client owns or is employed by a large commercial poultry operation, increasing access to key parts of the operation is essential. Few agricultural operations are more mechanized than the poultry industry.

2. Feeding

a) Most small, backyard producers want to hand feed their birds and have more physical contact with them. Feeders can be configured in many different ways, including spreading the feed on the ground. It is less wasteful to feed in a feeder designed to restrict access and reduce loss. Where birds are caged, space may be limited.

- Feeding areas need to be accessible to allow for cleaning and maintenance of equipment. Using thermostatically controlled water heaters will prevent freezing during colder periods of the year. Automatic timers can be used to turn on and off lights and open and close access doors to reduce trips to the coop.
- b) In larger commercial operations, feeding and watering operations are automatic and highly mechanized. One key barrier may be accessing the systems for repair and service. As noted, these tasks can be performed by others or through service contracts with the equipment provider.
- b) Less mobile owners should avoid raising roosters that can become aggressive as they mature.

G. OTHER LIVESTOCK

- Your client may be involved with animals other than dairy cows, hogs, beef cattle, sheep, or horses. If so, complete this section of the Assessment Tool in a similar fashion described under the previous livestock sections. Many of the recommendations and concerns listed there would be applicable to other livestock production activities.
- If you are unfamiliar with the livestock being raised, invite the local Extension educator to become involved. If the educator doesn't have the answer, he or she has access to those who do.



H. COMPLETING LIVESTOCK HEALTH CARE AND PRODUCTION TASKS

- 1. Attending to health care and production needs of his/her livestock can pose numerous problems for the farmer or rancher with a disability. Livestock are usually mobile, hard to restrain, unpredictable, and can be aggressive. At times, important animal-related tasks will go unattended because they are too difficult for some people to perform. This might include hoof trimming, teeth floating, and vaccinating. The client needs to consider the consequences of his/her inability to carry out these tasks at the necessary times. It can prove advantageous to contract with a veterinarian or farrier to provide livestock health care services on a regular basis.
- Access to a cattle chute and holding system can make administering many livestock health treatments easier and safer.
- 3. The list provided in the Assessment Tool represents some of the most important livestock health care and production tasks. Once the difficulties associated with a task are identified, alternative methods for completing it can be considered. For example: (1) a dairy farmer who performed artificial insemination prior to his or her disability could turn that responsibility over to a local inseminator; (2) Milking equipment can be modified to accommodate various prosthetic devices used by those with arm amputations; (3) restraint devices, including mobile holding chutes, for livestock and other aids are commercially available for banding, administering medications, shearing, etc.; (4) a producer with an unruly or high spirited horse can trade it in for one with a better temperament; and (5) there are even wheelchairusing honey producers who have found ways to deal with the problems of handling a hive of 50,000 bees.

I. ACCESSING OUTDOOR LIVESTOCK AREAS

- Gates often cause problems for farmers and ranchers with arm amputations or mobility and visual impairments. Various types of automatic gate openers are available commercially, and some can even be operated from a tractor or pickup truck. In some cases, innovative farmers and ranchers have devised their own easily operated gate latches.
- 2. Fences can also pose problems. Individuals with visual impairments may opt to use several different types of fences on their farms or ranches; they can determine their location by feeling the various fences. Farmers and ranchers with arm amputations often find it difficult to repair fences. However, some repair equipment can be manipulated with one hand, such as the magnetic staple-holder, which can be held in the grip of a Dorrance hook. Low-maintenance electric fences or high tensile fences are other alternatives to consider to reduce the risk of the "cows getting out."
- 3. Accessing livestock outdoors can be difficult for farmers or ranchers with mobility impairments. Many of them use all-terrain vehicles or utility vehicles to access livestock in grazing areas. These vehicles can also carry small amounts of feed, fencing, and tools and, if equipped with a trailer, can transport calves during calving season. The National AgrAbility Project has a publication concerning the use of all-terrain vehicles by farmers/ranchers with physical disabilities (see Chapter 7), or visit www.agrability.org.

VIII. Domestic Farm and Ranch AnimalsA. FARM/RANCH DOGS AND CATS

- 1. Farm dogs provide comfort and companionship, which can help increase emotional well-being, promote healing, perform assistive tasks, such as herding livestock, provide security and improve the overall quality of life for clients. Cats are often a staple around farmsteads, serving not only as pets, but also as a means of effective pest control.
- Being able to care for domestic animals can bring clients much satisfaction. Relocating food, water, and grooming supplies to a central place that's accessible to everyone can assist in the proper care of farm/ranch dogs and cats.
- Automatic feeders and waterers, access doors, and "invisible fences" have been used widely to reduce the physical effort required to keep cats and dogs close to home.

(Warning. Never approach a farm or ranch dog without first consulting the owner. It can be very protective of its territory and may negatively react if it feels threatened.)

IX. Orchards/Woodlots/Gardens/ Greenhouses

A. ORCHARDS

- 1. With a little ingenuity, even orchards can be made more accessible to individuals with physical disabilities. If your client has a serious interest in raising fruit or depended upon fruit production prior to the disability, modifications should be considered. An orchard that generates substantial sales can provide an excellent livelihood for a producer with a disability.
- 2. Careful analysis of all tasks the client wishes to perform in the orchard identifies the most serious barriers. For example, pesticide application might be needed every 5 to 10 days. Switching from a hand sprayer to a tractormounted mist blower might be a workable alternative. Hand-operated pruning shears can be replaced with battery powered units. Large orchards even utilize mechanical harvesters. The use of migrant or seasonal farm laborers is another viable option in some areas.



- 3. Some smaller producers have attempted to move towards organic production to meet the growing demand for organic produce. Organic operations require just as much management as non-organic, and some suggest even more. In some cases, especially concerning weed control, organic operations actually involve more physical labor. For more information on converting to organic production contact the county Extension office or land-grant university.
- 4. Clients should be encouraged to consider crops that accommodate their limitations. For example, dwarf fruit trees and blueberries may be easier to manage and access the fruit crop.
- 5. One option that has gone through several cycles in the fruit and vegetable growing market is "You-Pick." Having customers come out and pick their own produce greatly reduces the labor demand on the part of the grower. This approach requires planning and the right type of marketing to succeed. The owner should also consider the added risk of liability if a visitor becomes injured. Having appropriate insurance coverage is an important part of a business plan.

B. WOODLOTS

- 1. Woodlots utilized to produce firewood, pulpwood, timber, or Christmas trees are not easy to make accessible. They are also extremely dangerous places to work, even for the able-bodied. Many general insurance policies do not cover timber harvesting because of the high injury rate. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to the potential risks before modifications are undertaken. If the client owns valuable timber, there are management services available, and bonded timber harvesters/loggers who will come in and purchase the timber on the stump and complete the logging operations. For information on identifying a logger or obtaining assistance on woodlot management, contact the state's department of natural resources.
- 2. Careful analysis of each task that the client wishes to perform in the woodlot would identify the most serious barriers. For example, tree trimming may be required every spring. Gas- or pneumatic-powered saws with extensions may replace hand-operated saws and reduce the intense labor required for the trimming process. There are individuals with spinal injuries who have found ways to successfully raise and market Christmas trees.

C. GARDENS/FARM MARKETS

- 1. There has been tremendous growth in the production and marketing of locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables. If your client is involved in raising fresh produce and generates a satisfactory income, continuation of this activity should be encouraged. Even if the garden is only for family use, the benefits of gardening are worth the small investments it takes to accommodate most disabilities.
- 2. There are a wide variety of techniques, tools, and equipment that would make fruit and vegetable gardening easier. These include production practices such as raising tomatoes on wire cages, utilizing raised beds, and laying down plastic mulch to reduce the weed problem. Portable pesticide applicators and low-cost irrigation systems can help ensure a high-quality product. Powered tillers, small tractors with hauling trailers, and vegetable washers can eliminate or minimize many strenuous tasks. An



excellent resource for additional information is the county Extension educator. Another way to assist the client is to encourage him or her to participate in the Master Gardener Program.

- 3. There is a strong interest in organic vegetable production to reduce the exposure to synthetic pesticides. Organic methods however, may increase the amount of physical labor involved, especially with respect to weeding and insect control. For more information on organic production practices contact the local Extension office.
- 4. A growing concern for all produce growers is ensuring food safety. Processes need to be put in place to prevent contamination of produce. This includes hand washing stations, appropriate refrigeration and safe food handling practices. For more details on compliance, check with the county health department or county Extension office.
- 5. As noted above, some growers have shifted to "Pick Your Own" or "You Pick" operations that allow the customer to do most of the picking.

D. GREENHOUSES

- 1. Greenhouses are spreading in popularity because of the potential for year-round use and the potential for providing employment opportunities for people with disabilities. Greenhouses come in various sizes and configurations and can be modified to fit the needs of the user. This could include ground beds, low raised beds, elevated beds, vertical towers, and potted plants hanging from the roof structure.
- 2. One form of greenhouse production is the use of "high tunnel" facilities in which the crop is planted into the soil under a plastic cover. These units, even if unheated, can extend the growing season for crops such as greens, tomatoes, and cucumbers. Many growers have found them economically viable, but requiring a significant amount of work at a height which may be difficult for some who find bending or stooping difficult. Raised beds with hydroponic plant growth systems have been used successfully in some high tunnel facilities.
- 3. There is a wide variety of greenhouse accessories that are commercially available to reduce the physical efforts in their operation. These include thermostat controlled windows, fans, and heaters to ensure stable temperatures, automatic water systems that include fertilizer application, and timers for lights.
- 4. Learn the tasks to be conducted, who will conduct them, and what are the barriers to conducting the tasks. Are the doors wide enough? What height will the tasks be conducted? What are the tasks? Are the aisles wide enough? Are the aisles firm or smooth for wheelchair users? What tools will be used? How will the vegetables/fruits/flowers/etc. be moved into and out of the greenhouse? Is there adequate lighting? How will the soil be tilled?
- 5. Some greenhouse operations are tied into the production of bedding plants and nursery stock for retail or wholesale markets. The key to the success of these businesses is not whether or not a person is able bodied, but can he or she build a loyal customer base?

X. Urban Gardening and Farming

- A. When this assessment tool was first developed little thought was given to urban gardening or farming. Now the concept has a large following of those who are trying to address urban "food deserts" or reduce the distance between where the food is grown and where it is consumed. An increasing number of AgrAbility clientele are attempting to start gardens and farms in heavily populated areas, which has both advantages and disadvantages for the person with a disability.
- B. Urban gardens and farms need many of the same facilities and equipment used by their more rural counterparts.
- 1. Greenhouses, transplanting facilities, storage buildings, and parking areas.
- 2. Growing areas, regardless of how small, need to be laid out to allow access.
- 3. If crops are grown under lights, accessible doorways, head clearances, bench height, and location of controls need to considered.
- 4. Customer access, including those with disabilities need to be considered. This might include accessible parking and distance from bus stop. If the garden or farm is open to customer traffic, it should be ADA compliant.



XI. Farm Management Activities A. MAINTENANCE OF BUSINESS RECORDS

In most cases, even clients with severe physical impairments can perform many farm management tasks. Sometimes the client's spouse has been responsible for the business record activity in the past. However, transferring this task to the client often proves to make him/her a better and more profitable operator.

B. COMPUTERIZATION OF FARM/RANCH RECORDS

Various software packages are available to help farmers and ranchers computerize their business records. These include general farm management, livestock management, crop management records, and inventory control programs. Other software packages are available that help in the decision-making process concerning machinery selection and marketing. Many computerized systems can be operated by clients with high-level spinal cord injuries or with visual impairments.

C. SALES AND PURCHASES

Most clients with severe physical impairments can still do the buying and selling. Often, the quality of the decisions made in this area improves following a disability because more time and attention can be devoted to them. As one farmer who lost both arms in an accident stated, his situation forced him to farm more with his head than his hands.

D. LABOR MANAGEMENT

The most important resource of any business is people. Poorly managed or trained employees are a serious liability. If the client has several employees, an investment in improving his/her labor management skills should prove highly rewarding, even for the best of businesses.

XI. Additional Vocational Skills A. PRIOR AND CURRENT OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCES

Sometimes a client may need to seek off-farm employment to provide supplemental income or gain health care insurance. In extreme cases, his/her disability may be so severe or the resources so limited that an entirely new occupation should be considered. The purpose of this portion of the Tool is to help you obtain additional information about the client's other vocational skills and interests. A vocational evaluation may be needed to gain that information. Your client may wish to explore other income-producing options within agriculture, such as leasing a portion of his/her land to another farmer or rancher, raising smaller animals like rabbits or game birds, or cultivating a small plot of a cash crop like sweet corn. Some farmers have successfully converted some of their land in to federally funded Conservation Reserve Programs that generate long term income. If the client owns the land and has a desire to remain on it, there are a wide range of possible land-based enterprises that might be considered. Many states have new business enterprise teams as part of the state Cooperative Extension Service. Check with the local Extension educator to see if consulting services are available that might include development of a comprehensive business plan for a new business venture.

B. MILITARY SERVICE

Knowledge of past service in the military can be beneficial when researching possible sources that reimburse for modification costs. The Veteran's Administration offers assistance with modifications that will improve the quality of life for post service men and women. Military service may also provide experience that can be useful in pursuing alternative employment. The Farmer Veteran Coalition was formed to provide services to veterans engaged in agriculture, including start-up grants. To learn more visit, www.farmvetco.org.

C. LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Knowledge of the client's past and/or present leadership roles may spark interest in other occupations that he/she may want to explore. Don't ignore leadership experiences with 4-H, FFA, or local farm organizations.

D. VOCATIONAL INTERESTS OTHER THAN FARMING OR RANCHING

The client may want to explore other occupational areas rather than continue farming or ranching. A vocational evaluation conducted by the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency may help in assessing his/her potential vocational interests and aptitudes. Identifying the client's strengths and interests will aid in developing alternative occupational goals. Additional education and training may then be required to meet those goals. Many communities have workforce/employment agencies and community colleges that are designed to assist individuals in exploring new career paths. These agencies offer services that should be utilized.

E. EDUCATION

Document any prior education that the client has had. Be careful not to imply that a limited education may significantly restrict his or her opportunities. Remember, the client may have been operating a sizeable farm operation without a high school or college education prior to his or her disability. This may be the appropriate time for the individual to consider completing their high school education, which is often available without cost from many local school districts and even community colleges. Clients who have completed high school might consider college or other post-secondary training.

Identify any prior technical education that the client may have completed, including in the military. These courses may reflect some special interest areas that should be explored further. Vocational rehabilitation agencies are highly receptive to covering the cost of retraining if it leads to increased employment potential.



XIII. Establishing Primary Goals A. PRIORITIZE GOALS

Upon completion of the Agricultural Worksite Assessment, you and the client need to work together to determine the goals considered most important if he/she is to remain in the agricultural operation or is to pursue another vocation. Don't just verbalize these goals, encourage the client to write them down and post them in a location like the refrigerator or bathroom mirror, that will keep them front-and-center.

B. LONG- AND SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

Each goal area should include both long- and short-term objectives to help the client reach that goal. Take ample time to complete this section. Setting goals and developing strategies to reach them could prove to be the most important outcome of completing the Assessment Tool.

XIV. Additional Comments and Observations

Space is provided to include additional comments or observations that you determine to be relevant information but were not covered in previous sections.

XV. Farm/Ranch Layout

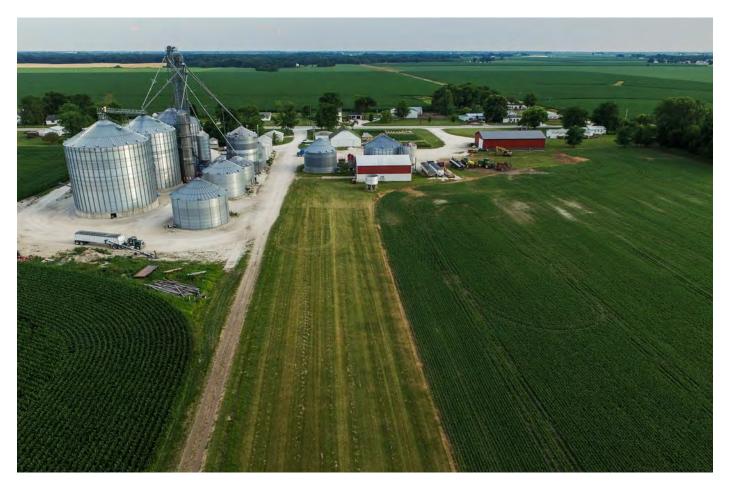
A graph paper page is included to assist in preparing a simple sketch of the farm or ranch layout. This drawing should include the location of the house, major buildings, roadways, livestock handling areas, and other important features. Aerial photographs of the farm can easily be obtained from online mapping and navigation programs. Printing off and labeling these maps can provide an easy and accurate farm layout.

Also, photographs of serious barriers, frequently used machinery, and hazardous worksite situations should be taken and included in the client's file (see Figure 2 example in Chapter 6).

PHOTO CREDITS

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CHAPTER 5

Client Records—Maintenance, Confidentiality, and Referral

Maintaining a database of complete client records is vital to effective and responsible service delivery, as well as an important part of program self-evaluation. This involves accurately compiling information on each individual served. Client records should not only include the demographics and background necessary to properly identify the population served, but also reflect how you are providing assistance. Complete and accurate files are essential case management tools containing the rationale and support for your continued existence as a funded program.

Client Records Content and Updating CONTENT OF RECORDS

Since records content is governed by the data needed for program evaluation and for service delivery, most relevant information will be in two broad categories—(1) tracking progress and (2) demographics/case history. Both are addressed in the Assessment Tool.

Tracking begins with those sections that describe the client's specific physical limitations and continues with the listing of problems/difficulties in performing certain tasks. It would go beyond the Assessment Tool itself by including a case narrative (dated, signed, and in reverse chronological order) that describes all contacts, information exchanged, plans developed, and goals met (see Figure 3 in Chapter 6).

Demographics/case history begins with the first contact made and can be recorded in Assessment Tool sections I (Personal Data) and II (General Farm/Ranch Data) and on various types of record forms. This information should include not only the basic "who" and "where," but also descriptions of the client's disability, medical history, and functional limitations. If written medical evaluations are available and the client grants access, they may also be sought and maintained in the file. In many cases, only the client can provide relevant medical information due to

federal restrictions on health care providers from releasing such information. Remember, the client has no obligation to provide medical or other personal information.

While the specific format followed is not critical, the records kept should be logically arranged, easily reviewed by an auditor, neat, and, above all, accurate. Since file folders have two interior sides, consider using the left side for the tracking information (e.g., narratives, plans, pictures—anything that happened since your agency became involved) and the right side for demographics/case history information (e.g., your collected data in both handwritten form and converted into a database program, any medical records, and other evaluations used as case history).

TELEPHONE CONTACT RECORDS

In an effort to save time and increase accuracy and completeness, a recommended contact information form was developed. A copy is included as Appendix 2. Although by no means the only way of recording contacts, it can serve as a guide for developing other forms that assist you in determining what clients/callers really need or want from your program. It can also go into your client's file as a record of initial contact (but only if your handwriting is legible). Purposely kept short, the form could be used for all contacts with the program, not just those by clients. By combining parts of the follow-up columns, you should be able to cover most needs for professional and media contacts as well. Space has been left at the top and bottom to jot down the date, program, department, and time of call.

It's important that persons taking calls practice active listening and prompt the caller with appropriate questions. If the client calls with an extensive problem and it's the first contact, you as the service provider will most likely want to set an appointment to get vital information directly. If that is not possible, then you'll have to decide whether (a) to get as much information on the form as possible and get back with recommendations based on what you know,

or (b) use the Assessment Tool and attempt word-picture association on the telephone. Be aware of who's paying for the call; remember, you are there to assist clients, not phone companies. Sometimes, letters or e-mails are much better for any massive exchange of information.

UPDATING OF RECORDS

Updating of information is essential in good case management. If you don't know the past, you cannot plan for the future. The case narratives help tell the story of what happened (see Figure 3 in Chapter 6). They should "flow" and be concise, easy to follow, neat, and written in reverse chronological order. Depending on case-load size, you may decide to make entries as they happen or perhaps weekly.

(Warning. Do not go any longer than a week to make an entry, even from notes; details and time-lines are easily lost or forgotten even a couple of weeks later.) Be concise; lengthy narratives waste your time and the client's. Shorthand and abbreviations are fine if easily understood by others. Whatever you do, don't get behind in writing narratives.

Issues Regarding Confidentiality and Litigation

CONFIDENTIALITY

The client-counselor relationship revolves around trust; once that is established, the exchange of information begins to identify problems and eliminate barriers. Much of the detail you need for an accurate assessment involves personal information. If an outside funding source is desired for accommodations or medical management, then financial information and family resources will have to be examined, if not by you, then certainly by the agencies to which you refer the clients. The degree of detail required depends on client involvement with your program.

In making initial contacts, your clients may know what they want specifically, and a full disclosure of information would be inappropriate or unnecessary. In other situations, a complete assessment might uncover potential problems that should be addressed or eliminated. Either way, it's up to the interviewer to make a judgment call on just how far to go in asking for confidential information; and you must give reassurance (and probably more than once) that none of this information will be reproduced, openly discussed, or otherwise released to non-program personnel without the clients' written permission.

While it's tempting to refer the media to your "star" clients in order to build public awareness and support for the program, doing so should be totally up to the clients to decide. Using their ideas, pictures, and even names in newspapers and your own brochures must be approved by a client-signed Information Release (See Appendix 4) and Photo/Video Release (See Appendix 3) forms. However, even signed releases do not grant you legal or ethical permission to tell reporters specific details about those you serve. Good reporters seeking feature stories should be able to find people directly and need you only for general program information. Always be open in your communication with clients but cautious in discussing details with others. Your client's needs and rights are always your first priority.

LITIGATION

It's not uncommon to learn that your clients are involved in some type of litigation (i.e., legal proceedings) to recover for damages suffered through an injury or are seeking compensation or benefits from insurance companies or agencies like Social Security. If at all possible, you and your program should remain detached from these efforts. Taking any position in such proceedings will usually place you (at least in someone's eyes) on the wrong side 50 percent of the time.

Unless ordered by the court, your client records should never be surrendered to anyone, regardless of how formal and authoritative the request sounds. Under most state laws, these records are considered confidential. If formally requested by the court to appear for testimony (i.e., subpoenaed), the information provided by you or your records should not be such that it could be used against your clients; and they must be assured of that from the outset. It might be a wise policy that no one associated with your program be allowed to participate as a paid consultant for participating in comparable work in the geographical area served by the program, to avoid conflict-of-interest situations. Check with your university's or organization's risk management team if an issue arises.

Service Referrals

As in most programs, you will likely be referring some of your clients to outside agencies or facilities for assistance. The type of information these entities seek varies greatly according to the services your client's desire or need. Formal or informal, detailed or specific, informational or service-oriented—these are factors to consider when developing a referral. A form designed to help provide the required information to servicing agencies (see Figure 7 in Chapter 6 and Appendix 6). Although generalized, the form covers what most detailed client files already contain. However, your responsibility for client confidentiality (and possibly your own program parameters) may prevent you from disseminating parts or any of the information to outside sources.

Again, it's vital that your clients understand and fully accept the transfer of personal data when it is appropriate. Just as you need signed release forms for using names, ideas, and photos, etc., in presentations or other materials, you should also have a signed Information Release Form (Appendix 4) before you make a service referral.

In some instances, you as a professional may not be allowed to make a direct referral due to confidentiality issues; in other instances, the desired agency's intake procedure may be so complicated or thorough that having the client make the contact may be the most efficient method. For the programs unable or unwilling to deal with direct contacts from you, a letter to the client outlining the procedure they must follow is the only logical recourse. The ethical and legal issues involved with informal exchanges of information between service professionals are potentially destructive to the client-counselor relationship. It cannot be emphasized strongly enough that the client should decide the direction of his or her cases. So respect your client rights, and keep them informed of all your actions, including providing copies of any correspondence you send to others on their behalf.

A number of resources are available to assist farmers, ranchers, and rural rehabilitation professionals in making agricultural worksites more accessible to individuals with physical disabilities. The list in Chapter 7 includes not only relevant publications and audiovisual presentations, but also suggested local contacts who can help obtain ideas for overcoming specific barriers as well as design needed modifications.

CHAPTER 6

Examples of Completed Agricultural Worksite Assessments

Full Example - Client with Spinal Cord Injury

Pages 50-85 of this chapter contain an example of a fully completed worksite assessment conducted with a client disabled as the result of a spinal cord injury. This example includes the following documents:

Figure 1

Completed worksite assessment tool (pages 50-79)

Figure 2

Pictures of worksite barriers and modifications made (page 80)

Figure 3

Case narrative describing all contacts made, information exchanged, plans developed, actions taken, results of those actions, etc. (pages 81-82)

Figure 4

Telephone contact form (page 83)

Figure 5

Information release form (page 84)

Figure 6

Photo/video release form (page 84)

Figure 7

Service referral form (page 85)

Abbreviated Examples – Clients with Arm Amputation, Leg Amputation, and Back Injury

Figure 8

Abbreviated assessment for a client with an arm amputation (pages 86-95)

Figure 9

Abbreviated assessment for a client with a leg amputation (pages 96-105)

Figure 10

Abbreviated assessment for a client with a back impairment (pages 106-113)

All four examples are provided to broaden your perspective of the board range of potential challenges that farmers and ranchers with varying disabilities are likely to face.





Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool for Farmers and Ranchers with Physical Disabilities

ERSONAL DATA . About the client			
Name: Frank D. Farmer (Age 43) Personal Identification Number:	XXX-XX	-XXXX	Sex:M
Address: 4131 North CR 450 West C	ounty:	Tippecanoe	
City/State/Zip: Wallstown, IN 46999			7 / 13 / XX
Phone: 260-555-1644 Cell Phone: None	Fax	c: None	
E-mail: fdf1092@starburst.net			
Directions to farm/ranch: SR 164 north to SR 17. Right on SR 17 about 2 miles t	n (R 115)	D. Right on CR	1150 about
1.5 miles to CR 450. Left on CR 450 to first farmstead on left. (Name and number			11130 about
Marital status: Married Name of spouse: Florence			
Marital status: Married Name of spouse: Florence Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13 Occupation:			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13 Occupation:			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13 Occupation:			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13 Occupation: Full-time farmer/rancher Part-time farmer/rancher with primary income from farm/ranch			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13 Occupation: Full-time farmer/rancher Part-time farmer/rancher with primary income from farm/ranch Part-time farmer/rancher with primary income from off-farm/ranch job			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13 Occupation: Full-time farmer/rancher Part-time farmer/rancher with primary income from farm/ranch Part-time farmer/rancher with primary income from off-farm/ranch job Off farm job title			
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13			
Names and ages of children at home:			
Names and ages of children at home:	nily		



1. Type of disability:T	1/2 (spinal cord inju	ury) Date of injury/diagnosis: 9 / 2 / XX
2. Describe cause of disabi	lity: Diving/swimm	ning accident at private lake.
3. List any secondary disab	oilities: <u>COVID posit</u> i	ive
acuity; lifting limits; range	of motion; specific lim	nd/or referral source. (Include exact measurements if known—e.g., Db of hearing loss; visual itations on standing, sitting, transferring, carrying, walking, bending, stooping, balance, etc.
		nd function. Can't endure long exposure to hot and cold weather conditions.
	<u>-</u>	d trunk stability but has lifting limitation. Can transfer to and from bed
independently. Uses p	ower wheelchair bu	ut also has manual wheelchair. Has a valid driver's license.
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R	ANCH DATA	
Medicaid	ANCH DATA	
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R A. Type and size of opera	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage	,
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R A. Type and size of opera Dairy	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head	e:900 acres) X Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):Corn/soybean - 800 acres
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R. A. Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs500	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head head	e: 900 acres
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R A. Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs 500 Beef 100	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head head head head head	e:900 acres) X Grains/Raw crops (types/acres): Corn/soybean - 800 acres Forages (types/acres): Hay/pasture - 60 acres Specialty crops (types/acres):
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R. A. Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs500 Sheep	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head head head head head flock	e:900 acres) X Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):Corn/soybean - 800 acres Forages (types/acres):Hay/pasture - 60 acres Specialty crops (types/acres): Agri-business (type):
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R. A. Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs 500 X_ Beef 100 Sheep Poultry Other	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head head head head head flock head	e:900 acres) X Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):Corn/soybean - 800 acres Forages (types/acres):Hay/pasture - 60 acres Specialty crops (types/acres): Agri-business (type): Agro-tourism/Direct marketing: Other:
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R. A. Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs 500 Sheep Poultry Other B. Client farm/ranch response.	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head head head head head head head hea	e:900 acres) X Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):Corn/soybean - 800 acres X Forages (types/acres):Hay/pasture - 60 acres Specialty crops (types/acres): Agri-business (type): Agro-tourism/Direct marketing:
Medicaid GENERAL FARM/R. A. Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs 500 X Beef Sheep Poultry Other B. Client farm/ranch responded 20 4-H Club calves as a series of the color of the c	ANCH DATA tion (Total acreage head head head head head head onsibilities prior to cond 450 feeder pigs.	e:900 acres) X Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):Corn/soybean - 800 acres X Forages (types/acres):Hay/pasture - 60 acres Specialty crops (types/acres): Agri-business (type):Agro-tourism/Direct marketing: Other: disabilityAll aspects of an owner/operator. Fed out 80 feeder cattle.

Name	Relationship	Age	Responsibilities
Florence	Wife	37	Household/garden/record-keeping
Jeffrey	Son	18	Feeding/field work
Brittany	Daughter	15	Feeding/household/garden
Alexis	Daughter	13	Household/garden
Chuck/Jerry	Neighbors	52/60	Equipment repair
I. OVERALL FARM/RANCH A. General terrain (e.g. hilly, flat,		related problems	encountered
	**	•	access different areas of the farm.
			nere the machinery is stored. Must
travel over grass and gravel to g	et to these buildings. Presently	no smooth area	to work on equipment.
Describe type of surface and m	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, n	: Buildings surr	d?Yes X_No ounded by uneven, gravel/crushed-sto
aprons. Barn has a cemen buildings can be accessed	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, n	: Buildings surr	ounded by uneven, gravel/crushed-sto
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cemen buildings can be accessed	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, n	: Buildings surr	ounded by uneven, gravel/crushed-sto
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeper	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes and the step going up to main door, notes	: Buildings surro	ounded by uneven, gravel/crushed-sto
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cemen buildings can be accessed V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeper Describe any barriers (e.g., ste	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, notes and an arrow doorway, heavy door) and	e: Buildings surronaking it inaccess	ounded by uneven, gravel/crushed-sto
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed. V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop independence of the company barriers (e.g., steep to open/close. Shop clutter)	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, notes and an arrow doorway, heavy door) and	e: Buildings surrenaking it inaccess problems encounter, and tools, making	ounded by uneven, gravel/crushed-sto sible to client (picture 1). All the other red:Sliding door is heavy and har ng it hard to get around. Shop has air
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeper Describe any barriers (e.g., ste to open/close. Shop clutte compressor with only one	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step goin	problems encounter and tools, making of electrical out	ed: Sliding door is heavy and haring it hard to get around. Shop has air lets.
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed. V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeperd Describe any barriers (e.g., ste to open/close. Shop clutter compressor with only one 2. Type of floor the shop has (e.g., compressor with shop has (obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, not step going up to main d	problems encounter and tools, making of electrical outle	ed: Sliding door is heavy and haring it hard to get around. Shop has air lets.
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed. V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeperd Describe any barriers (e.g., ste to open/close. Shop clutter compressor with only one 2. Type of floor the shop has (e.g., compressor with shop has (obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step goin	problems encounter and tools, making of electrical outle	ed: Sliding door is heavy and haing it hard to get around. Shop has air lets.
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed. V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeperd Describe any barriers (e.g., ste to open/close. Shop clutter compressor with only one compressor with only one shop has a partial concrete flow	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, not step going up to main d	problems encounter , and tools, making of electrical out	ed: Sliding door is heavy and haing it hard to get around. Shop has air lets.
Describe type of surface and maprons. Barn has a cement buildings can be accessed. V. GENERAL FARM/RANCH A. The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop indeperd Describe any barriers (e.g., ste to open/close. Shop clutte compressor with only one compressor with only one shop has a partial concrete flows. Shop has a partial concrete flows.	obility-related problems encountered t step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, not be a step going up to main door, but it's too cluttered to move tools and service equipment?Yes	problems encounter , and tools, making of electrical out	ed: Sliding door is heavy and haing it hard to get around. Shop has air lets.

If no, why n	ot?	
. Is the shop:		
	• heated for year-round use?	× YesNo
•	equipped with toilet facilities?	Yes <u>×</u> No
•	· adequately lighted?	× YesNo
•	· adequately ventilated?	Yes _X_No
	equipped with telephone?	Yes_XNo
	• equipped with first-aid kit?	Yes X No
	• equipped with fire extinguishe	
	· air conditioned?	Yes X No
•	• internet access?	Yes _X_No
Is there a smo	oth or paved outside work area	for large equipment?Yes_ <mark>X_</mark> No
Are refueling a	areas accessible to client?Y	es_X_No
ic hand tools	;	
		lty using, and describe problems each presents:
Checkmark wh		lty using, and describe problems each presents: PROBLEM
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu	
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu	PROBLEM
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet	PROBLEM Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools.
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench	PROBLEM Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer	PROBLEM Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver	Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial leverage, such as breaker bars and long-handled socket wrenches.
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking)	Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial leverage, such as breaker bars and long-handled socket wrenches.
Checkmark wh	ich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking) Punch and chisel	Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial leverage, such as breaker bars and long-handled socket wrenches.
Checkmark wh	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking) Punch and chisel File	Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial leverage, such as breaker bars and long-handled socket wrenches.
	nich hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking) Punch and chisel File Knife	Client has access to and can use most of his small hand tools. He does have difficulty using certain ones that require substantial leverage, such as breaker bars and long-handled socket wrenches.

	Pry bar	
	Hand drill	
	Grease gun	
	X Hand air pump	Unit very unstable and requires a "third hand."
	Vise and C-clamp	Uses C-clamps to hold items in place.
	X Rake and shovel	Very clumsy to use.
	× Pruning tools	Has tools but too short to reach anything above chest-high;
	Other	extension on handles would be helpful.
Power tools	S	
		culty using, and describe problems each presents:
		culty using, and describe problems each presents:
	ark the power tools client has diffic	
	ark the power tools client has diffice POWER TOOL Power circular or	PROBLEM
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw	PROBLEM Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In addition, their weight makes them difficult for him to use for any
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Bench grinder	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In addition, their weight makes them difficult for him to use for any length of time. Also has difficulty reaching work areas above chest
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In addition, their weight makes them difficult for him to use for any length of time. Also has difficulty reaching work areas above chest
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Air tools/compressor	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In addition, their weight makes them difficult for him to use for any length of time. Also has difficulty reaching work areas above chest height with power tools.
	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Bench grinder Air tools/compressor Chain saw	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In addition, their weight makes them difficult for him to use for any length of time. Also has difficulty reaching work areas above chest height with power tools.
. Power tools 1. Checkma	POWER TOOL Power circular or reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Bench grinder Air tools/compressor Chain saw Weed trimmer	Even with fairly good hand function, he has a hard time holding onto and squeezing the trigger of several of the heavier power tools. In addition, their weight makes them difficult for him to use for any length of time. Also has difficulty reaching work areas above chest height with power tools. Believes saw would be too dangerous to operate.

	X Nuts and bolts	Can't reach into bins on hardware rack to find right sizes.
	Nails/screws/staples	
	Spray solvent/paints	
	X Lumber	Hard to grip, lift, and cut.
	Glue	
	Wire	
	Duct or electrical tape	
	Paint and brushes	
	Sandpaper	
	× Welding rod	Hard to squeeze rod holder to change rods.
	X Lubricants	Hard to hold and squeeze gun while trying to reach zerks.
	Chains	
	X Belts	Can't reach belts on most larger machinery nor fan belts to check
	Other	their tension.
UIPME	NT AND MACHINERY	
achinery	storage areas	
		e.g., enclosed, open-shed, outdoors): Most of the machinery is stored in a
achinery	shed located behind the po	le barn. The shed is open on the east side with no doors.
Can client	enter machinery storage areas in	dependently? XYesNo
	escribe the barriers: Since t	there are no doors, he can get into the storage area; but because it's so full,

wet mon	ths.					
4. Do the st	torage areas provide adequate space for t	he frequently us	ed equipment?YesX_1	No		
	how and where is the other equipment st ne barn.	ored? The les	s frequently used equip	ment and imp	lements are	stored
	storage areas conducive to hitching imple where are these tasks performed?Be		rming service and maintenan			
	noved in order to access those piece	es stored or pa	rked at the back. Thus, I	nitching and se	rvice/maint	enance
mus	t be done on the outside apron.					
Nost frequ	ently used self-propelled equipmen	t (e.g., tractor, o	combine, skid loader, other):			
				Cab	Heater/AC	2-way radi
	Machine	l	Make/Model	equipped?	equipped?	
1. Tractor			nake/Model ase IH 4240	equipped?	equipped?	
1. <u>Tractor</u> 2. <u>Combine</u>	r	1996 C		equipped?	equipped? 	
	r ne	1996 C	ase IH 4240	×	equipped?	cell phone
2. Combine 3. Tractor 4. Skid lo	r ne r pader	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300		equipped?	cell phone
2. Combination of the combinatio	r ne r pader vehicle	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B 2004 Jo	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX		equipped?	× × × ×
2. Combine 3. Tractor 4. Skid lo	r ne r pader vehicle	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX		equipped?	× × ×
2. Combination 2. Tractor 4. Skid location 5. Utility 6. Riding	r ne r pader vehicle mower	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B 2004 Jo	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX		equipped?	× × × ×
2. Combination of the state of	r ne r pader vehicle	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B 2004 Jo Craftsn	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX nan	X X X		× × × ×
2. Combination of the state of	r ne r pader vehicle mower equipment self-propelled units listed in B, describe an	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B 2004 Jo Craftsn	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX nan	X X X		× × × ×
2. Combination of the state of	r ne r pader vehicle mower equipment self-propelled units listed in B, describe annuing (e.g., maneuvering steps, opening ca	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2004 Jo Craftsn ay difficulties or pab door, access to	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX nan ootential safety hazard client	X X X s faces when moun	ating	× × × ×
2. Combination 2. Tractor 2. Skid location 3. Utility 6. Riding 2. Coessing ending 1. For the standard cordismour UNIT	r ne r pader vehicle mower equipment self-propelled units listed in B, describe an nting (e.g., maneuvering steps, opening ca	1996 Co 2007 Co 2014 Co 2007 B 2004 Jo Craftsn ay difficulties or pab door, access to	ase IH 4240 ase IH 1460 ase IH Maxxum 110 obcat T300 ohn Deere Gator LX nan ootential safety hazard client o seat), and any modification MODIFICATIONS	X X X s faces when moun	ating	× × × ×

	e any challenges related to equip nd safety during operation and tra	ment seating and transferring to the seat, and any modifications made to improve seating ansfer.	
UNIT	CHALLENGES	MODIFICATIONS	
1	Tight fit to get in/out.	Needs help Seat has 2-inch low-profile cushion. To improve access,	
	running hoist and get		0
		hinges, and torque lever comes off	_
quipment	t controls		_
	f-propelled units the client uses r and identify any modifications th	nost frequently, indicate which controls are difficult to reach or operate, describe specific nat have been made.	
1. Make	and model: 1996 Case IH	4240 and 2014 Case IH Maxxum 110	
CON	TROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS	
X	Steering	Steering knob.	
×	Clutch	Auxiliary hydraulic clutch with hand control. (photo 2)	
×	Brakes	Doesn't use; drops equipment or throttles down to stop.	
×	Throttle (hand or foot)	Bent and extended lever so it's closer to him.	
	Throttle (hand or foot) gnition/accessory switches	Bent and extended lever so it's closer to him. Hard to reach, grip, and turn key and ignition button.	
X	,		
<u>×</u> 1	gnition/accessory switches		
<u>X</u> 1	Ignition/accessory switches Transmission speed selector		
	Ignition/accessory switches Transmission speed selector Power-take-off control	Hard to reach, grip, and turn key and ignition button.	
X	Ignition/accessory switches Transmission speed selector Power-take-off control Hydraulic remotes/levers	Hard to reach, grip, and turn key and ignition button. Bent and extended lever so it's closer to him (photo 3)	

CONTROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS	
Steering		
X Clutch	Will require modification for hand operation.	
× Brakes	Will require modification for hand operation.	
Throttle (hand or foot)		
lgnition/accessoryswitches		
Transmission speed selector		
Power-take-off control		
Hydraulic remotes/levers		
X Differential lock	Will require modification for hand operation.	
Mirrors		
Other		
re and model: 2007 Bobcat	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible)	
	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible)	
CONTROL		
ONTROL Steering	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS	
ONTROL Steering Clutch	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
CONTROL	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS	
CONTROL Steering Clutch	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
CONTROL Steering Clutch Brakes	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
CONTROL Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot)	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
CONTROL Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches Transmission speed selector	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches Transmission speed selector Power-take-off control	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation.	
Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches Transmission speed selector Power-take-off control Hydraulic remotes/levers	Skid Loader T300 (currently inaccessible) DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS Will require modification for hand operation. Will require modification for hand operation.	

	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATI	IONS	
Steering			
Clutch	Has hydrostatic transmission, so no changes needed.		
	Has hydrostatic transmission, so no changes	needed.	
Throttle (hand or foot)	Has hydrostatic transmission, so no changes	needed.	
lgnition/accessoryswitches			
X Transmission speed selector	Not equipped.		
× Power-take-off control	Not equipped.		
Hydraulic remotes/levers			
Differential lock			
Mirrors			
Other			
ng and unhitching implements			
entify implements client has difficulty	hitching/unhitching and describe modifications, if any:		
entify implements client has difficulty	DIFFICULTIES	MODIFICATIONS	
entify implements client has difficulty	DIFFICULTIES Needs assistance hitching and	MODIFICATIONS	
IMPLEMENT	DIFFICULTIES	MODIFICATIONS	

	TO drivelines independently?Yes_X_No	
If not, explain how he/she co else to do this for him.		ft for connecting to tractor. Needs someone
5. Can client connect/disconnect h	ydraulic couplings independently?Yes × !	No
If not, explain how he/she co	mpensates: Can't reach couplings. Need	ls someone else to do this for him.
ner barriers to operating equi	ipment	
	nirment that would prevent him/her from hearin	g when equipment is operating or malfunctioning?
Yes X No		
If yes, describe:		
2. Does client have a vision loss tha	at results in poor depth perception or difficulty v	vorking in bright light or seeing at night?
V. XII.		
Yes_ <mark>X_</mark> No		
If yes, describe:		
If yes, describe:	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r	
If yes, describe:		
If yes, describe: uipment maintenance I. Checkmark tasks client has diff	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r	nodifications, if any.
If yes, describe:uipment maintenance I. Checkmark tasks client has diff	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r	nodifications, if any. MODIFICATIONS
If yes, describe:	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r DIFFICULTIES Too high to reach.	nodifications, if any. MODIFICATIONS None at this time. Needs others to do
If yes, describe: uipment maintenance I. Checkmark tasks client has diff TASK X Fueling X Change oil/filters	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r DIFFICULTIES Too high to reach. Can't hold tools.	nodifications, if any. MODIFICATIONS None at this time. Needs others to do
If yes, describe: Lipment maintenance I. Checkmark tasks client has diff TASK X Fueling X Change oil/filters Lubricate	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r DIFFICULTIES Too high to reach. Can't hold tools. Can't reach all zerks.	nodifications, if any. MODIFICATIONS None at this time. Needs others to do
If yes, describe: Lipment maintenance I. Checkmark tasks client has diff TASK X Fueling X Change oil/filters Lubricate Make major repairs	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r DIFFICULTIES Too high to reach. Can't hold tools. Can't reach all zerks. Can't grip and lift parts.	nodifications, if any. MODIFICATIONS None at this time. Needs others to do
If yes, describe: uipment maintenance I. Checkmark tasks client has diff TASK X Fueling X Change oil/filters X Lubricate Make major repairs Make adjustments	ficulty performing; describe the problems and r DIFFICULTIES Too high to reach. Can't hold tools. Can't reach all zerks. Can't grip and lift parts. Can't reach and grip parts.	nodifications, if any. MODIFICATIONS None at this time. Needs others to do

VI. CROP PR	RODUCTION
A. Forages	Does not apply
Uses a con	oroduced, how is it handled (e.g., hay, silage, conventional small bales, large square, large round bales)? Inventional square baler, which requires someone to drive the tractor with baler attached and
someone 1	to load the wagon. Client can neither operate tractor nor load bales.
2. Types of h	hay storage facilities used: Baled hay stored in the pole barn's hay mow, put there using a hay bale elevator.
	t access hay storage facilities and handle equipment independently?Yes <u>×</u> No why not? A cement step prevents client from accessing the barn (see photo 1). Also, he can't lift hay bales.
3. Grains/Raw o	crops Does not apply
	grain storage facilities used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevator): 100,000 bushels of storage in three bins for corn. All soybeans sold at harvest.
2. Can client	t access grain storage facilities independently?YesNo
	why not? Has no access to storage bins or grain handling dump area. These operations performed by r family members. Has no desire to modify these facilities.
	grain handling equipment used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pneumatic):Corn and beans transferred from to gravity wagons to semi-trailers using augers
4. Does clier	nt have access to the grain handling equipment? XYesNo
-	why not? Can get to the wagons and auger but can't position auger to where it's needed. Nor can he
easily	y use a shovel to clean up around auger inlet.
. Other crops	Does not apply
1. List other	r major crops produced, and describe any accessibility problems in handling or storing:
	CROPS PROBLEMS

D. Pesticide application Does not apply
1. Does client make the pesticide applications? XYesNo
2. Is client certified to apply restricted-use pesticides? X Yes No
3. Is client able to access chemical storage area?Yes_X_No
If no, describe the barriers: There is a step to get into the storage building.
4. Is client able to use all recommended personal protective gear (e.g., eye protection, respiratory protection) for each chemical
he/she plans to use?Yes_X_No
If no, why not? _ All chemical applications now made by a custom applicator.
5. Does client have access to local custom pesticide applicators? X Yes No
VII. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
A. Dairy Does not apply X
1. Facilities
a. Type of dairy housing (e.g., free-stall, stanchion, tie-stall):
b. Type of milking facility (e.g., milking parlor, stanchion):
c. Can client enter barn, milking parlor, or milk house independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used (e.g., gutter cleaner, liquid manure handling, scraper, flush system) and specific problems encountered:

2. F	reeding
	a. Type of feeding system used:
	b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart, feed wagon):
	c. Can client reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
	d. Can client carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
łogs	Does not apply 1. Facilities
	a. Types of facilities (e.g., confinement building, open-front shelter, farrowing house, pasture): Before injury, raised hogs in an open-front shelter with a pasture. Although they were sold after his injury, all hobuildings and equipment are still in place.
	b. Can client enter the facilities independently?Yes_X_No

	If no, describe the barriers: Reaching the hogs to provide treatment would present a major problem;
	however, he can handle most types of equipment needed to carry out the health-related tasks.
d. Method	ds of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: Used the Bobcat skid loader and a
-	r for manure handling. Presently, he can't access the Bobcat without assistance but can operate the trace.
and spre	eader.
e. Method	d used to load and transport hogs and problems encountered: Used his van and his livestock trailer to
transpo	rt hogs. Were he to raise hogs again, he'd need help hooking up the trailer and loading/unloading the hogs
Van equ	ipped with a rear-view camera.
eeding	
-	
	feeding system used: The grain was augered into a feeder from a small bin located next to the shelter.
System	is mostly mechanized and could be modified for for greater accessibility.
b. Describ	e any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop,
	, feed wagon): Can't easily carry a bucket or handle a shovel due to lack of reach and strength.
-	he move the auger system.
c. Can clie	nt reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently? <u>×</u> YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
d. Can clie	ent carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment?Yes_ × No
	If no. describe the barriers: Poor mobility makes using some tools difficult, as is bending down to reach
	If no, describe the barriers: Poor mobility makes using some tools difficult, as is bending down to reach equipment.
	equipment.
Does n	ot apply
	,
acilities	
	f facilities (e.g., confinement building, feedlot, fenced pasture): Confinement building feedlot, and fenced
a. Types o	f facilities (e.g., confinement building, feedlot, fenced pasture): Confinement building feedlot, and fenced

	If no, describe the barriers:
c. Can clie	ent access/handle cattle for medical treatment, dehorning, etc.?Yes_X_No If no, describe the barriers:Doesn't do any of the beef cattle handling, only hauling of the animals using his livestock trailer.
	ds of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: Cannot run the Bobcat to load the spreader but can run the spreader back and forth from the field.
	d used to load and transport cattle and problems encountered:Uses his van to pull the livestock trailer, but pmeone else to hook the trailer up to the van and to load/unload the animals. Van may not be heavy
	to hold up under this type of use over an extended period.
once pe	r week.
	oe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain ca on): Can't grip shovels or buckets easily. Also, can't reach to top of the feeder to open the door to fill it.
feed wag	be any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain ca

a. Types of handling facilities (e.g., fenced pasture, shed, sheep yards): b. Can client enter and operate within the facilities independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: c. Can client handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart feed wagon):	a. Types of handling facilities (e.g., fenced pasture, shed, sheep yards): b. Can client enter and operate within the facilities independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: c. Can client handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:	
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c. Can client handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	c. Can client handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:	
c. Can client handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	c. Can client handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:	
d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	If no, describe the barriers:	
d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	d. Can client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers: e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding	
e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	e. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: 2. Feeding	
2. Feeding a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered: b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	2. Feeding	
a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered:		
b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart	a. Type of feeding system used and problems encountered:	
reed wagon):		o, grain cart,
	feed wagon):	

3. Shearing	
a. Does	client use a professional shearing service?YesNo
b. Desc	ribe any problems client encounters shearing, such as mustering and penning:
c. Can c	lient use shearing and handling equipment?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
	initio, describe the painters.
d. Does	client use a trained sheepdog?YesNo
orses	Does not apply X
1. Facilities	
a. Type	s of handling facilities used (e.g., fenced pasture, corrals, box stalls, exercise yard):
b. Can o	client operate within the facilities independently?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
c. Can c	lient handle horses for medical treatment, hoof trimming, grooming, etc.?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
d. Can o	client load and unload his/her horse for transport?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
e. Meth	nods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:

2. Feeding a. Type of t	eeding system used and problems encountered:
	any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain card
3. Saddles and h	arnesses
a. Describe	problems client encounters saddling his/her horse:
	If no, describe the barriers:YesNo
	t independently harness horse to use with trailing implement/vehicle?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
Other livestock 1. Facilities a. Types of	(Identify:) Does not apply_X_ facilities used:
	nt enter and work in the facilities independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:

c. Can client access and handle	
If no, describe the l	barriers:
d. Methods of waste removal	and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
Feeding	
a. Type of feeding system used	d:
• •	nt encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain
npleting livestock health car	e and production tasks Does not apply
Check those tasks client has diffic	culty performing, and describe the problems they present: PROBLEMS
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK Vaccinating	culty performing, and describe the problems they present:
Check those tasks client has diffic	culty performing, and describe the problems they present: PROBLEMS
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK X Vaccinating Artificial insemination	culty performing, and describe the problems they present: PROBLEMS
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK X Vaccinating X Artificial insemination Dehorning	culty performing, and describe the problems they present: PROBLEMS
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK X Vaccinating X Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching	culty performing, and describe the problems they present: PROBLEMS
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK X Vaccinating X Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching Hoof trimming	PROBLEMS All tasks are difficult or impossible to perform under current conditions.
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK X Vaccinating X Artificial insemination Dehorning Dehorning Hoof trimming Teeth clipping	PROBLEMS All tasks are difficult or impossible to perform under current conditions.
TASK X Vaccinating X Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching Hoof trimming Teeth clipping Insecticide spraying	PROBLEMS All tasks are difficult or impossible to perform under current conditions.
Check those tasks client has diffice TASK X Vaccinating X Artificial insemination Dehorning X Dehorning X Hoof trimming X Teeth clipping X Insecticide spraying Ear tagging	PROBLEMS All tasks are difficult or impossible to perform under current conditions.

1. Gates		
TYPE OF GATE	TYPE OF LATCH/SECURING MECHANISM	PROBLEMS
Tube	Chain that hooks on a nail	None (see photo 5)
Electric wire	Insulated handle with hook	Can unhook, but can't hook back u
2. Types of fences used (e.g., electric	woven wire, barbed wires, H.T. wire):Small pasture area	fenced in with all electric fencing.
3. Can client access outdoor livestock	independently? X Yes No	
If no, describe the barriers:		
'III. DOMESTIC FARM ANIN	or utility vehicle for outdoor mobility? <u>×</u> Yes <u>No</u> But needs assistance to the second s	to mount.
7III. DOMESTIC FARM ANIN 1. Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or	But needs assistance	
A. Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or If no, describe the barriers: X. ORCHARDS/WOODLOTS	But needs assistance to the state of the sta	
A. Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or If no, describe the barriers:	But needs assistance to But ne	
A. Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or If no, describe the barriers: K. ORCHARDS/WOODLOTS A. Orchards Does not apply × 1. Describe the layout and the contri	But needs assistance to But ne	ily use, U-pick, commercial
A. Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or If no, describe the barriers: K. ORCHARDS/WOODLOTS 1. Describe the layout and the contri	But needs assistance and the state of the st	ily use, U-pick, commercial
A. Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or If no, describe the barriers: K. ORCHARDS/WOODLOTS A. Orchards Does not apply × 1. Describe the layout and the contri	But needs assistance and the state of the st	ily use, U-pick, commercial

processing, t	ransporting):
Woodlots 1. Describe la	Does not apply Byout and the contribution woodlot makes to overall farm/ranch:
•	roblems client faces in maintaining woodlot and harvesting timber (e.g., planting trees, trimming trees, splitting firewood, timber):
	Does not apply Byout and the contribution garden makes to overall farm/ranch operation (e.g., family use, U-pick, commercial production, rket):
2. Note prob	ems client encounters in completing garden tasks (e.g., soil preparation, spraying, cultivating, harvesting, processing):
1. Describe tl	Does not apply ne size/dimensions of the greenhouse and how it contributes to the farm operation

X. FARM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
A. Records maintenance
Is client responsible for maintaining the business records? X YesNo
1. If yes, will he/she be able to continue to do so?Yes X_No
2. If no, who will do it? Client's wife handles all farm receipts and taxes. Client does all the other farm business record-keeping.
B. Records computerization
Are farm/ranch business records computerized?YesX_No
1. If yes, what type of system is being used?
2. If no, is computerization being considered? X Yes No
C. Sales/purchases
Is client responsible for the business-related sales and purchases? XYes No
1. If no, who is responsible?
D. Labor management
Is client responsible for hiring, training, supervising workers? X YesNo
1. If no, who is responsible?
XI. ADDITIONAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS
A. Prior and current off-farm employment and experiences (and approximate dates)
1. Hauls cattle for two local producers, using van and cattle trailer (Currently)
2. Line employee, Luden Rubber Company (6 months in XXXX)
3. Computerized lathe operator, Simpson Industries (XXXX-XXXX)
4. Maintenance mechanic for CTS, Inc. (XXXX-XXXX)
5
B. Military service, including technical training received (and approximate dates) NA

C. Leadership	skins and experience
1. Organi	ration/civic involvements (e.g., agriculture-related organizations, Extension, 4-H, FFA, church, community groups) and leadership
positions	held: Farm Bureau (member); church (Sunday school teacher); 4-H, FFA, Schools (motivational speaker)
	interests other than farming (Describe)Motivational speaking; working with organizations that promote all griculture; machinery maintenance skills.
Hobbies, re	creational interest (Describe) N/A
Education	
1. Highes	high-school grade level client completed: 12
2	
2. List an	education and/or training client received after high school: Reedersburg Community College (associate degree in
	reducation and/or training client received after high school: Reedersburg Community College (associate degree in agriculture)
general	agricultura)
general	agriculture) SLISHING PRIMARY GOALS concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority):
general (II. ESTAE . Goal areas	agriculture) ELISHING PRIMARY GOALS concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation
general (II. ESTAE	agriculture) BLISHING PRIMARY GOALS concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment
general III. ESTAE Goal areas	ASLISHING PRIMARY GOALS Concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools,
general (II. ESTAE Goal areas	SLISHING PRIMARY GOALS concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases,
general III. ESTAE Goal areas	SLISHING PRIMARY GOALS concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases, and labor management activities
general (II. ESTAE Goal areas	SLISHING PRIMARY GOALS Concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases, and labor management activities Identify an alternative farm enterprise that would better suit personal goals and abilities

G-TERM OBJECTIVES ain more independence getting in and out of machinery. e able to hitch and unhitch implements independently. estall a manlift on the International tractor. lodify the riding mower so client can do more of yard work (see photo 4).
e able to hitch and unhitch implements independently. stall a manlift on the International tractor.
e able to hitch and unhitch implements independently. Istall a manlift on the International tractor.
estall a manlift on the International tractor.
odify the riding mower so client can do more of yard work (see photo 4).
RT-TERM OBJECTIVES
efabricate some of the hand controls currently on the International tractor.
ook at various hand controls made by others to potentially improve client's hand control designs.
ake time in order to do the hand control improvement.
Vork on extending the ignition switches on the International tractor so that it is easier to reach.
area ranked No. 2: Improve ability to more successfully manage farm operation.
G-TERM OBJECTIVES
ake equipment more accessible so that client can be more hands-on with the entire farm operation
etter organize and upgrade the farm business records.
xplore different methods of marketing the corn and soybeans in order to maximize profitability.

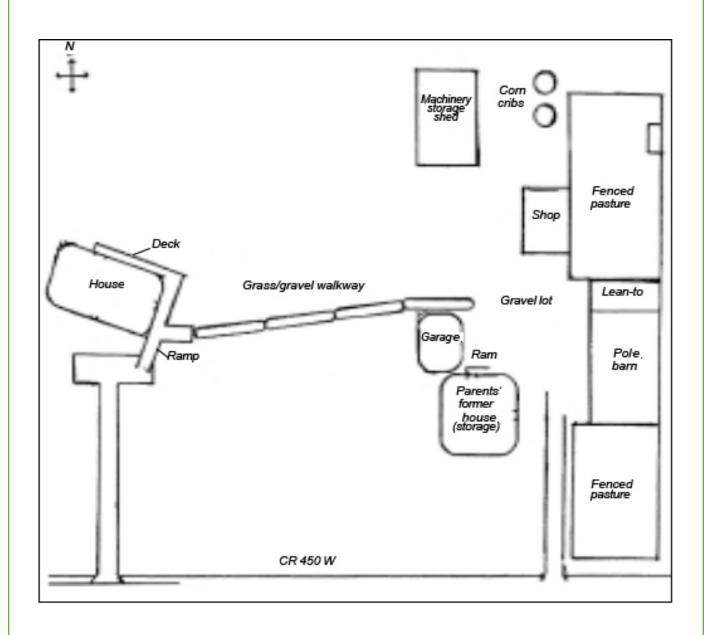
a	Lessen the workload on family members, especially the client's wife.
b	Encourage wife to believe that client is able to take on and do more of the farm activities (with appropriate
	assistive technology).
c. _	Take the time necessary to upgrade and organize the farm business records such that they are all in one location.
d	
iod	al area ranked No. 3: Explore appropriate alternative enterprises.
LO	DNG-TERM OBJECTIVES
a.	Identify a farm-related enterprise that would be practical, profitable, and utilize client's skills/abilities/know-house
b.	Talk with others about alternative farming enterprises.
C	Schedule times to make site visits to facilities that operate alternative enterprises of potential interest to client.
d.	
SH	HORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
a	Visit the library and the internet to research possible alternative farming enterprises.
b	Read literature provided on alternative farming enterprises for persons with disabilities.
с	
d	

LONG-TERM OBJE	ECTIVES		
a		 	
b		 	
С			
d.			
SHORT-TERM OBJ	IFCTIVES		
a			
b			
c		 	
d			
Goal area ranked	No. 5:		
LONG-TERM OBJE			
a			
b		 	
c		 	
u			

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
a
b
C
d
XIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS
Client has made several successful improvements since the Project staff first made contact with him. He has developed a
growing acceptance of his disability and the many challenges he faces. Instead of becoming frustrated and giving up when
faced with those challenges, he searches for innovative ways to accomplish the tasks at hand.
Client is determined to stay in a farming-related field. However, without assistance from able-bodied persons, he won't be
able to carry out many of the activities that need to be done around the farm. Son Jeffrey currently provides immeasurable
assistance in carrying on the farming operation, but he will be going off to college next year. Thus without additional
modifications to the farm equipment and hiring a part-time farm hand, I don't believe the client will be able to continue
farming his 900 acres. In fact, even with the appropriate modifications and hired help, his present operation may not be
profitable enough to justify the likely additional modifications and labor expenses. Off-farm employment may be needed
to provide adequate income and a means for obtaining health care benefits. However, getting into his tractor and "working
the ground" have proven very therapeutic for him. One option he could consider is share-cropping some of his acreage and
providing labor in the form of tractor operation.
Client has a vast knowledge of the agricultural industry and would like to remain connected to it. Taking a few management
and computing classes would, I believe, assist him in finding possible employment managing a large farming operation or an
agricultural supply business.

Client does not have insurance and can't afford to lose his Medicaid benefits, which pay for many doctor visits and medication				
t is likely there will be future corrective surgeries. Therefore, any employment the client seeks outside needs to provide him				
with enough income to support himself and his family (plus some of son's college expenses).				

XIV. FARMSTEAD LAYOUT





Picture 1. Cement step in pole barn.



Picture 2. Auxiliary hydraulic clutch.



Picture 3. Extended and bent control levers.



Picture 4. Riding mower needs modification.



Picture 5. Tube gate with chain latch.



Picture 6. Electric winch tractor lift.

- 2/10. The Project received a referral phone call from a Reedersburg VR counselor. Frank has been released from the rehabilitation hospital, and the VR counselor is hoping to set up a farm visit in the near future. She asked that a Project consultant be at that initial visit.
- 2/20 Project consultant Tony Knight and VR counselor met with Frank, wife, and children at the farm to discuss how VR and the Project can help him regain his independence. He seemed overwhelmed, scared, and depressed about the situation he was in and was hesitant to provide any information on what he wanted to do.
- 2/25. Tony sent Frank a letter, which included information about home modifications, general program information, and "The Toolbox" handbook.
- 3/5. Follow-up phone call. Frank did not want to talk ("too busy"). Tony intends to contact him in 5-6 months.
- 8/25. Follow-up phone call. Although house was partially remodeled, Frank is having big adjustment problems and sounded depressed. So didn't try to schedule a follow-up visit now.
- 8/29. Frank's situation brought up at Project staff meeting to discuss what steps could be taken to help him. Consensus was that no more contact be made for a year to give him opportunity to accept his disability and self- seek ways to continue doing the things he wants to do.
- 7/30. Being in the area, Tony stopped by to see how Frank was progressing. He found Frank had a total turnaround in his outlook on life— i.e., didn't seem depressed and was smiling. He was in the process of taking a lift off an old van and installing it on his van. Also expressed interest in returning to farming. VR is helping him with the van lift and hand control expenses, as well as purchase of a powered wheelchair.
- 12/8. Follow-up phone call. Frank says he's doing well but still has trouble getting around.
 - Expressed interest in returning to the work force, but didn't know what type of work he wants to do. Also concerned about losing his benefits due to earnings made. Suggested he contact his local Social Security office to inquire about the issue.
- 12/10. Sent Frank a letter, which included information about alternative enterprises plus an updated version of "The Toolbox" handbook.

- 2/1. Frank called the Project office requesting information on transfers. Said it takes him almost 30 minutes to transfer from van seat to wheelchair. Tony recommended using a transfer sliding board or slipping a plastic trash bag over driver's seat, which would allow him to scoot and slide easier during a transfer.
- 3/1. Follow-up phone call. Frank said the idea of using a trash bag on his van's driver's seat has cut transfer time in half and was very grateful for the idea.
- 3/19. Phone call to the Project from Frank's wife requesting information on van and tractor modifications.
- 3/20. Sent Frank's wife information on modified ag equipment, swivel seats, and Life Essentials, Inc., contact information.
- 5/10. Frank called the Project requesting information on installation of a tractor auxiliary hydraulic clutch, which he saw in "The Toolbox." Frank, son, and neighbor Jerry are working on modifying his IH tractor so that he can operate it and do field work this fall.
 - Information was supplied him about the auxiliary clutch and suggestion made that he contact local machinery dealer for an installation kit.
- 8/4. Follow-up phone call. Frank had a lift built and installed on his tractor. It's made of an electric winch mounted on barn door rollers that slide on a piece of channel iron mounted to the top of the tractor cab. Also had a leather harness made at a local saddle shop that slips around his legs and waist. The winch clips into the harness that he's wearing and raises him up to the height of the tractor seat. Handle extensions also installed so that he can reach all the control levers in the cab.
 - Frank did find a used auxiliary hydraulic clutch cylinder off an old combine that his neighbor has now installed on the IH tractor, allowing him to operate the tractor's clutch pedal with the push of a button. Although the tractor was not ready in time to do field work this fall, he is excited about being able to get in the field next spring. He says the Project is welcome to stop by to see the tractor modifications he's made.
- 7/13. Tony called Frank to ask if he'd be willing to be part of a Barn Builders publication, which lists individuals, by state, who are willing to talk to others about their disability and the modifications they've made. He agreed to fill out a Barn Builders form that will be included in the latest revision.

- 7/15. Barn Builders form mailed to Frank. 9/8. Filled out form received back.
- 9/14. Follow-up phone call. Project staffers Paul and Steve, who never met Frank, want to schedule a farm visit to meet him, look at the modifications he's made, and see if there were any further services the Project could offer. He agreed to Paul's and Steve's visit on 9/26.
- 9/19. Paul phones Frank to confirm the 9/26 farm visit.
- 9/26. Paul and Steve make the farm visit, taking pictures of the modifications made to the Case IH tractor, the ramp to Frank's house, and other modifications made inside. He demonstrated the tractor lift and standing frame he stands on every day.

Paul and Steve discuss with Frank his emotional state as well as progress made since his rehab in Reedersburg. He seemed to be in good spirits but was concerned about finding an occupation that would allow him to get off public aid—a situation he thinks is impossible.

Paul and Steve ask him to consider working for the Project at local farm shows and as a consultant. They also left him the revised Barn Builders publication and the newest "Toolbox" handbook revision.

- 12/15. Tony phoned Frank to see if he'd be interested in helping staff the Project exhibit at the AgraState Farm Show. He agreed to work two days during the show, sharing with inquirers his experiences in returning to farming after a spinal cord injury. He did express his concerns about losing health care benefits if he received payment for working at the show.
- 1/9. Tony worked with Frank at the Farm Show, reporting that he had a great attitude throughout the event and did a good job explaining how the Project assisted him in returning to farming after his injury. He had no problems answering questions people had about his disability.
- 1/10. Tony again worked the Farm Show with Frank, who continued to exhibit a great attitude and seemed to enjoy meeting people. This time spent at the Show gave him the opportunity to look over the resources that the Project offers and to talk with others about innovative ways those in similar situations do things that make their lives and essential tasks easier. He came out of the Show re-energized and excited to find new ways to access more equipment and participate in more activities around his farm. He had a good time and expressed an interest to do similar consulting work for the Project.

- 2/1. Follow-up phone call. Earlier, Frank had been concerned about losing his health care benefits if he received payment for working at the Farm Show. After talking with the Medicaid office, it was determined that, indeed, he would lose earnings made working at the Show and that those earnings would be deducted from his health care benefits. Thus, he has decided not to receive payments for this work.
- 7/30 Follow-up phone call. Tony asked Frank to work the Project exhibit at the State Fair. He said he didn't think he could take the exposure to the hot, humid weather, since a few days earlier he had gotten sick due to extreme heat while outdoors painting the doors of his barn.

He again expressed interest in finding employment somewhere in the field of agriculture. Tony asked to visit with him to conduct work-site assessment of his farm as well as discuss some career option he might want to explore. He agreed to the on-farm assessment; however, he wanted to wait several weeks before scheduling a time. His children would be starting school soon, so he wanted to wait until they were settled in and he had a better grasp of what his schedule would be like.

- 10/7. Follow-up phone call made. Set up time make the farm visit and do the worksite assessment on 10/14.
- 10/14. Made the farm visit and worksite assessment. Will follow up with information to help Frank set and prioritize goals.

Contact Information Form						
Completed by:	Date: Februa	ary 10, XXXX				
Name: Frank D. Farmer	Personal Identification Number:XX	X-XX-XXXX Sex: M				
Address: 4131 North CR 450 We	Address: 4131 North CR 450 West County: Tippecanoe					
City/State/Zip: Wallstown, IN 46999 Date of birth: 7 / 13 / XX						
Phone: 260-555-1644	Fax: None E-mail:	fdf1092@starburst.net				
Marital Status: Married	Name of Spouse: Florence					
Names and ages of children at home:	Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13					
Type of disability:T-1/2 (spinal c	ord injury) Date o	of injury/diagnosis: 9/2/XX				
Cause of disability: Diving-swimn	ning accident					
and manual wheelchair. No. of program contacts:1 Lea Self-referral? Second-party re Primary income source(s):1	ferral (by whom)? Yes No If yes, type(s): Social Security Disability a nat/when): Wallstown High School (diploma, XXXX),	and Medicaid				
Follow-up actions/recomme	ndations:					
MAIL	VISIT/ASSESSMENT	REFERRAL				
➤ General program info?	Switch lift from old van to new van. Purpose: Possible tractor manlift.	Voc rehab:				
X Service available?	Products/modifications: Tractor manlift, door openers, and hand control	Facility:				
Publications (list)?	When: 2/20/XX	Health office:				
"Plowshares" on SCI, manlifts, and hand controls. "Barn Builders."	Where: <u>SR 164 north to SR 17; right on SR 17 2.0 mi.</u> to CR 1150; right on CR 1150 1.5 mi. to CR 450; left on CR 450 to first farm on left.	Other: Referred to Ed Jones at Indiana Council for Independent Living.				

Information Release Form

I do hereby grant permission toAgrAbility Project	_, its agents, and
others working under its authority, full and free use of the following information about m	yself:
Client information about working with Voc. Rehab. staff and descriptions of specific modification	s made that would
benefit other farmers with similar injuries	
I understand that this information may be used for (<i>check all that apply</i>):promotionalresearch,educational,service referral purposes. Further, I hereby release, disch harmless the above entity and its agents from any and all claims, demands, or causes of ach hereafter have, by reason of anything contained in the information released. Also, I do cer legal age or possess full legal capacity to execute the foregoing authorization and release.	narge, and hold tion that I may
Subject's Name (print): Frank D. Farmer Signature:	
Address: 4131 North CR 450 West, Wallstown, IN 46999Date:	12/5/XX
If the subject is a minor, the following is required of the Parent or Guardian – Name (print):Signature: Address (if different from subject's):	

FIGURE 6

Example of a Completed Photo/Video Release Form

Photo/Video Release Form

AgrAbility Project

I do hereby grant permission	to AgrAbility Project	, i	its agents, and others
working under its authority,	full and free use of photographs and/or videotape	ed footage th	nat contains my
image or likeness. I understar	nd that these images may be used for (check all th	hat apply):_	promotional,
news,research, X ed	lucational purposes. Further, I hereby release, dis	scharge, and	hold harmless the
above entity and its agents from	om any and all claims, demands, or causes of acti	ion that I ma	y hereafter have, by
reason of anything contained	in the information released. Also, I do certify th	at I am of le	gal age or possess
full legal capacity to execute	the foregoing authorization and release.		
Subject's Name (print):Fr	ank D. Farmer Signature:		
Address: 4131 North CR 4	50 West, Wallstown, IN 46999	Date:	12/5/XX
If the subject is a minor, the f	following is required of the Parent or Guardian –		
Name (<i>print</i>):	Signature:		
Address (if different from sub	rject's):		

Service Referral Form

Completed by: Date: February 10, XXXX
Name: Frank D. Farmer Personal Identification Number: XXX-XXXX Sex: M
Address: 4131 North CR 450 West County: Tippecanoe
City/State/Zip: Wallstown, IN 46999 Date of birth: 7 / 13 / XX
Phone: 260-555-1644 Fax: None E-mail: fdf1092@starburst.net
Marital Status: Married Name of Spouse: Florence
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany, 15 - Alexis, 13
Type of disability: T-1/2 (spinal cord injury) Date of injury/diagnosis: 9/2/XX
Cause of disability: Diving-swimming accident
Functional limitations as described by client and/or referral source. (Include exact measurements if known — e.g. DV of hearing loss; visual acuity; lifting limits; range of motion; specific limitations on standing, sitting, transferring, carrying, walking, bending, stooping, balance, etc.):
Paralyzed from the chest down. Good hand function. Can't endure long exposure to hot and cold weather conditions.
Pressure sores have been a problem. Good trunk stability but has lifting limitation. Can transfer to and from bed
independently. Uses power wheelchair but also has manual wheelchair.
Primary income source(s): Farming and Social Security Disability
Recipient of public assistance? X Yes No If yes, type(s): Social Security Disability and Medicaid
Education/professional training (what/when): Wallstown High School (diploma, XXXX), Reedersburg Community College
(associate degree in general agriculture, XXXX)
Work history — Employer name, job title, begin/end dates (List present situation first):
1. Full-time farmer (primary income source)
2. Hauls cattle for two local producers (currently)
3. Line employee, Luden Rubber Co. (6 months in XXXX)
4. Computerized lathe operator, Simpson Industries (XXXX-XXXX)
5. Maintenance mechanic for CTS, Inc. (XXXX-XXXX)
Service(s) requested: Permission sought from client to provide Life Essentials, Inc. with the above facts concerning his disability so they could design potential equipment modifications for him to review and consider having fabricated.



Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool for Farmers and Ranchers with Physical Disabilities

Completed by:	Date: Date:
I. PERSONAL DATA A. About the client	
Name: Otto Farmwell (Age 34) Perso	nal Identification Number: XXX-XX-XXXX Sex: M
Marital status: Married Name of spouse: Flo	ence
Names and ages of children at home: Jeffrey, 18 - Brittany,	15 - Alexis, 13
Occupation: Full-time farmer/rancher	
B. About client's disability	
**	Date of injury/diagnosis: 9 / 19 / XX
2. Describe cause of disability: Was unplugging corn header	on combine when arm got caught in husking rollers.
3. List any secondary disabilities:	
•	re. (Include exact measurements if known—e.g., Db of hearing loss; visual ng, sitting, transferring, carrying, walking, bending, stooping, balance, etc.)
Loss of dominent (right) hand, thus having to learn to u	se non-dominent (left) hand. Difficulty with right hand
controls, especially when trying to perform multiple ta	ks at one time. Also, difficulty using myoelectric prosthesis,
plus the fact it does not respond quickly enough.	
5. Type of medical insurance (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, Medicare so Commercial insurance.	pplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy):
II. GENERAL FARM/RANCH DATA	
A. Type and size of operation (Total acreage: 425 acres)
Dairyhead X	rains/Raw crops (types/acres): Corn/soybean - 300 acres
HogsheadF	orages (types/acres): Hay/pasture - 25 acres
X Beef 20 head X S	pecialty crops (types/acres): Sweet corn (15 acres)
Sheephead A	gri-business (type):
Poultryflock A	gro-tourism/Direct marketing:
OtherheadXO	ther: Sells ear corn (100 acres) and hay (12 acres)

C. Family members an	d others who assist o	n farm/ranch		
Name		Relationship	Age	Responsibilities
Sam		Father	60	Assists where needed after gets off wor
Susan		Wife	32	Helps keep records; markets the sweet co
Client's childre	en still too young to p	provide much assistan	ce	
OVERALL FARM	I/DANCH ACCES	CIRII ITV		
General terrain (e.g	. hilly, flat, rocky, wo	ody) and any mobility-	related problem	s encountered
iently rolling — no r	nobility-related prob	olems.		
3. Farmyard surfaces:	are areas around prir	nary buildings surfaced	d and well-drain	ed?Yes _ <mark>X_</mark> No
Describe type of s	urface and mobility-rela	tad nrohlams ancountared	. Gravel and g	rass — no mobility-related problems.
bescribe type or s	urrace and mobility-rela	itea problems encountered	ı. <u> </u>	
GENERAL FARM	M/RANCH MAIN	TENANCE		
A. The farm/ranch sho	an.			
A. THE IATHI/TAIICH SHO	·μ			
1. Can client enter the	shop independently?	Yes_ <mark>_X_</mark> No		
Doccribo any harr	iors (o a stone narrow	doorway boans door) and	nrohlome oncount	d. Current side overhead door is of fold
		doorway, heavy door) and head electric door ope		red: Current side overhead door is of fold eneficial.
design and is h	eavy. Use of an over	head electric door ope	ener would be be	eneficial.
design and is h	p has (e.g., concrete, dir	t, crushed stone) and any	ener would be be	
design and is h 2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo	p has (e.g., concrete, dir	t, crushed stone) and any tems.	ener would be be	eneficial.
2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach state	p has (e.g., concrete, dir bbility-related proble	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment?	ener would be be	eneficial.
2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach state	p has (e.g., concrete, dir	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment?	ener would be be	eneficial.
2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach state	p has (e.g., concrete, dir bbility-related proble	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment?	ener would be be	eneficial.
2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach stat 4. Can client perform n 5. Is the shop: • heate	p has (e.g., concrete, dir bbility-related probletionary powertools and so naintenance tasks on the	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment? etoolbench?	ener would be be	eneficial.
2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach stat 4. Can client perform n 5. Is the shop: • heate	p has (e.g., concrete, dir bbility-related proble ionary powertools and so naintenance tasks on the	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment? etoolbench?	ener would be be	eneficial.
2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach stat 4. Can client perform n 5. Is the shop: • heate • equip • adeq	p has (e.g., concrete, dir p has (e.g., concrete, dir pbility-related problet ionary powertools and so naintenance tasks on the ed for year-round use? oped with toilet facilities uately lighted?	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment? etoolbench?	ener would be be	eneficial.
design and is h 2. Type of floor the sho Concrete — no mo 3. Can client reach stat 4. Can client perform n 5. Is the shop: • heate • equip • adeq • adeq	p has (e.g., concrete, direction of the poblitity-related problem in a property of the poblic on any powertools and some interest of the poblic on the poblic of the pobli	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment? etoolbench?	ener would be be	eneficial.
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design and is headers and a concrete — no more	p has (e.g., concrete, direction of the poblity-related problem ionary powertools and some interest of the poblem ionary powertools and some interest of the poblem ionary powertools and some interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the p	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment? e toolbench?	ener would be be	eneficial.
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design and is head of the shore concrete — no mode. 3. Can client reach state. 4. Can client perform in the shop: • head of the shop: • head of the shop: • adeq • adeq • equip • equip • equip • equip • equip	p has (e.g., concrete, direction of the poblity-related problem ionary powertools and some interest of the poblem ionary powertools and some interest of the poblem ionary powertools and some interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the poblem interest of the poblem is a supply of the poblem interest of the p	t, crushed stone) and any rems. ervice equipment? e toolbench?	ener would be be	eneficial.

6. Is there a smooth or paved outside work	area for large eq	uipment? XYesNo			
7. Are refueling areas accessible to client? _	× YesNo				
. Basic hand tools					
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has d	ifficulty using, a	nd describe problems each prese	ents:		
HAND TOOL	PROBLE	М			
X All hand tools	Adjusting	g to using non-dominant ha	and.		
× Other Bags ear corn	Needs tw	o hands.			
X Other Picks sweet corn	Uses a ba	sket that is dragged in bet	ween the rows.		
Power tools					
 Checkmark the power tools client has dif POWER TOOL 	ficulty using, and PROBLE		ts:		
× All power tools		g to using non-dominant ha	and.		
O. Maintenance materials and supplies 1. Checkmark the maintenance items clier	nt has difficulty (using, and describe problems ea	ach presents:		
MAINTENANCE ITEM	PROBLE	М			
X All materials/supplies	Adjusting	g to using non-dominant ha	and.		
. EQUIPMENT AND MACHINER	Y				
A. Machinery storage areas					
 Describe primary machinery storage areas Can client enter machinery storage areas Describe types of floors the machinery st encountered: Concrete — no mobili 	independently? orage areas have	YesNo e (e.g., concrete, dirt, sand, crush	n-front shed ned stone) and any mobi	lity-related p	roblems
4. Do the storage areas provide adequate s	pace for the freq	uently used equipment? XYes	sNo		
5. Are the storage areas conducive to hitchi	ng implements a	and performing service and main	ntenance tasks on equip	ment? × Ye	sNo
. Most frequently used self-propelled eq	uipment (e.g.,	tractor, combine, skid loader, ot	ther):		
Machine		Make/Model	Cab equipped?	Heater/AC equipped?	2-way radio equipped or cell phone?
1. Corn picker		John Deere 300	X		×
2. Combine		John Deere 9600	X		×
3. Tractor		John Deere 4230			

C. Accessing equi	pment					
	• •	escribe any difficulties or potential safety hazard clio pening cab door, access to seat), and any modificati	-			
UNIT	PROBLEMS	MODIFICATIONS				
All 3	None	N/A				
D. Equipment sea	ating					
	ny challenges related to equip afety during operation and tr	ment seating and transferring to the seat, and any nansfer.	nodifications made to improve seating			
UNIT	CHALLENGES	MODIFICATIONS				
All 3 None		<u>N/A</u>				
problems, and	ropelled units the client uses of dientiuses of dientify any modifications the		t to reach or operate, describe specific			
		nits (i.e., corn picker, combine, tractor)				
CONTRO	0L	DIFFICULTIES AND MODI				
× Stee	ering	Right-hand control — as yet, no mod	fications			
× Thre	ottle (hand or foot)	Right-hand control — as yet, no modi	fications			
F. Hitching and u	nhitching implements					
1. Identify im	plements client has difficulty	hitching/unhitching and describe modifications, if a	nny:			
	IMPLEMENT	DIFFICULTIES	MODIFICATIONS			
Wagor	n	Loading and unloading	Automatic hitching device			
	-	nd head 90 degrees, and operate controls simultane				
3. What type r	rearview mirrors does the equ	ipment have, and where mounted? Corn picker an	d tractor—none. Combine—on left side of cab.			
		ines independently? <u>X</u> YesNo es: <u>Uses left hand and leg to steady.</u>				
5. Can client o	onnect/disconnect hydraulic	couplings independently? XYesNo				
If not, ex	κplain how he/she compensat	es: Uses quick-attach fitting.				
G. Other barriers	to operating equipment					
1. Does clientYes_X_N		nat would prevent him/her from hearing when equi	pment is operating or malfunctioning?			
2. Does client l	have a vision loss that results	in poor depth perception or difficulty working in bri	ght light or seeing at night?			
Yes_X_N	lo					

TASK	DIFFICULTIES	MODIFICATIONS
× Fueling	Usually no problem.	
Change oil/filters	May require two hands.	Does one-handed or has wife or father assist.
× Lubricate	May require two hands.	Does one-handed or has wife or father assist.
X Make major repairs	Usually requires two hands.	Hires repair shop to do.
X Make adjustments	Often requires two hands.	Has father assist.
Service/change tires	Cannot handle tires.	Hires tire store to change.
× Add/remove ballasts	Requires two hands.	Has father assist.
VI. CROP PRODUCTION		
A. Forages Does not apply		
-	—— Idled (e.g., hay, silage, conventional small bales,	large square large round hales)?
Conventional square bales a	- , -	large square, large round bales).
2. Types of hay storage facilities u	cod.	
	scu.	
lool sned for conventional s	quare bales; outside for large round bale	s.
	quare bales; outside for large round bale	
	quare bales; outside for large round bale cilities and handle equipment independently?	
3. Can client access hay storage fa	•	
3. Can client access hay storage fa 8. Grains/Raw crops Does n	cilities and handle equipment independently?	≺_YesNo
3. Can client access hay storage fa 8. Grains/Raw crops Does n	cilities and handle equipment independently?	≺_YesNo
Can client access hay storage fast. Grains/Raw crops Does note that the storage facilities and corn cribs and corn bins.	cilities and handle equipment independently?	≺_YesNo
3. Can client access hay storage fa 3. Grains/Raw crops Does n 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities	cilities and handle equipment independently? not apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevated (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, cor	≺_YesNo
3. Can client access hay storage fa 3. Grains/Raw crops Does n 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm	cilities and handle equipment independently? not apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations and the commercial elevations are considered as a commercial elevation of the commercial elevations are considered as a commercial elevation of the commercial	¥_YesNo
3. Can client access hay storage factorials. Grains/Raw crops 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm 3. Types of grain handling equipments.	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations independently? XYesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner	YesNo ntor) umatic):
3. Can client access hay storage fa B. Grains/Raw crops Does n 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations independently? XYesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner	¥_YesNo
3. Can client access hay storage fa 3. Grains/Raw crops 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm 3. Types of grain handling equipm Grain auger and ear corn ele	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations independently? XYesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner	YesNo ntor) umatic):
3. Can client access hay storage fact. 3. Grains/Raw crops 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage fact. If no, why not? Uses arm. 3. Types of grain handling equipm. Grain auger and ear corn elect. 4. Does client have access to the grain.	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations independently? X YesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner vator. rain handling equipment? X YesNo	YesNo ntor) umatic):
3. Can client access hay storage fa B. Grains/Raw crops 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm 3. Types of grain handling equipm Grain auger and ear corn ele 4. Does client have access to the g	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations independently? X YesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner vator. rain handling equipment? X YesNo	YesNo Intor)
3. Can client access hay storage fa 3. Grains/Raw crops 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm 3. Types of grain handling equipm Grain auger and ear corn ele 4. Does client have access to the g	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial eleval facilities independently? X YesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner vator. rain handling equipment? X YesNo	YesNo Intor)
3. Can client access hay storage fa B. Grains/Raw crops Does n 1. Types of grain storage facilities Corn cribs and corn bins. 2. Can client access grain storage facilities If no, why not? Uses arm 3. Types of grain handling equipm Grain auger and ear corn ele 4. Does client have access to the g C. Other crops Does not apply 1. List other major crops produced CROPS	cilities and handle equipment independently? oot apply used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, commercial elevations independently? X YesNo stub to climb (safety concern?) nent used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center leg, pner vator. rain handling equipment? X YesNoNo	YesNo Intor) Imatic):

D. Pesticide application Does not apply
1. Does client make the pesticide applications? XYes No
2. Is client certified to apply restricted-use pesticides? XYesNo
3. Is client able to access chemical storage area? × Yes No
4. Is client able to use all recommended personal protective gear (e.g., eye protection, respiratory protection) for each chemical he/she plans to use? XYesNo
5. Does client have access to local custom pesticide applicators? XYesNo
VII. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
A. Dairy Does not apply X B. Hogs Does not apply X C. Beef Does not apply X
1. Facilities
a. Types of facilities (e.g., confinement building, feedlot, fenced pasture): Fenced pasture.
b. Can client enter the facilities independently? X Yes No
c. Can client access/handle cattle for medical treatment, dehorning, etc.? X Yes X No
If no, describe the barriers: Barriers are when both hands are needed (e.g., dehorning).
d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
None since cattle are on pasture.
e. Method used to load and transport cattle and problems encountered: Portable corral and fifth-wheel trailer. Barrier when moving, assembling, and disassembling corral.
2. Feeding
a. Type of feeding system used: Pasture and large round bales in portable feeders.
b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cafeed wagon): None
c. Can client reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently? X Yes No
d. Can client carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment? XYesNo
D Sheen Does not apply X

Does not apply X

F. Other livestock Does not apply X

E. Horses

G. Completing livestock health care	e and production tasks Does not apply				
1. Check those tasks client has diffic	ulty performing, and describe the problems they present:				
TASK	PROBLEMS				
Vaccinating	No apparent problem.				
X Artificial insemination	Requires two hands.				
X Dehorning	Requires two hands.				
× Drenching	Drenching Hoof trimming Requires two hands. Requires two hands.				
X Hoof trimming					
X Teeth clipping	Requires two hands.				
Insecticide spraying	No apparent problem.				
× Ear tagging	Requires two hands.				
X Castrating	Requires two hands.				
Loading to transport	Can do, but with difficulty.				
H. Accessing outdoor livestock area	S Does not apply				
TYPE OF GATE	TYPE OF LATCH/SECURING MECHANISM PROBLEMS				
Steel frame	<u>Chain</u> <u>None</u>				
	c, woven wire, barbed wires, H.T. wire): Woven wire and high tensile wire				
3. Can client access outdoor livestoc					
4. Does client have access to an ATV	or utility vehicle for outdoor mobility? XYesNo				
VIII. DOMESTIC FARM ANIM	I. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMALS				
A. Farm dogs and cats	Farm dogs and cats				
1. Can client handle the dogs and/or	1. Can client handle the dogs and/or cats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.? XYesNo				
IX. ORCHARDS/WOODLOTS	S/GARDENS/GREENHOUSES				
A. Orchards Does not apply X					
B. Woodlots Does not apply X					
1. Describe layout and the contribut	tion woodlot makes to overall farm/ranch:				
Part of pasture system for catt	tle. Located on fringe of pasture and hay field.				

2. Describe problems client faces in maintaining woodlot and harvesting timber (e.g., planting trees, trimming trees, splitting firewood,	,
transporting timber): Clearing fallen limbs and trees. Can't operate chain saw.	
C. Gardens Does not apply	
1. Describe layout and the contribution garden makes to overall farm/ranch operation (e.g., family use, U-pick, commercial production,	
roadside market): Has a 40-ft. x 40-ft. garden near house that client enjoys working in. Currently uses a 5-hp	
roto-tiller that he can operate with one hand for soil preparation and weed control.	
2. Note problems client encounters in completing garden tasks (e.g., soil preparation, spraying, cultivating, harvesting, processing): Difficult to operate roto-tiller for soil preparation. Cultivating and harvesting done one-handed. Wife does the processing.	
D. Greenhouses Does not apply	
1. Describe the size/dimensions of the greenhouse and how it contributes to the farm operation.	
Client has operated a 16'x30' greenhouse for many years to provide plants for his garden and for selling locally.	
He sells about \$1,200 of bedding plants each year.	
2. Note problems client encounters in accessing the greenhouse, i.e., reaching bedding plants, watering, etc	
Client has already made several simple modifications to tasks such as watering trays of bedding plants. He current	tly
has over 40 hanging baskets, which are difficult for him to reach due to their height off the floor. A long-handled	
reach tool would enhance access and a yoke over his shoulders would allow him to carry two baskets at a time.	
X. FARM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	
A. Records maintenance	
Is client responsible for maintaining the business records? XYesNo	
1. If yes, will he/she be able to continue to do so? XYesNo	
B. Records computerization	
Are farm/ranch business records computerized? XYesNo	
1. If yes, what type of system is being used? Personalized spread sheets.	
C. Sales/purchases	
Is client responsible for the business-related sales and purchases? XYesNo	
D. Labor management	
Is client responsible for hiring, training, supervising workers? × Yes No	
<u> </u>	

XI. ADDITIONAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS				
A. Prior and current off-farm employment and experiences (and approximate dates)				
1. Fertilizer sales person (XXXX-XXXX)				
2. John Deere equipment parts salesperson (XXXX-XXXX)				
B. Military service, including technical training received (and approximate dates) None				
C. Leadership skills and experience				
1. Organization/civic involvements (e.g., agriculture-related organizations, Extension, 4-H, FFA, church, community groups) and leadership positions held: Participated in FFA for 4 years; belongs to the local vegetable growers association; is a member of the				
Lions Club. District FFA officer.				
D. Vocational interests other than farming (Describe) A long-time collector of scale-model farm toys. Often participates in farm toy events at which he buys and sells.				
E. Hobbies, recreational interest (Describe)				
F. Education 1. Highest high-school grade level client completed: 12 2. List any education and/or training client received after high school: Pesticide and herbicide applicator certificates.				
XII. ESTABLISHING PRIMARY GOALS				
A. Goal areas concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority):				
Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements				
2 Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials				
4 Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases, and labor management activities				
3 Identify an alternative farm enterprise that would better suit personal goals and abilities				
B. Long- and short-term objectives client wishes to establish in each priority goal area. (Add extra pages as necessary.)				
1. Goal area ranked No. 1: Improve ability to effectively/safely use equipment/machinery.				
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES				
a. Foot control and/or some left-side hand controls on all machines.				
b. Acquire more one-handed tools.				

u	Learn easier ways to adjust to using non-dominant hand.
b	Begin installing foot controls on equipment.
Go	al area ranked No. 2: Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities.
	HORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
	Acquire more one-handed tools.
b	Learn easier ways to adjust to using non-dominant hand.
_	al area ranked No. 3: Alternative farm enterprise — Expand sweet corn operation.
Go	al area ranked No. 3:
	ONG-TERM OBJECTIVES
	Sale of sweet corn at local sites has been profitable. Client would like to expand.
b	Develop a strategy for increased mechanization of the sweet corn operation.
S	HORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
a	Expand sweet corn acreage by 1 acre per year.
b	Purchase sweet corn harvester and transport wagons that double as sales platforms.
C.	Increase the number of sweet corn selling sites from two to three.
Go	al area ranked No. 4: Improve ability to manage farm operation successfully.
	ararea ramea no. n
S	HORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
a	Meet with a business planner and a financial advisor.
	Ongoing appropriate subject matter workshops and business planning.



Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool for Farmers and Ranchers with Physical Disabilities

Completed by: Date: Date:
I. PERSONAL DATA A. About the client
Name: James Farmington (Age 55) Personal Identification Number: XXX-XXXXX Sex: M
Marital status: Married Name of spouse: Grace
Names and ages of children at home: None
Occupation: Full-time farmer/rancher
B. About client's disability
1. Type of disability: Right leg amputation below knee Date of injury/diagnosis: XX / XX / XX
2. Describe cause of disability: Amputation as a result of diabetes progression.
3. List any secondary disabilities:
4. Functional limitations as described by client and/or referral source. (Include exact measurements if known—e.g., Db of hearing loss; visual acuity; lifting limits; range of motion; specific limitations on standing, sitting, transferring, carrying, walking, bending, stooping, balance, etc.)
Limitations include: difficulty climbing; lack of balance; low endurance; difficulty walking long distances and on
uneven ground, especially if much groundcover. Has had difficulty regulating blood sugar and with pressure sores
on leg stump. Wears out stump socks very quickly, and has problems getting insurance to pay for more socks.
5. Type of medical insurance (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, Medicare supplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy): Commercial insurance.
II. GENERAL FARM/RANCH DATA
A. Type and size of operation (Total acreage: 575 acres)
Dairyhead <u>X</u> Grains/Raw crops (types/acres): Corn/soybeans (500 acres)
★ Hogs100*head ★ Forages (types/acres): Hay/pasture (20 acres)
★ Beef
Sheephead Agri-business (type):
PoultryflockAgro-tourism/Direct marketing:
Otherhead × Other: Alpacas (6 head). *All-natural (pasture-raised)

C. Family meml	bers and others who assist	t on farm/ranch		
Name		Relationship	Age	Responsibilities
Grace		Wife	53	Assists where needed (usually mornings
Robert		Son-in-law	28	Assists where needed (usually evenings
I. OVERALL	FARM/RANCH ACCE	SSIBILITY		
A. General terra	ain (e.g. hilly, flat, rocky, v	woody) and any mobility-	related problem	s encountered
		• • •	-	ed, which is surrounded by trees.
Describe t	rfaces: are areas around p type of surface and mobility-ro ell drained because of slig	elated problems encountered	:	
/. GENERAL	FARM/RANCH MAII	NTENANCE		
A. The farm/ra	nch shop			
1. Can client er	nter the shop independently?	Yes_X_No		
Describe :	any harriers (e.g., stens, narro	w doorway, heavy door) and	nroblems encounte	red: Difficult to open sliding door to get
	oment. Step at threshhold			
2 Tuno of floor	r the chan has (e.g., concrete	dirt_cruched ctone) and any r	nobility_rolated nr	oblems encountered:
	front half of shed; crushe	•	nobility-related pro	polenis encountereu
	each stationary powertools and	• •		
	erform maintenance tasks on t t periods until prosthesis		0	
Call for Silvi				
		Yes 🗙	No	
5. Is the shop:				
5. Is the shop:	• heated for year-round use?	?		
5. Is the shop:	• heated for year-round use? • equipped with toilet facilit	?		
5. Is the shop:	heated for year-round use?equipped with toilet facilitadequately lighted?	?		
5. Is the shop:	heated for year-round use?equipped with toilet facilitadequately lighted?adequately ventilated?	? ies?		
5. Is the shop:	 heated for year-round use? equipped with toilet facilit adequately lighted? adequately ventilated? equipped with telephone? 	ries?		
5. Is the shop:	 heated for year-round use? equipped with toilet facilit adequately lighted? adequately ventilated? equipped with telephone? equipped with first-aid kits 	? ries?		
5. Is the shop:	 heated for year-round use? equipped with toilet facilit adequately lighted? adequately ventilated? equipped with telephone? 	? ries?		

7 Are refuelin	•	ge equipment?Yes_X_No			
/. Are retuelling	ng areas accessible to client? 🗶 Yes	_No			
B. Basic hand to	ools No problems in using any	basic hand tools.			
C. Power tools	No problems in using any power	r tools.			
). Maintenance	materials and supplies No probl	em in using any maintenance item	S.		
-	NT AND MACHINERY				
A. Machinery s	_	Fnclosed	combination sh	on-machine	rv shed
		losed, open-shed, outdoors): Enclosed		op macinic	ily silcu.
	• •	ently? × Yes No (but with diffic	uity)		
Large slidin	g doors and incline at the walk-in	door.			
3. Describe ty	pes of floors the machinery storage areas	s have (e.g., concrete, dirt, sand, crushed s	tone) and any mob	ility-related p	roblems
encountered:	Concrete in front half of shed; co	rushed crushed stone in back half.			
1 Do the stor	ano areas provido adoquato spaco for the	refrequently used equipment? XYes	No		
5. Are the stor	rage areas conducive to hitching implem	ents and performing service and maintena	ance tasks on equip	ment? XYe	sNo
B. Most freque	ntly used self-propelled equipment	t (e.g., tractor, combine, skid loader, othe	er):		
			Cab	Heater/AC	5
	Machine	Make/Model	equipped?		equipped or cell phone?
1. Tractor	Machine	Make/Model John Deere 5095	equipped?		equipped or
1. Tractor 2. Tractor	Machine		equipped?		equipped or
	Machine	John Deere 5095	equipped? 		equipped or
2. Tractor		John Deere 5095 CaseIH MX 210	equipped?		equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor	2	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70		equipped?	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine	e ehicle	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110		equipped?	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve	e ehicle uipment	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110	X	equipped?	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve C. Accessing equ	ehicle uipment -propelled units listed in B, describe any	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110 John Deere Gator	X X	equipped? X	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve C. Accessing equ	ehicle uipment -propelled units listed in B, describe any	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110 John Deere Gator difficulties or potential safety hazard clier	X X	equipped? X	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve C. Accessing equ 1. For the self- or dismounting	ehicle Jipment -propelled units listed in B, describe any one of the company of	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110 John Deere Gator difficulties or potential safety hazard clier door, access to seat), and any modification	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	equipped? X ating made:	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve C. Accessing equ 1. For the self- or dismountin	ehicle uipment -propelled units listed in B, describe any ng (e.g., maneuvering steps, opening cab PROBLEMS	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110 John Deere Gator difficulties or potential safety hazard clier door, access to seat), and any modification MODIFICATIONS	X Int faces when moun	equipped? X ating made:	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve C. Accessing equ 1. For the self- or dismountin	ehicle Lipment -propelled units listed in B, describe any ng (e.g., maneuvering steps, opening cab PROBLEMS Steps to cab narrow and	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110 John Deere Gator difficulties or potential safety hazard clier door, access to seat), and any modification MODIFICATIONS Added steps and handrail to cab;	X Int faces when moun	equipped? X ating made:	equipped or
2. Tractor 3. Tractor 4. Combine 5. Utility ve C. Accessing equ 1. For the self- or dismountin UNIT 1-4	ehicle uipment -propelled units listed in B, describe any ng (e.g., maneuvering steps, opening cab PROBLEMS Steps to cab narrow and steep; accessing fuel tank. None	John Deere 5095 CaselH MX 210 CaselH CX70 CaselH Maxxum 110 John Deere Gator difficulties or potential safety hazard clier door, access to seat), and any modification MODIFICATIONS Added steps and handrail to cab;	X Int faces when moun	equipped? X ating made:	equipped or

E. Equipment controls For the self-propelled units the c problems, and identify any modi	• •	ols are difficult to reach or operate, describe specific
1. Make and model: All	five self-propelled units	
CONTROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MOD	DIFICATIONS
× Clutch Activ	vating — hand controls installed. (No ot	her equipment control-related problems.)
F. Hitching and unhitching impl	ements	
1. Identify implements client has	s difficulty hitching/unhitching and describe mod	ifications, if any:
IMPLEMEN	T DIFFICULTI	ES MODIFICATIONS
Wagons	Hitching	Automatic hitching device
Others	(All other implements	fit on arm of tractors)
3. What type rearview mirrors do 4. Can client connect/disconnect 5. Can client connect/disconnect G. Other barriers to operating ed 1. Does client have a hearing imp Yes	pes the equipment have, and where mounted? Test the equipment have, and where mounted? Test the equipment independently? Xes No hydraulic couplings independently? Xes quipment	ng when equipment is operating or malfunctioning? working in bright light or seeing at night?
TASK	DIFFICULTIES	MODIFICATIONS
X Fueling	Getting to tanks (all units)	Added steps and handrails
Make major repairs	Moving parts	Takes to a mechanic
/I. CROP PRODUCTION		
A. Forages 1. If hay is produced, how is it ha Large round bales 2. Types of hay storage facilities	ndled (e.g., hay, silage, conventional small bales	, large square, large round bales)?
3. Can client access hay storage f	acilities and handle equipment independently? $_$	× _{YesNo}

B. Grains/Raw crops Does not apply	
1. Types of grain storage facilities used (e.g., grain bin, corn crib, com	mercial elevator) Grain bins
 2. Can client access grain storage facilities independently?Yes > If no, why not? Not able to safely climb ladder on side of the safely of grain handling equipment used (e.g., auger, dump pit, center). 	f bins.
4. Does client have access to the grain handling equipment? X Yes	No
C. Other crops Does not apply 1. List other major crops produced, and describe any accessibility pro	blems in handling or storing:
CROPS	PROBLEMS
Corn	Accessing storage
Soybeans	Accessing storage
Pumpkins	Harvesting
 D. Pesticide application Does not apply 1. Does client make the pesticide applications? XYesNo 2. Is client certified to apply restricted-use pesticides? XYesNo 3. Is client able to access chemical storage area? XYesNo 4. Is client able to use all recommended personal protective gear (e.g. he/she plans to use? XYesNo 5. Does client have access to local custom pesticide applicators? XY 	., eye protection, respiratory protection) for each chemical
VII. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	
A. Dairy Does not apply S. Hogs Does not apply Does	
1. Facilities	
a. Types of facilities (e.g., confinement building, open-front she	lter, farrowing house, pasture):
b. Can client enter the facilities independently? XYesNo	
c. Can client access/handle hogs for medical treatment, weighin	ng, castration, etc.?Yes_ <mark>X_</mark> No
If no, describe the barriers: Is not able to m unless hog is extremely sick and not moving	ove quickly enough to perform medical treatment

d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: Pasture
e. Method used to load and transport hogs and problems encountered: Portable corral and fifth-wheel trailer. (Hires neighbor to transport finished hogs.)
2. Feeding
a. Type of feeding system used: Round feeders and winterized outside water fountains.
b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart, feed wagon): None
c. Can client reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently? X Yes No
d. Can client carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment? XYesNo
C. Beef Does not apply
1. Facilities
a. Types of facilities (e.g., confinement building, feedlot, fenced pasture): Fenced pasture.
b. Can client enter the facilities independently? XYesNo
c. Can client access/handle cattle for medical treatment, dehorning, etc.? XYesNo
If no, describe the barriers: Also hires veterinarian to assist.
d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered: Spread by the animals on pasture.
e. Method used to load and transport cattle and problems encountered: Corral and fifth-wheel livestock trailer.
2. Feeding
a. Type of feeding system used: Pasture, bailed hay, and self feeders.
b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart, feed wagon): Getting on and off tractor; using brakes on tractor to move the hay. (Feed is delivered by local elevator.)
c. Can client reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently?YesNo NA
d. Can client carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment? XYesNo
D. Sheep Does not apply E. Horses Does not apply
F. Other livestock (Identify: 6 alpacas — handled same as Beef)

G. Completing livestock health care	and production tasks Does not apply		
1. Check those tasks client has diffic	ulty performing, and describe the problems they present:		
TASK	PROBLEMS		
X All tasks	No difficulty performing the healthcare tasks themselves; the problem is not being able to		
	move quickly enough when moving and working the anim	mals.	
H. Accessing outdoor livestock areas	Does not apply		
1. Gates			
TYPE OF GATE	TYPE OF LATCH/SECURING MECHANISM	PROBLEMS	
Steel	<u>Chain</u>	None	
2. Types of fences used (e.g., electric	, woven wire, barbed wires, H.T. wire): Woven wire and hig	n-tensile wire.	
3. Can client access outdoor livestock	k independently? XYesNo		
4. Does client have access to an ATV o	or utility vehicle for outdoor mobility? XYesNo		
VIII. DOMESTIC FARM ANIM	MALS		
A. Farm dogs and cats			
1. Can client handle the dogs and/or	cats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.? × Yes No		
IX. ORCHARDS/WOODLOTS	S/GARDENS/GREENHOUSES		
A. Orchards Does not apply X			
B. Woodlots Does not apply			
1. Describe layout and the contribute cattle, and alpacas.	ion woodlot makes to overall farm/ranch: <u>Serves as portion (</u>	of pasture for the hogs, beef	
2. Describe problems client faces in r	maintaining woodlot and harvesting timber (e.g., planting trees,	trimming trees, splitting firewood,	
transporting timber): Difficult to	clear out fallen limbs.		
C. Gardens Does not apply			
1. Describe layout and the contribut	ion garden makes to overall farm/ranch operation (e.g., family u	se, U-pick, commercial production,	
roadside market): Family garder	n plus 2 acres of pumpkin.		
•	n completing garden tasks (e.g., soil preparation, spraying, cultippkins and carry them very far to the wagon.	vating, harvesting, processing):	

D. Greenhouses Does not apply
1. Describe the size/dimensions of the greenhouse and how it contributes to the farm operation. Client is considering building a
hoop house to begin his plants, especially pumpkins. This would give him an early start.
2. Note problems client encounters in accessing the greenhouse, i.e., reaching bedding plants, watering, etc
X. FARM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
A. Records maintenance
Is client responsible for maintaining the business records? X YesNo
1. If yes, will he/she be able to continue to do so? XYesNo
B. Records computerization
Are farm/ranch business records computerized? XYesNo
1. If yes, what type of system is being used? Customized spreadsheet.
C. Sales/purchases
Is client responsible for the business-related sales and purchases? XYesNo
D. Labor management
Is client responsible for hiring, training, supervising workers? XYes No
XI. ADDITIONAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS
A. Prior and current off-farm employment and experiences (and approximate dates)
1. None
B. Military service, including technical training received (and approximate dates) None
C. Leadership skills and experience
1. Organization/civic involvements (e.g., agriculture-related organizations, Extension, 4-H, FFA, church, community groups) and leadership
positions held: Farm Bureau member, Local F.B. policy committee member
D. Vocational interests other than farming (Describe) None
E. Hobbies, recreational interest (Describe) Enjoys college football
F. Education
1. Highest high-school grade level client completed:12
2. List any education and/or training client received after high school: Pesticide/herbicide applicator certificate

VII	ECTA	DI	ISHING	DDIMA	DV	COALC
AII.	E3 I A	\DL	DVIINCI.	PRIIVIA	IRI (JUALS

A. Goal areas concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority):
$\frac{1}{2}$ Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation
2 Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements
Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases, and labor management activities
4 Identify an alternative farm enterprise that would better suit personal goals and abilities
B. Long- and short-term objectives client wishes to establish in each priority goal area. (Add extra pages as necessary.)
1. Goal area ranked No. 1: Improve ability to safely/effectively use equipment/machinery.
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a. Continue farming
SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
a. Continue farming
2. Goal area ranked No. 2: Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities. LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a. Continue farming
SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a. Continue farming
3. Goal area ranked No. 3: Improve ability to manage farm operation successfully.
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a. None
SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES
a. Consult with a business counselor.
b Attend workshops and seminars on the subject.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIV	ES
a. Increase diversifica	ntion.
SHORT-TERM OBJECTI	VES
a Examine returns fr	om present supplementary enterprises (i.e., maze and alpacas).

- 9/15 The Project conducted a VR assessment, recommending added steps and hand-rails for the tractors, hand controls for the brakes on all self-propelled machines, acquisition of a utility vehicle. A portable, roll around ladder might be needed to help refuel equipment.
- 11/20 VR accepted the recommendation in the Project's report. Client should have the modifications made and utility vehicle acquired by Christmas.
- 3/22 Client shows a strong desire to remain in farming and is willing to explore unique alternative enterprises. He does thorough research before investing. His strength lies in production, not in marketing; thus, he relies on his wife for carrying out the marketing of the farm's products (i.e., all-natural beef and pork, corn maize, alpacas).
- 2/25 Client having additional health problems, along with his wife's health problems. He is contemplating renting the farm to a neighbor. He is also concerned with losing his health benefits and SSDI. Was referred to a Social Security benefits planner to see what his options are.



Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool for Farmers and Ranchers with Physical Disabilities

Completed by: Date: Date:
I. PERSONAL DATA A. About the client
Name: Phillip Farmsted Personal Identification Number: XXX-XXXX Sex: M
Marital status: Divorced Name of spouse:
Names and ages of children at home: David — 18
Occupation: Full-time farmer/rancher
B. About client's disability
1. Type of disability: Back impairment Date of injury/diagnosis: 9 / 25 / XX
2. Describe cause of disability: Fell off semi-trailer while loading corn. Had injured back previously when feeding beef
cattle and in preparing to show them at area fairs.
3. List any secondary disabilities:
4. Functional limitations as described by client and/or referral source. (Include exact measurements if known—e.g., Db of hearing loss; visual acuity; lifting limits; range of motion; specific limitations on standing, sitting, transferring, carrying, walking, bending, stooping, balance, etc.)
Restricted to lifting no more than 10 pounds.
5. Type of medical insurance (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, Medicare supplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy): Med-Works (Medicaid insurance for workers with disabilities).
II. GENERAL FARM/RANCH DATA
A. Type and size of operation (Total acreage: 25 acres)
Dairyhead Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):
Hogshead Forages (types/acres): Pasture/hay (10 acres)
★ Beef
Sheephead Agri-business (type):
PoultryflockAgro-tourism/Direct marketing:
OtherheadOther:
* Beef animals raised primarily for showing



	assist on farm/ranch		
Name	Relationship	Age	Responsibilities
David	Son	18	General farm labor
I. OVERALL FARM/RANCH	ACCESSIBILITY		
A. General terrain (e.g. hilly, flat, ro Rolling hills covered with grass.	ocky, woody) and any mobility-	related problem	s encountered
B. Farmyard surfaces: are areas aro	ound primary buildings surfaced	l and well-drain	ed?Yes_X_No
Describe type of surface and mo	bility-related problems encountered	: Difficulty oper	ing heavy door to shop area at rear of open-fr
shed. The surface of large cru	shed stone make movement diffi	cult. A layer of fir	ne crushed stone would improve mobility.
. GENERAL FARM/RANCH	MAINTENANCE		
A. The farm/ranch shop			
1. Can client enter the shop independ	ently? XYesNo		
Describe any barriers (e.g., step:	s, narrow doorway, heavy door) and	problems encounte	ered: Difficult to open sliding door to get
	shhold of walk-in door to shop		
2. Type of floor the shop has (e.g., cor	ncrete, dirt, crushed stone) and any r	nobility-related pr	oblems encountered:
Crushed stone.			
3. Can client reach stationary powerto	ools and service equipment?		
4. Can client perform maintenance ta	sks on the toolbench? XYesN	0	
5. Is the shop:			
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
• heated for year-rou	nd use?Yes_X_!	No	
·		No	
• heated for year-rou	et facilities?	No	
 heated for year-rou equipped with toile 	t facilities?	No	
 heated for year-rou equipped with toile adequately lighted 	et facilities? ? red?	No	
 heated for year-rou equipped with toile adequately lighted adequately ventilat 	et facilities? ? red? phone?	No	
 heated for year-rou equipped with toile adequately lighted adequately ventilat equipped with telep 	et facilities? ? eed? phone? -aid kit?	No	
 heated for year-rou equipped with toile adequately lighted adequately ventilat equipped with telep equipped with first- 	et facilities? ? eed? phone? -aid kit?	No	
 heated for year-rou equipped with toile adequately lighted adequately ventilat equipped with telep equipped with first equipped with fire 	et facilities? ? eed? phone? -aid kit?	No	

HAND TOOL	PROBLEM
× Fence stretcher	Exerting enough force to get fence tight.
× Rake and shovel	Difficult bending over too long and picking up too much material.
× Pruning tools	
. Power tools	
1. Checkmark the power tools client has	s difficulty using, and describe problems each presents:
POWER TOOL	PROBLEM
× Power saw	Vibration activates back pain.
X Impact wrench	Vibration activates back pain.
× Portable grinder	Vibration activates back pain.
X Air tool/compressor	Vibration activates back pain.
Chain saw	Too heavy to use.
D. Maintenance materials and supplie	
	client has difficulty using, and describe problems each presents:
MAINTENANCE ITEM	PROBLEM
× Lumber	Lifting and carrying activates back pain.
. EQUIPMENT AND MACHIN	ERY
A. Machinery storage areas	
1. Describe primary machinery storage a	areas (e.g., enclosed, open-shed, outdoors): Machinery stored outside.
2. Can client enter machinery storage a	
3. Describe types of floors the machiner encountered: Grass and dirt.	y storage areas have (e.g., concrete, dirt, sand, crushed stone) and any mobility-related problems
4. Do the storage areas provide adequa	te space for the frequently used equipment? XYesNo
5. Are the storage areas conducive to hi	tching implements and performing service and maintenance tasks on equipment?Yes $ imes$ _No
If no, where are these tasks perfor	med? Because machinery stored outside, no repair or maintenance performed
when weather is inclement.	



B. Most frequent	tly used self-propelled equi	pment (e.g., tractor, combine, skid loader, other):			
	Machine	Make/Model	Cab equipped?	Heater/AC equipped?	2-way radio equipped or cell phone?
1. Utility to	ractor	Kabota 3350			
2. Roto-till	er	Troy-Bilt			
C. Accessing equi	pment				
	• •	ribe any difficulties or potential safety hazard client fa ening cab door, access to seat), and any modifications t MODIFICATIONS		-	
Both	No difficulties				
	-	ent seating and transferring to the seat, and any modif sfer.	fications made t	o improve sea	ating
UNIT	CHALLENGES	MODIFICATIONS			
Both	No difficulties				
. Hitching and u	nhitching implements	roto-tiller — no difficulties regarding contro	ols.		
, ,	IMPLEMENT	DIFFICULTIES	М	ODIFICATIO	NS
No imp	lements	JIIIICOLIILI		o b i i i c i i i i	
3. What type i4. Can client c5. Can client c	rearview mirrors does the equip onnect/disconnect PTO driveline onnect/disconnect hydraulic cou	head 90 degrees, and operate controls simultaneously ment have, and where mounted? None es independently? YesNo uplings independently? YesNo	y while backing	up equipment	t? <u>×</u> YesN
	to operating equipment				
1. Does client X Yes N		t would prevent him/her from hearing when equipmen	nt is operating o	or malfunction	ing?
2. Does client l		poor depth perception or difficulty working in bright li	ight or seeing a	t night?	



H. Equipment maintenance		
1. Checkmark tasks client has diff	iculty performing; describe the prob	blems and modifications, if any.
TASK	DIFFICULTIE	S MODIFICATIONS
X Make major repairs	Lifting heavy parts.	Hires repairs to be done.
X Service/change tires	Lifting tires.	Hires tire servicing.
× Other Using hoist	Weight limit to lifting hoist	Has son do it.
VI. CROP PRODUCTION		
A. Forages Does not apply	_	
· -	dled (e.g., hay, silage, conventional s le —— Hires neighbor to cut an	small bales, large square, large round bales)? d bale (conventional).
2. Types of hay storage facilities us Portion of open-front shed.	ed:	
3. Can client access hay storage fac	ilities and handle equipment indepe	endently? XYesNo
B. Grains/Raw crops Does no	ot applyX_	
C. Other crops Does not apply	_	
1. List other major crops produced,	and describe any accessibility probl	ems in handling or storing:
CROPS		PROBLEMS
Sweet corn		Endurance, bending, and lifting/carrying picked corn.
Other vegetables		Endurance and bending.
Strawberries		Endurance and bending.
Raspberries		Endurance and bending.
D. Pesticide application Does no	ot apply	
1. Does client make the pesticide a	pplications?Yes X No Prod	duce organically grown.
2. Is client certified to apply restric	ted-use pesticides?Yes <u>×</u> No	
3. Is client able to access chemical	storage area?YesNo NA	
4. Is client able to use all recomme he/she plans to use?YesN		eye protection, respiratory protection) for each chemical
5. Does client have access to local o	ustom pesticide applicators?Ye	sNo NA
VII. LIVESTOCK PRODUCT	ION	
A. Dairy Does not apply X B. Hogs Does not apply X		
υτιοβο νοςο ποι αμμιν		



C. Beef Does not apply
1. Facilities
a. Types of facilities (e.g., confinement building, feedlot, fenced pasture): Fenced pasture and open-front shed.
b. Can client enter the facilities independently? XYesNo
c. Can client access/handle cattle for medical treatment, dehorning, etc.? XYesNo
d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
Spread by the animals on the pasture.
e. Method used to load and transport cattle and problems encountered: Hires the hauling done.
2. Feeding
a. Type of feeding system used: Pasture. In winter, hay delivered with tractor and front- end loader.
b. Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain cart,
feed wagon): Lifting weight limit.
c. Can client reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently? X Yes No
d. Can client carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment? × YesNo
D. Sheep Does not apply X
E. Horses Does not apply X
F. Other livestock Does not apply X
G. Completing livestock health care and production tasks Does not apply
1. Check those tasks client has difficulty performing, and describe the problems they present:
TASK PROBLEMS
X All tasks No difficulty in performing any of these tasks.
H. Accessing outdoor livestock areas Does not apply
1. Gates
TYPE OF GATE TYPE OF LATCH/SECURING MECHANISM PROBLEMS
Steel bars Chain Lifting to open
2. Types of fences used (e.g., electric, woven wire, barbed wires, H.T. wire): High-tensile wire.
3. Can client access outdoor livestock independently? X Yes No
4. Does client have access to an ATV or utility vehicle for outdoor mobility? XYesNo
VIII. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMALS
A. Farm dogs and cats
1. Can client handle the dogs and/or cats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.? X Yes No

F. Education 1. Highest high-school grade level client completed: 12 2. List any education and/or training client received after high school: Basic computer training course at nearby community college. **XII. ESTABLISHING PRIMARY GOALS A. Goal areas concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client** (1 = highest priority): Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases, and labor management activities B. Long- and short-term objectives client wishes to establish in each priority goal area. (Add extra pages as necessary.) 1. Goal area ranked No. 1: Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities. LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a. Hire labor to perform expanded maintenance activities. b. Spend majority of time managing the business. SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a. Pace work better. b. Acquire and use stress-reducing tools. 2. Goal area ranked No. 2: __Improve ability to safely/effectively use equipment/machinery. LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a. Hire labor to operate additional acquired equipment/machinery.

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

a. Acquire and use stress-reducing equipment.

b. Spend majority of time managing the business.

3. Goal area ranked No. 3: Improve ability to manage operation successfully.

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

a. Acquire business-management training.

XIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS

- 2/14 Client approaches the Project with intent to start an organic produce business. The Project works with him to develop a business plan.
- 6/10 Project staff meets with client and a friend to map potential markets for his business.
- 8/29 Client meets with VR to open case and start small business enterprise program. 10/15 Client submits initial draft of business plan.
- 2/5 Client re-submits revised business plan.
- 5/5 VR approves client's business plan for funding. 6/15 Client launches his organic produce business.

Note: Client is planning for business to grow to the point where most of his time will be spent managing the operation and the hired labor as well as marketing his products.

CHAPTER 7

Related Resources

Resources Related to Farm/Ranch Accessibility from the National AgrAbility Project

Agricultural and Biological Engineering Department

Purdue University

225 South University Street

West Lafayette, IN 47907

Phone: 800-825-4264

Email: agrability@agrability.org

Web: www.agrability.org

The following items can be found in electronic format on the AgrAbility website (www.agrability.org).

THE TOOLBOX ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DATABASE

The online version of the earlier print versions of Agricultural Tools, Equipment, Machinery, and Buildings for Farmers and Ranchers with Physical Disabilities is available at www.agrability.org. More than 1,700 products and ideas to assist agricultural workers with disabilities are included. Each contains a description, the method of operation, a source to contact, and a photo (when available), and many include video clips. The site also includes this revised worksite assessment tool, case studies, and resource lists that can be downloaded.

ARTHRITIS AND AGRICULTURE

Developed in conjunction with The Arthritis Foundation, Indiana Chapter, this publication discusses such topics as the common types of arthritis, managing arthritis, unproven arthritis remedies, and sources of assistance.

MODIFIED AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

This 322-page resource (available in electronic format only) contains summaries and evaluations of 27 early modified self-propelled agricultural machines equipped with manlifts. Each summary includes a description of the construction, operation, control modifications, accessories, estimated costs, and adaptability of modifications, plus service and maintenance requirements. This document is over 20 years old, but provides a good look at how some of the first innovators in the field attempted to solve the problem of accessing equipment.

ENTERPRISING IDEAS

This manual (available in electronic format only) contains 31 case histories of rural residents with disabilities who have developed alternative, farm-based enterprises (income-producing ventures). Each case discusses the enterprise, the resources and skills required for the venture and the assistive technology used by the farmer. *Enterprising Ideas* is appropriate for rural rehabilitation professionals as well as farmers considering a change in enterprise.

PLOWSHARES SPECIAL TECHNICAL REPORTS

The following Plowshares Technical Reports relate to farming/ranching with a physical limitation.

- #2—Hand Controls for Agricultural Equipment
- #3—Prosthetic and Worksite Modifications for Farmers with Upper Extremity Amputation
- #4—Purdue-Designed Chairlift Attachments for Farmers with Restricted Mobility
- #5—Selection and Operation of All-Terrain Vehicles by Physically Impaired Farmers
- #6—Farming Following a Spinal Cord Injury
- #8—New Concepts in Manlift Attachments for Tractors and Combines

- #9—Improving Worksite Mobility for Farmers with Physical Disabilities
- #10—Alternative Farm Enterprises for Farmers with Disabilities
- #11—Guidelines for Construction of Ramps
 Used in Rural Settings
- #13—Farming with a Visual Impairment
- #16—Assistive Communication Devices for Farmers/Ranchers with Physical Disabilities
- #17—Farming/Ranching with Cerebral Palsy
- #19—Making Your Farmhouse Accessible
- #20—Farming with a Respiratory Impairment
- #23—Farming with a Hearing Impairment
- #24—Farming with a Lower Extremity Amputation or Impairment
- #26—Farming with a Back Impairment
- #27—Potential Health and Safety Risks of Farming/Ranching with a Disability
- Adaptive Hand Controls for Agricultural/ Equipment (Updated March 2017)
- Lighting for Farmsteads and Self-propelled Agricultural Machinery (New – March 2018)
- Agricultural Machinery Access Lifts: Design, Utilization, and Safety Issues (Updated June 2018)

FARMING WITH AN UPPER EXTREMITY AMPUTATION (VIDEO)

This video features ideas and encouragement from farmers with arm amputations who have continued to successfully farm after their injury. It also contains useful advice and techniques from family members and health professionals familiar with prosthetics and the severe conditions associated with farm work. Farm machinery and tool modifications which can assist a farmer with an amputation are also addressed.

IMPROVING FARMSTEAD ACCESSIBILITY

This guide provides help to rehabilitation service providers in identifying accessibility concerns around the home and the farmstead. The resource can help in developing solutions for farmstead layout, home accessibility, accessibility for gardens and orchards, farm shop accessibility, and general accessibility and safety.

MAKING CAREER DECISIONS FOLLOWING A DISABILITY —A GUIDE FOR FARMERS & RANCHERS

The purpose of this resource is to provide rural professionals with practical materials (over 20 handouts, worksheets, sample cover letters, and resumes) for helping farmers and ranchers make career decisions. The chapters address the agricultural lifestyle, prevalence of disabilities, the role of the professional, identifying resources, self-assessment, tools for the job search, the ADA, and assistive technology for employers and employees. Pages of additional resources are also included.

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL YOUTH – A CURRICULUM PACKAGE FOR FFA CHAPTERS

Designed to raise awareness of FFA Members across the U.S. about the impact of disability on individuals engaged in agricultural production, and the benefits of assistive technology.

TO EVERYTHING THERE IS A SEASON

While designed particularly for the caregivers of farmers and ranchers, *To Everything There is a Season* has great potential to benefit caregivers of all types. The printed resource discusses key topics for caregivers, such as: the impact of disability, caring for the caregiver, commitment to marriage, and communication. The 43-minute DVD contains inspirational and informative interviews with six rural caregivers.

GAINING GROUND ON ARTHRITIS: MANAGING ARTHRITIS IN THE AGRICULTURAL WORKPLACE

Gaining Ground on Arthritis, a collaborative DVD project from the Breaking New Ground Resource Center and the Arthritis Foundation, Indiana Chapter, helps you understand arthritis and gives practical tips on protecting your joints, managing stress, and modifying work practices through special tools and other means.

ARTHRITIS AND GARDENING: A GUIDE FOR HOME GARDENERS AND SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS

Gardening is one of America's most popular hobbies and a significant food source for many. However, for those with arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, like osteoporosis, common gardening tasks can be difficult or impossible. This 23-page booklet covers topics like arthritis basics, gardening pre-planning, tools and accessories, overall health, pain management, and small-scale fruit and vegetable production.

BACK ON THE FARM, BACK IN THE SADDLE: A GUIDE TO BACK HEALTH IN AGRICULTURE

This 21-page booklet discusses many aspects of back problems in agricultural settings, including: types of back problems, causes of back problems, preventing back problems, managing back problems, and treatment for back problems.

THE NEXT MISSION: BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS FOR VETERANS IN AGRICULTURE

The National AgrAbility Project supports military veterans in transitioning to agriculture careers. The program offers resources and assistance for veterans, whether new/beginning or experienced farmers. Check out our website dedicated to veterans and our video at www.nextmission.us.

Resources Related to Farm/Ranch Planning and Safety

AGROSECURITY/EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

THE DISASTER HANDBOOK

Contains information on disaster preparedness, during or after the disaster, home/farm recovery, floods, hurricanes and other related subjects.

http://disaster.ifas.ufl.edu

EXTENSION DISASTER EDUCATION NETWORK (EDEN)

Provides a variety of information on preparing for and responding to disasters of all types including those impacting agriculture.

https://extensiondisaster.net/

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

Helping people before, during, and after disasters, FEMA is an agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security. FEMA offers a wide variety of online courses to enhance the preparedness and response skills of first-responders.

https://www.fema.gov/

INDIANA-PURDUE RURAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (INPREPARED)

Educational materials and resources, training opportunities, and current topics concerning rural emergency preparedness issues affecting Indiana farms, rural residents, and first responders.

www.INPREPared.org

TELLING THE STORY PROJECT

Personal stories from farm accident victims or surviving family members and friends, and links to safety resources.

https://tellingthestoryproject.org/

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, OR SUPPORTED PROGRAMS

AGRABILITY PROJECT - NATIONAL PROJECT

USDA AgrAbility Project provides technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, farm workers and their families impacted by disabilities. Site provides access to resources, webinars, upcoming events and a catalogue of adaptive aids. Provides contact information for each of the state and regional AgrAbility projects.

http://www.agrability.org/

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

Publications, resources, statistics, funding and training opportunities, and links to other federal and international agencies.

www.cdc.gov

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION – AGRICULTURAL SAFETY

CDC and NIOSH initiatives, programs, and educational resources relating to agricultural safety and health.

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/aginjury/default.html

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

CPSC, an independent federal regulatory agency, helps keep American families safe by reducing the risk of injury or death from consumer products. Site contains product recall information, statistics, and more.

www.cpsc.gov

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SYSTEM

The Cooperative Extension Service provides non-formal education and learning activities to people throughout the country. This site provides links to each state's landgrant universities which coordinate Extension programs, including agricultural safety.

https://nifa.usda.gov/land-grant-colleges-and-universitiespartner-website-directory?state=All&type=Extension

E-XTENSION AG SAFETY AND HEALTH

Online resource that provides access and links to educational materials and programs related to agricultural safety and health from throughout the national Cooperative Extension system.

ag-safety.extension.org

MEDLINEPLUS - FARM HEALTH AND SAFETY

U.S. National Library of Medicine site with links to agricultural safety and health resources and searchable database of journal articles relating to farm safety issues.

https://medlineplus.gov/farmhealthandsafety.html

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SAFETY DATABASE (NASD)

The database was developed with funding from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The information contained in NASD was contributed by safety professionals and organizations from across the nation. NASD has numerous archived and current documents on agricultural safety and health available in both English and Spanish.

http://www.nasdonline.org

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (NHTSA)

Events, "What's New?" feature, and links to other transportation sites. Data on highway-related incidents and vehicle safety issues available.

www.nhtsa.dot.gov

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

Information, services, and links to other occupational web sites. Special alerts on agricultural workplace hazards available.

www.cdc.gov/niosh

NIOSH CENTERS FOR AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Eleven research, outreach, and educational centers distributed throughout the nation established by NIOSH to be responsive to agricultural safety and health issues unique to the different regions.

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/oep/agctrhom.html

- NORTHEAST CENTER FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
 - http://www.necenter.org/
- UPPER MIDWEST AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CENTER
 - http://umash.umn.edu/
- HIGH PLAINS INTERMOUNTAIN CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH & SAFETY
 - http://csu-cvmbs.colostate.edu/academics/erhs/agricultural-health-and-safety/Pages/default.aspx

- NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTER FOR RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY http://www.marshfieldresearch.org/nccrahs
- WESTERN CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
 https://aghealth.ucdavis.edu/
- SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
 http://www.sccahs.org
- GREAT PLAINS CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH
 https://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/gpcah/
- SOUTHEAST CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND INJURY PREVENTION https://www.uky.edu/scahip/
- CENTRAL STATES CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH https://www.unmc.edu/publichealth/cscash/
- SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH, INJURY PREVENTION, AND EDUCATION
 - https://www.uthct.edu/swagc-overview
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CENTER
 - http://deohs.washington.edu/pnash/

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Overview of agricultural safety issues and related statistics. Links to OSHA agricultural safety standards and various educational resources, including numerous publications and fact sheets.

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/agriculturaloperations/index.html

RURAL INFORMATION CENTER (RIC)

Upcoming conferences, funding sources, publications, and policy and research issues.

www.nal.usda.gov/ric

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

Reports, data, program information, and links to other related sites.

www.usda.gov

SAFETY ASSOCIATIONS & ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH COUNCIL OF AMERICA (ASHCA)

Non-profit coalition established in 2007 to address safety and health issues in U.S. agriculture. Site includes educational materials, news, and links to safety programming.

http://ashca.org/

AG HEALTH AND SAFETY ALLIANCE

Non-profit organization that focuses on safety and health for the next generation of agriculture. Provides educational programs and resources.

https://aghealthandsafety.com/

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Resources, late-breaking news, and links to other sites for parents, pediatricians, health professionals, and others interested in child and adolescent development.

www.aap.org

FARM EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AEM) – SAFETY SECTION

An organization comprised of manufacturers of agricultural equipment. Safety resources and links, with emphasis on equipment safety is available at thier website.

https://www.farmequip.org/member-resoources/safety

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (ISASH)

Professional organization for those working in the field of agricultural safety and health.

www.isash.org

NATIONAL CHILD SAFETY COUNCIL – FARM SAFETY

Non-profit organization dedicated to safety of children. Downloadable safety resources and activities for kids.

https://www.nationalchildsafetycouncil.org/materials/materials-by-type/farm-safety

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

News, events, membership, publications, fact sheets, and activities. Search within site for agriculture-specific materials and information, including details about National Agriculture Safety and Health Week, typically held the third week of September.

www.nsc.org

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL CENTERS AND PROGRAMS RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL SAFETY

AGRISAFE NETWORK

AgriSafe was formed in 2003 by rural nurses who believed that together they could improve the health and safety of farmers and ranchers. Today, AgriSafe builds the competency of health and safety professionals to deliver exceptional occupational agricultural health care.

https://www.agrisafe.org

CARLE CENTER FOR RURAL HEALTH AND FARM SAFETY

Educational materials, resources, and programming designed for farm and rural audiences.

https://carle.org/services/rural-health-farm-safety

CHILDREN'S SAFETY NETWORK (CSN) - EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Project highlights, CSN site descriptions, and links to other injury prevention sites.

www.edc.org/HHD/csn

CULTIVATE SAFETY

This site provides easy access to safety and health information for farmers, ranchers, supervisors, and media.

https://www.cultivatesafety.org/

FARM ANSWERS - FARM SAFETY LIBRARY

Links to over 200 agricultural safety and health publications from sources throughout the country.

https://farmanswers.org/LibraryList/farm_safety

HARBORVIEW INJURY PREVENTION AND RESEARCH CENTER

Overview of prevention activities, research, projects, resources and links to national and international sites.

https://depts.washington.edu/hiprc

NATIONAL CENTER FOR FARMWORKER HEALTH (NCFH)

Information resources and special projects of NCFH with migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

www.ncfh.org

NATIONAL EDUCATION CENTER FOR AG SAFETY (NECAS)

Agricultural safety and health resources including information on National Agricultural Safety and Health week and National Grain Safety Awareness Week.

http://www.necasag.org/

NATIONAL FARM MEDICINE CENTER

Resources dedicated to improving the quality of life on farms and ranches, and links to National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety.

http://www.marshfieldresearch.org/nfmc

NATIONAL SAFE KIDS CAMPAIGN

Fact sheets available on a variety of child injury topics.

www.safekids.org

RURAL HEALTH INFORMATION HUB – AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Links to agricultural safety and health organizations and resources across the U.S. Focus on rural health issues in addition to safety.

 $\underline{https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/agricultural-health-\\ \underline{and-safety}$

SAFE STATES ALLIANCE

Injury prevention, information, database searches, updates and links to nationwide and international sites.

https://www.safestates.org/default.aspx

STATE UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS AND EXTENSION SITES

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Research-based information and resources to assist in the understanding and prevention of injury and illness while working in agriculture.

https://extension.illinois.edu/agsafety/index.cfm

IOWA'S CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (I-CASH)

Collaboration between University of Iowa, Iowa State University, and state government to provide safety awareness programming and resources.

https://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/icash/

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Agricultural and environment, farm management, farm safety.

https://www.ehs.iastate.edu/

MINNESOTA FARM SAFETY AND HEALTH

Resources and publications concerning a variety of agricultural safety issues.

https://extension.umn.edu/safety/farm-safety

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY FARM SAFETY

Programs, publications, and public service announcements relating to rural safety and health topics.

http://extension.msstate.edu/agriculture/farming/farmsafety

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY FARM SAFETY

Resources, programming, and links to agricultural safety and health resources.

https://farmsafety.wordpress.ncsu.edu/]

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

Listing of publications, services, and products available from the Ohio State University Extension.

https://agsafety.osu.edu/

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH RESOURCES

Listing of publications, services, products, and events related to agricultural safety and health in Pennsylvania.

www.agsafety.psu.edu

PURDUE AGRICULTURAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

Available resources on health and safety for rural and farm families. Summary of annual Indiana farm fatalities. Additional links to other injury prevention sites. Useful educational pages can be downloaded. Also information on agricultural confined spaces www.agconfinedspaces.org.

www.farmsafety.org

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION/UW CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL SAFETY & HEALTH

Safety and health educational resources, programming, and outreach.

https://fyi.uwex.edu/agsafety/

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT YOUTH FARM SAFETY

Safety resources for children and teens, and the adults who work with and care for them.

https://www.uvm.edu/extension/youth/youth-farm-safety

STATE GOVERNMENT SPONSORED AGRICULTURAL SAFETY INITIATIVES

KENTUCKY FARM AND HOME SAFETY PROGRAM

Kentucky Department of Agriculture program teaching variety of safety topics. Includes information about unique Rollover Tractor Simulator program.

http://www.kyagr.com/marketing/farm-safety.html

SHOW ME FARM SAFETY

Missouri program with resources, fact sheets, and links to farm equipment, grain handling, and livestock safety, and youth agricultural safety.

https://farmsafety.mo.gov/

CANADIAN NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, AND ORGANIZATION SAFETY PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA

Programs and services, pesticide risk reduction.

www.agr.gc.ca

ALBERTA AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Programs and services, Alberta Farm Safety Program. Farm safety newsletter, farm safety articles including: Farm Safety Plan, Canadian Agricultural Safety Week, Develop a Safety Strategy for Working Alone.

www.agric.gov.ab.ca

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE FARM SAFETY PROGRAM

Safety articles, farm safety checklist, safety videos, milk house training video, training courses, foreign worker training, hazard and risk assessment tools, progressive agriculture safety day, workers compensation for farm operators and employees.

http://peifa.ca/farm-safety-2/

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Canadian safety resources.

www.casa-acsa.ca

MANITOBA FARM SAFETY

Customized tools and advisory services, training, and resources.

https://www.manitobafarmsafety.ca/

FARM SAFETY NOVA SCOTIA

Society of Farm Safety Nova Scotia is dedicated to advancing agricultural workplace health and safety. Resources, training, and awareness program are highlighted.

https://www.farmsafetyns.ca/

PAMI: PRAIRIE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INSTITUTE

Resource library and safety publications primarily related to agricultural equipment and facilities.

www.pami.ca

SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Events calendar, Farm Safety Days: Teaching children to be safe on the farm.

http://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/agriculture-natural-resources-and-industry/agribusiness-farmers-and-ranchers

TOPIC OR SUBJECT-SPECIFIC RESOURCES

AGRICULTURAL CONFINED SPACES/GRAIN ENTRAPMENT

Managed by Purdue University's Agricultural Safety and Health Program, the site provides access to resources related to all forms of agricultural confined spaces, including instructional material for first responders and young and beginning workers. Annual summaries of agricultural confined spaces-related incidents are available.

www.agconfinedspaces.org

CENTER FOR DAIRY FARM SAFETY

Resources and training targeted specifically to the dairy farm industry.

https://www.uwrf.edu/CenterForDairyFarmSafety/

GEARING UP FOR SAFETY - PRODUCTION AGRICULTURAL SAFETY TRAINING FOR YOUTH

On-line support services and resources for conducting training that meets the provisions of the federal Agricultural Hazardous Occupations Orders for Youth.

www.agsafety4youth.info

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY ROPS GUIDE

Your guide to available retrofit ROPS for agricultural tractors nationwide.

https://rops.ca.uky.edu

NATIONAL ROPS REBATE PROGRAM

The National ROPS Rebate Program (NRRP) is a voluntary program that provides rebates for approximately 70% of the cost of purchasing and installing a ROPS (Rollover Protective Structure; rollbar) kit. This rebate covers the ROPS kit (rollbar and seatbelt), shipping, and professional installation, if desired. Note: professional installation is required in Wisconsin; it is highly recommended for all others.

https://www.ropsr4u.com/

TRAINING AND SAFETY IN PIG FARMING

Workplace safety and health tools and resources geared toward training pork production workers.

https://www.pork.org/our-people/workplace-safety/

TRAINING AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

AGSAFE FOOD & FARMS

Provider of safety-related training and compliance resources for agriculture and food industries.

http://www.agsafe.org/

CAREERSAFE ONLINE

Online worker safety programs geared toward youth, including OSHA 10-Hour General Industry, Construction, Healthcare, and Agriculture trainings.

https://www.careersafeonline.com/

GOOD DAY'S WORK

Online OSHA safety training and learning management system for farms and agribusinesses.

https://gooddayswork.ag/

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS & COMPANIES

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

Site for national Farm Bureau organization. Search the site for safety-related information, or for state/county Farm Bureau affiliate programs.

https://www.fb.org/

FARM JOURNAL MAGAZINE

Articles on agricultural safety and health.

www.agweb.com/farmjournal

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION SAFETY ON THE FARM

Series of 10 videos and supporting information covering agricultural safety and health topics suitable for training and educational programs.

https://nfu.org/farmsafety/

NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION

Guide for FFA members, advisors, and others with leadership, growth, and career opportunities in agriculture, links available to other agricultural education resources.

www.ffa.org

PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION

Progressive Agriculture Safety Day Camps, special topics, bulletin board, news/weather reports, and special features.

www.progressiveag.org

SUCCESSFUL FARMING MAGAZINE

Agribusiness news and links to other agricultural organizations.

www.agriculture.com

Key Resource People in Rural Communities

Every rural community has persons who can make significant contributions to improving the accessibility of an agricultural worksite. Utilizing their knowledge and talents in the rehabilitation process has numerous benefits in addition to being cost effective. Among these resource people are the following:

- County Extension educator
- Agriculture education teacher
- Farm implement dealer
- · Local welder or machine shop owner
- Agriculture department staff of local community college or area vocational center
- · Local representatives of farm organizations

Farm Assistance Hotlines

Alabama Agriculture Mediation Program 334-240-7151

Arizona Ag Mediation Institute, Inc. 480-496-5926

Arkansas Farm/Creditor Mediation Program 501-682-5895

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{California Agriculture Mediation Program} \\ 916\text{-}330\text{-}4500 \end{array}$

Colorado Mediation Program 303-867-9213

Connecticut Agriculture Mediation Program 800-870-2577

Florida Agriculture Mediation Program 517-334-0030

Georgia Agriculture Mediation Program 404-765-0091

Hawaii Agriculture Mediation Program 808-447-1709

Idaho Agriculture Mediation Program

208-667-5325

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Illinois Agriculture Mediation Program} \\ 618-549-1300 \end{array}$

Indiana Agriculture Mediation Program

574-299-9460

Indiana AgrAbility

800-825-4264

Iowa Concern Hotline

800-447-1985

Iowa Mediation Services, Inc.

515-331-8081

Kansas Agriculture Mediation Services

800-321-3276

Maine Agriculture Mediation Program

207-373-1140

Maryland Agricultural Conflict Resolution Service

410-841-5778

Massachusetts Agricultural Mediation Program

617-287-4046

Michigan Agricultural Mediation Program

517-485-2274

University of Minnesota Extension

218-935-5785

Mississippi Agriculture Mediation Program

888-412-8376

Missouri Agriculture Mediation Program

573-751-5520

Missouri Rural Crisis Center

573-449-1336

Montana Agriculture Mediation Program

406-444-5425

Negotiations Program - Nebraska Department of Agriculture

800-446-4071

Nebraska Rural Response Hotline

800-464-2058

New Hampshire Agricultural Mediation Program

603-685-4780

New Jersey Agriculture Mediation Program

609-984-2504

New Mexico Agriculture Mediation Program

575-646-2925

New York State Agriculture Mediation Program

866-669-7267

NY Farm Net

800-547-3276

North Carolina Agriculture Mediation Program

336-303-0466

North Dakota Mediation Service

701-328-4158

Oklahoma Agriculture Mediation Programs, Inc

800-248-5465

Oregon Certified Agricultural Mediation Program

541-386-1283

Pennsylvania Agricultural Mediation Program

814-863-6441

Center for Mediation and Collaboration Rhode Island (CMCRI)

401-273-9999

South Dakota Agricultural Loan Mediation Services

605 - 773 - 4432

South Dakota Ag Finance Counseling

800-228-5254

Texas Rural Mediation Services

833-329-3522

Utah Agriculture Mediation Program

801-538-4976

Vermont Agriculture Mediation Program

802-583-1100

Farm Agricultural Resources & Mediation in Virginia

336-303-0466

Washington Agricultural Mediation Program

509-838-2799

Wisconsin Farm Mediation & Arbitration Program

800-942-2474

Wyoming Agriculture & Natural Resource Mediation Program

307-777-8788

Appendices

APPENDIX 1.

Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool for Reproduction

APPENDIX 2.

Contact Information Form

APPENDIX 3.

Photo/video Release Form

APPENDIX 4.

Information Release Form

APPENDIX 5.

Farm Safety Inventory Tool

APPENDIX 6.

Service Referral Form

APPENDICES 127



Agricultural Worksite Assessment Tool for Farmers and Ranchers with Physical Disabilities

mpleted by:		Date:	
ERSONAL DATA			
About the client			
Name:	Personal Identifica	ition Number:	Sex:
Address:		County:	
City/State/Zip:		Date of	birth://
Phone:	Cell Phone:	Fax:	
E-mail:			
Directions to farm/ranch:			
Marital status:	Name of spouse:		
Names and ages of children at home:			
numes and ages of children at nome.			
Occupation:			
Full-time farmer/rancher			
Part-time farmer/ranche	r with primary income from farm/ranch		
Part-time farmer/ranche	r with primary income from off-farm/ranch	job	
Off farm job title			
Farm spouse			
Child dependent of farm/	ranch family Adult dependent of	f farm/ranch family	
Farm/ranch employee			
Migrant worker	Seasonal Worker		
Agricultural business (typ	oe):		

2. Describe cause of disabi	ilitv:	
3. List any secondary disal	bilities:	
	•	l/or referral source. (Include exact measurements if known—e.g., Db of hearing loss; visua tations on standing, sitting, transferring, carrying, walking, bending, stooping, balance, e
5. Type of medical insuran	nce (e.g., Medicare, Medic	caid, Medicare supplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy
		caid, Medicare supplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy
5. Type of medical insuran SENERAL FARM/R Type and size of opera	ANCH DATA	caid, Medicare supplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy
SENERAL FARM/R Type and size of opera	ANCH DATA	:)
SENERAL FARM/R . Type and size of opera	ANCH DATA ation (Total acreage:	caid, Medicare supplement, ACR Exchange, employer provided, or other commercial policy) :
SENERAL FARM/R Type and size of opera Dairy	AANCH DATA ation (Total acreage:head	:) Grains/Raw crops (types/acres):
SENERAL FARM/R Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs	ANCH DATA ation (Total acreage:headhead	:) Grains/Raw crops (types/acres): Forages (types/acres):
SENERAL FARM/R Type and size of opera Dairy Hogs Beef	ANCH DATA Ation (Total acreage:headheadheadhead	:) Grains/Raw crops (types/acres): Forages (types/acres): Specialty crops (types/acres):

Name 	Relationship	Age	Responsibilities
OVERALL FARM/RANC	H ACCESSIBILITY c, rocky, woody) and any mobility-	related nrohlem	s encountered
uenerai terrain (e.g. illily, ild)	., rocky, woody, and any mobility-	reiateu probieni	o encountereu
Farmyard surfaces: are areas	around primary buildings surfaced	and well-draine	ed?YesNo
•			
•		:	
•		:	
Describe type of surface and o	mobility-related problems encountered	:	
·	mobility-related problems encountered	:	
Describe type of surface and of the surface and of	mobility-related problems encountered	:	
GENERAL FARM/RANC The farm/ranch shop 1. Can client enter the shop independent	mobility-related problems encountered H MAINTENANCE endently?YesNo		red:
Describe type of surface and of the surface and of	mobility-related problems encountered H MAINTENANCE endently?YesNo eps, narrow doorway, heavy door) and	problems encounte	
Describe type of surface and of the shop of surface and of surf	H MAINTENANCE endently?YesNo eps, narrow doorway, heavy door) and concrete, dirt, crushed stone) and any r	problems encounte	red:
Describe type of surface and the surface and t	H MAINTENANCE endently?YesNo eps, narrow doorway, heavy door) and concrete, dirt, crushed stone) and any r	problems encounte	ored:

If no, why not?		
5. Is the shop:		
heated for year-round use?	YesNo	
equipped with toilet facilities?	?YesNo	
adequately lighted?	YesNo	
 adequately ventilated? 	YesNo	
equipped with telephone?	YesNo	
equipped with first-aid kit?	YesNo	
 equipped with fire extinguished 	er?YesNo	
air conditioned?	YesNo	
internet access?	YesNo	
7. Are refueling areas accessible to client?Y	esNo	
asic hand tools 1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu	ulty using, and describe problems each presents:	
	ulty using, and describe problems each presents: PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu		
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOLSockets and rachet	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking)	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking) Punch and chisel	PROBLEM	
1. Checkmark which hand tools client has difficu HAND TOOL Sockets and rachet Wrench Hammer Screwdriver Pliers (reg./locking) Punch and chisel File	PROBLEM	

	Pry bar	
	Grease gun	
	Hand air pump	
	Vise and C-clamp	
	Rake and shovel	
	Pruning tools	
	Other	
. Power tools		
1. Checkmark	the power tools client has difficu	ulty using, and describe problems each presents:
	POWER TOOL	PROBLEM
	Power circular or	
	reciprocating saw	
	reciprocating saw	
	reciprocating saw	
	reciprocating sawImpact wrenchPower drill	
	reciprocating sawImpact wrenchPower drillPortable grinder	
	reciprocating sawImpact wrenchPower drillPortable grinderBench grinder	
	reciprocating sawImpact wrenchPower drillPortable grinderBench grinderAir tools/compressor	
	reciprocating sawImpact wrenchPower drillPortable grinderBench grinderAir tools/compressorChain saw	
	reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Bench grinder Air tools/compressor Chain saw Weed trimmer	
	reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Bench grinder Air tools/compressor Chain saw Weed trimmer Electric welder	
	reciprocating saw Impact wrench Power drill Portable grinder Bench grinder Air tools/compressor Chain saw Weed trimmer Electric welder	

	MAINTENANCE ITEM	PROBLEM
	Nuts and bolts	
	Nails/screws/staples	
	Spray solvent/paints	
	Lumber	
	Glue	
	Wire	
	Duct or electrical tape	
	Paint and brushes	
	Sandpaper	
	Welding rod	
	Lubricants	
	Chains	
	Belts	
	Other	
	ENT AND MACHINERY	
Nachiner	ry storage areas	
. Describe	primary machinery storage areas ((e.g., enclosed, open-shed, outdoors):
. Can clien	t enter machinery storage areas in	dependently?YesNo
16	describe the harriers:	

encountere					
4. Do the st		r the frequently used equipment?YesN			
If no,	how and where is the other equipment	stored?			
5. Are the s	storage areas conducive to hitching imp	lements and performing service and maintenan	ce tasks on equip	ment?Ye	sNo
If no,	where are these tasks performed?				
lost frequ		ent (e.g., tractor, combine, skid loader, other):			
	Machine	Make/Model	Cab equipped?	Heater/AC equipped?	2-way rad equipped cell phone
1					
3					
4					
6					
ccessing e	quipment				
		any difficulties or potential safety hazard client cab door, access to seat), and any modification		-	
UNIT	PROBLEMS	MODIFICATIONS			

	any challenges related to equipmer I safety during operation and trans	nt seating and transferring to the seat, and any modifications made to improve seating fer.
UNIT	CHALLENGES	MODIFICATIONS
quipment (controls	
	propelled units the client uses mos and identify any modifications that	st frequently, indicate which controls are difficult to reach or operate, describe specific have been made.
1. Make	and model:	
CONT	ROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
S	teering	
	teering lutch	
C	-	
C	lutch	
Cl B TI	lutch	
Cl	lutch rakes hrottle (hand or foot)	
Cl	lutch rakes hrottle (hand or foot) nition/accessory switches	
ClBTllgTiP	lutch rakes hrottle (hand or foot) inition/accessory switches ransmission speed selector	
ClBTllgTiP	lutch rakes hrottle (hand or foot) nition/accessory switches ransmission speed selector ower-take-off control	
ClBTlIgTlPH	lutch rakes hrottle (hand or foot) inition/accessory switches ransmission speed selector ower-take-off control ydraulic remotes/levers	

ONTROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
Steering	
Clutch	
Brakes	
Throttle (hand or foot)	
lgnition/accessoryswitches	
Transmission speed selector	
Power-take-off control	
Hydraulic remotes/levers	
Differential lock	
Mirrors	
Other	
	DIFFIGURATE AND HODIFICATIONS
e and model:	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROLSteering	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROLSteeringClutch	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROLSteeringClutchBrakes	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROL Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot)	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROL Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
ONTROL SteeringClutchBrakesThrottle (hand or foot)lgnition/accessoryswitchesTransmission speed selector	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
CONTROL Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches Transmission speed selector Power-take-off control	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS
Steering Clutch Brakes Throttle (hand or foot) Ignition/accessoryswitches Transmission speed selector Power-take-off control Hydraulic remotes/levers	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICATIONS

CONTROL	DIFFICULTIES AND MODIFICA	TIONS
Steering		
Clutch		
Brakes		
Throttle (hand or foot)		
lgnition/accessoryswitches		
Transmission speed selector		
Power-take-off control		
Hydraulic remotes/levers		
Differential lock		
Mirrors		
Other		
ng and unhitching implements entify implements client has difficulty hitching	g/unhitching and describe modifications, if any:	
	g/unhitching and describe modifications, if any: DIFFICULTIES	MODIFICATIONS
entify implements client has difficulty hitching		MODIFICATIONS
entify implements client has difficulty hitching		MODIFICATIONS
entify implements client has difficulty hitching		MODIFICATIONS
entify implements client has difficulty hitching		MODIFICATIONS
entify implements client has difficulty hitching		MODIFICATIONS
entify implements client has difficulty hitching		MODIFICATIONS
IMPLEMENT		

	drivelines independently?YesNo	
if not, explain now ne/sne com	pensates:	
5. Can client connect/disconnect hyd	lraulic couplings independently?YesNo	
If not, explain how he/she com	pensates:	
ner barriers to operating equip	ment	
	ment that would prevent him/her from hearing when	equipment is operating or malfunctioning?
YesNo		
If yes, describe:		
2. Does client have a vision loss that	results in poor depth perception or difficulty working	in bright light or seeing at night?
YesNo		
If yes, describe:		
If yes, describe:uipment maintenance		
uipment maintenance	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	
uipment maintenance		
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffice	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffict TASK	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffice TASK Fueling	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffice TASKFuelingChange oil/filters	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffice TASK Fueling Change oil/filters Lubricate	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffice TASK Fueling Change oil/filters Lubricate Make major repairs	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.
uipment maintenance 1. Checkmark tasks client has diffice TASKFuelingChange oil/filtersLubricateMake major repairsMake adjustments	ulty performing; describe the problems and modifica	ations, if any.

I. CROP P	RODUCTION	
. Forages	Does not apply	
1. If hay is p	produced, how is it handled (e.g., hay, silage, conve	entional small bales, large square, large round bales)?
2. Types of	hay storage facilities used:	
	nt access hay storage facilities and handle equipmer why not?	nt independently?YesNo
. Grains/Raw	crops Does not apply	
1. Types of		ib, commercial elevator):
	nt access grain storage facilities independently?	
11 110,		
3. Types of	grain handling equipment used (e.g., auger, dump	pit, center leg, pneumatic):
4. Does clie	ent have access to the grain handling equipment? _	
lf no,	why not?	
Other crops	Does not apply	
1. List othe	r major crops produced, and describe any accessibil	ity problems in handling or storing:
	CROPS	PROBLEMS

	ide application Does not apply
1. D	oes client make the pesticide applications?YesNo
2. Is	client certified to apply restricted-use pesticides?YesNo
3. ls	client able to access chemical storage area?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
4. Is	client able to use all recommended personal protective gear (e.g., eye protection, respiratory protection) for each chemical
he/s	she plans to use?YesNo
	If no, why not?
5. D	oes client have access to local custom pesticide applicators?YesNo
II. LIV	VESTOCK PRODUCTION
. Dairy	Does not apply
1. F	acilities
	a. Type of dairy housing (e.g., free-stall, stanchion, tie-stall):
	a. Type of daily flousing (e.g., free-stail, stantinon, tie-stail).
	b. Type of milking facility (e.g., milking parlor, stanchion):
	c. Can client enter barn, milking parlor, or milk house independently?YesNo
	c. Can client enter barn, milking parlor, or milk house independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
	If no, describe the barriers:
	If no, describe the barriers: d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used (e.g., gutter cleaner, liquid manure handling, scraper, flush system) and
	If no, describe the barriers:
	If no, describe the barriers: d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used (e.g., gutter cleaner, liquid manure handling, scraper, flush system) and
	If no, describe the barriers: d. Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used (e.g., gutter cleaner, liquid manure handling, scraper, flush system) and

Feedi	ng
	Type of feeding system used:
	Describe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, iin cart, feed wagon):
с. (Can client reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
d. (Can client carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
JS	Does not apply
	Facilities Types of facilities (e.g., confinement building, open-front shelter, farrowing house, pasture):
b. (Can client enter the facilities independently?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:

	If no, describe the barriers:
d. Method	ds of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
e. Method	d used to load and transport hogs and problems encountered:
Feeding	
a. Type of	f feeding system used:
	be any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, t, feed wagon):
c. Can clie	ent reach and activate feeding equipment controls independently?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
d. Can clie	ent carry out routine maintenance on feeding equipment?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
ef Does n	not apply
. Facilities	
	of facilities (e.g., confinement building, feedlot, fenced pasture):

b. Can cli	
	If no, describe the barriers:
c. Can clie	ent access/handle cattle for medical treatment, dehorning, etc.?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
d. Metho	ds of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
e. Metho	d used to load and transport cattle and problems encountered:
a. Type o	f feeding system used:
a. Type o	
a. Type o	be any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain c

Sheep	Does not apply
1. Facilities	
a. Type	s of handling facilities (e.g., fenced pasture, shed, sheep yards):
b. Can o	client enter and operate within the facilities independently?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
c. Can c	lient handle sheep for medical treatment, drenching, etc.?YesNo
3. 3	If no, describe the barriers:
d. Can o	client load and unload sheep for transport?YesNo If no, describe the barriers:
e. Meth	nods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
2. Feeding	
a. Type	of feeding system used and problems encountered:
	ribe any problems client encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain ca agon):

3. Shear	ing
a. [Does client use a professional shearing service?YesNo
b. [Describe any problems client encounters shearing, such as mustering and penning:
_	Can client use shearing and handling equipment?YesNo
ι. ι	If no, describe the barriers:resNo
d. [Does client use a trained sheepdog?YesNo
. Horses	Does not apply
1. Facilit	ties
a. 1	Types of handling facilities used (e.g., fenced pasture, corrals, box stalls, exercise yard):
b. (Can client operate within the facilities independently?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
. (Can client handle horses for medical treatment, hoof trimming, grooming, etc.? Yes No
	If no, describe the barriers:
	ii no, describe the barriers:
d. (Can client load and unload his/her horse for transport?YesNo
	If no, describe the barriers:
e. N	Methods of waste removal and building sanitation used and problems encountered:
d I	Does client use a professional farrier service?YesNo

ling system used and problems encountered:
ASSAS
oblems client encounters saddling his/her horse:
ndependently mount his/her horse?YesNo o, describe the barriers:
dependently harness horse to use with trailing implement/vehicle?YesNo o, describe the barriers:
(Identify:) Does not apply ilities used:
nter and work in the facilities independently?YesNo o, describe the barriers:

c. Can client access and handle t	
If no, describe the ba	nrriers:
	nd building sanitation used and problems encountered:
. Feeding	
a. Type of feeding system used:	
b. Describe any problems client	encounters using various tools and equipment for feeding (e.g., shovel, pitchfork, bucket, scoop, grain o
feed wagon):	
mpleting livestock health care	and production tasks Does not apply
. Check those tasks client has difficu TASK Vaccinating	and production tasks Does not apply Output Descripe the problems they present: PROBLEMS
. Check those tasks client has difficu	lty performing, and describe the problems they present:
Check those tasks client has difficu TASK Vaccinating Artificial insemination	PROBLEMS
. Check those tasks client has difficulTASK Vaccinating Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching Hoof trimming	PROBLEMS
. Check those tasks client has difficulTASK Vaccinating Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching Hoof trimming Teeth clipping	PROBLEMS
. Check those tasks client has difficulTASK Vaccinating Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching Hoof trimming	PROBLEMS
TASK Vaccinating Artificial insemination Dehorning Denching Hoof trimming I eeth clipping Insecticide spraying	PROBLEMS
. Check those tasks client has difficulTASK Vaccinating Artificial insemination Dehorning Drenching Hoof trimming Teeth clipping Insecticide spraying Ear tagging	PROBLEMS

1. Gates		
TYPE OF GATE	TYPE OF LATCH/SECURING MECHANISM	PROBLEMS
2. Types of fences used (e.g., electric,	woven wire, barbed wires, H.T. wire):	
2 Can client access outdoor livestock	independently? Vec No	
3. Can client access outdoor livestock	muepenuentry:resno	
A Does client have access to an ATV or	rutility vahiela for outdoor mobility? Voc. No.	
	r utility vehicle for outdoor mobility?YesNo	
I. DOMESTIC FARM ANIM		
II. DOMESTIC FARM ANIM		
I. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMATER AND ANIMATER	ALS	
II. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMATE Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or compared to the dogs and compared to the dogs and/or compared to the dogs and	ALS rats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.?YesNo	
I. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMATER AND ANIMATER ANIMATER AND ANIMATER ANIMATER AND ANIMATER AND ANIMATER AN	ALS rats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.?YesNo	
Farm dogs and cats 1. Can client handle the dogs and/or collections of the describe the barriers:	ALS ats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.?YesNo	
II. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMATER HOUSE AND ANIMATER HOUSE	ALS ats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.?YesNo	. U-pick, commercial
I. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMATER TO THE PROPERTY OF T	ats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.?YesNo GARDENS/GREENHOUSES ution orchard makes to overall farm/ranch operation (e.g., family use)	. U-pick, commercial
II. DOMESTIC FARM ANIMATER HOUSE AND ANIMATER HOUSE	ats for feeding, medical treatment, etc.?YesNo GARDENS/GREENHOUSES ution orchard makes to overall farm/ranch operation (e.g., family use)	. U-pick, commercial

processing,	transporting):
Voodlots	Does not apply
1. Describe	ayout and the contribution woodlot makes to overall farm/ranch:
	problems client faces in maintaining woodlot and harvesting timber (e.g., planting trees, trimming trees, splitting firewood, g timber):
	Does not apply layout and the contribution garden makes to overall farm/ranch operation (e.g., family use, U-pick, commercial production, arket):
2. Note pro	plems client encounters in completing garden tasks (e.g., soil preparation, spraying, cultivating, harvesting, processing):
reenhouse	S Does not apply
1. Describe	the size/dimensions of the greenhouse and how it contributes to the farm operation
	olems client encounters in accessing the greenhouse, i.e., reaching bedding plants, watering, etc
	nems chefit encounters in accessing the greenhouse, i.e., reaching beauting plants, watering, etc

X. FARM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
A. Records maintenance
Is client responsible for maintaining the business records?YesNo
1. If yes, will he/she be able to continue to do so?YesNo
2. If no, who will do it?
B. Records computerization
Are farm/ranch business records computerized?YesNo
1. If yes, what type of system is being used?
2. If no, is computerization being considered?YesNo
C. Sales/purchases
Is client responsible for the business-related sales and purchases?YesNo
1. If no, who is responsible?
D. Labor management Is client responsible for hiring, training, supervising workers?YesNo
1. If no, who is responsible?
XI. ADDITIONAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS
A. Prior and current off-farm employment and experiences (and approximate dates)
1
2
3
4
5
B. Military service, including technical training received (and approximate dates)

1 Organ	ization/civic involvements (e.g., agriculture-related organizations, Extension, 4-H, FFA, church, community groups) and leadership
-	s held:
position	y neigh.
Vocationa	l interests other than farming (Describe)
Hobbies, r	ecreational interest (Describe)
Education	
1. Highe	st high-school grade level client completed:
_	ny education and/or training client received after high school:
Z. LIST ai	y education and/or training chefit received after high school.
	BLISHING PRIMARY GOALS s concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): _ Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields
	s concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority):
	concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): _ Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields _ Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation
	concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment
	Improve overall mobility or accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases,
	concerning worksite accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): _ Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields _ Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation _ Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements _ Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials
	Improve overall mobility or accessibility prioritized by client (1 = highest priority): Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipment and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases,
	Improve overall mobility or accessibility around farmyard, buildings, and fields Improve livestock handling abilities related to feeding methods, health-care needs, waste removal, and building sanitation Improve ability to effectively and safely use equipment and machinery, including accessing, operating, and maintaining equipmen and hitching implements Improve ability to perform general maintenance activities around farm/ranch, including effective use of hand tools, power tools, and maintenance materials Improve ability to manage farm/ranch operation successfully, including maintenance of business records, sales and purchases, and labor management activities

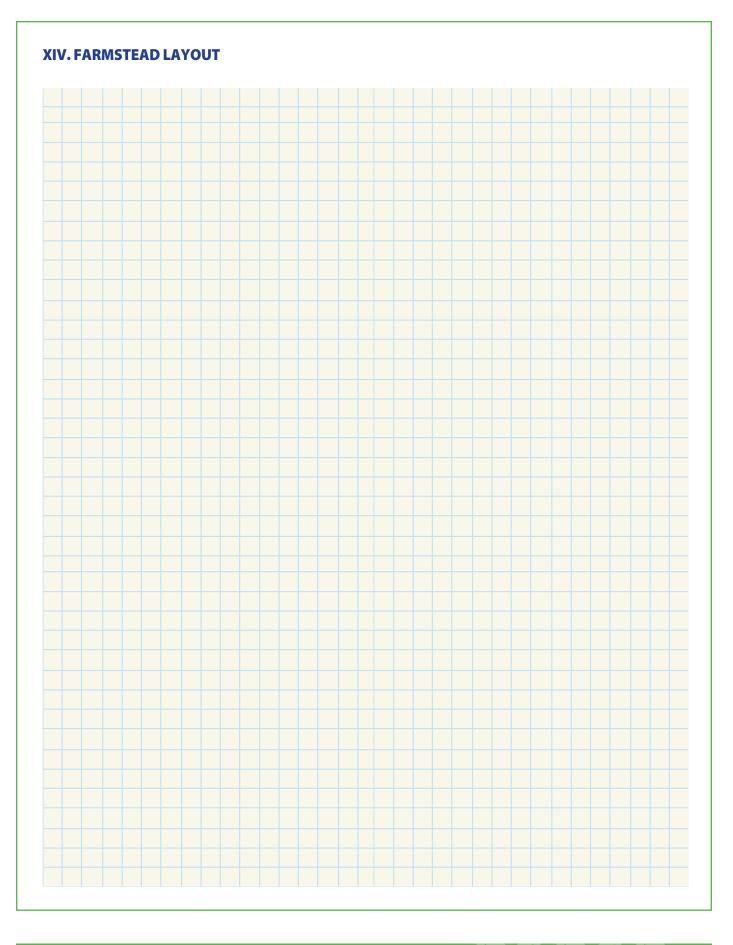
Goai area	ranked No. 1:
LONG-TE	RM OBJECTIVES
a	
b	
С.	
d	
SHORT-1	ERM OBJECTIVES
a.	
b	
с	
d	
u	
_	
Goal area	ranked No. 2:
LONG-TE	RM OBJECTIVES
a	
b	
с.	
d	

b	a		 	
c. d. d. ioal area ranked No. 3: LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a. b. C. SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a. b. c.	b.			
d				
b SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c c c c b c	С		 	
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a b SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c	d		 	
LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES a b C SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c			 	
ab c d SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c	ioal area ranked No. 3	3:		
b c d SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c	LONG-TERM OBJECTIV	/ES		
c d SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c	a			
c d SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c			 	
dSHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a	b		 	
SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c	C			
SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES a b c			 	
ab	d		 	
ab				
b	SHORT-TERM OBJECTI	VES		
C	a		 	
C			 	
	D			
d	С			
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	d			

LONG-	TERM OBJECTIVES
a	
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d	
SHORT	-TERM OBJECTIVES
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	ranked No. 5: TERM OBJECTIVES
LONG	TERM OBJECTIVES
a	
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 С.	
d	

	RM OBJECTIVES		
a			
b			
С			
a			
ADDITION	AL COMMENTS AND	ODSEDWATIONS	
. ADDITION	AL COMMENTS AND	OBSERVATIONS	



Contact Information Form

Completed by:		Date:	
Name:	Personal Identifica	tion Number:	Sex:
Address:		County:	
City/State/Zip:			Date of birth://
Phone:	Fax:	E-mail:	
Marital Status:	Name of Spouse:		
Names and ages of children at home:	·		
Type of disability:		Date of injury/di	agnosis:
Cause of disability:			
Self-referral? Second-party re Primary income source(s): Recipient of public assistance?	eferral (by whom)? Yes No If yes, type(s):		
	hat/when):		
Follow-up actions/recomme	naations:		
MΛII	VISIT/ASSESSMENT	DLLLD	RΔI
	VISIT/ASSESSMENT	REFER	
General program info?	Purpose:	Voc re	ehab:
MAIL General program info? Service available? Publications (list)?		Voc re	



Photo/Video Release Form

I do hereby grant permission to working under its authority, full and free use of photogr image or likeness. I understand that these images may bnews,research,educational purposes. Further above entity and its agents from any and all claims, dem reason of anything contained in the information releases full legal capacity to execute the foregoing authorization	aphs and/or videotaped footage e used for (<i>check all that apply</i>): er, I hereby release, discharge, an ands, or causes of action that I md. Also, I do certify that I am of	that contains mypromotional, d hold harmless the nay hereafter have, by
Subject's Name (<i>print</i>):Address:		
If the subject is a minor, the following is required of the Name (print):Address (if different from subject's):	_Signature:	

Information Release Form

I do hereby grant permission to	, its agents, and
others working under its authority,	full and free use of the following information about myself:
I understand that this information r	may be used for (check all that apply):promotional,news,
research,educational,se	rvice referral purposes. Further, I hereby release, discharge, and hold
harmless the above entity and its ag	ents from any and all claims, demands, or causes of action that I may
hereafter have, by reason of anythin	g contained in the information released. Also, I do certify that I am of
legal age or possess full legal capacit	ty to execute the foregoing authorization and release.
Subject's Name (<i>print</i>):	Signature:
Address:	Date:
If the subject is a minor the following	ng is regulired of the Parent or Callardian =
If the subject is a minor, the following	
•	
Name (<i>print</i>):	ng is required of the Parent or Guardian –Signature:



Farm Safety Inventory Tool

The following inventory was developed to serve as a simple-to-use tool for conducting a whole-farm or ranch assessment of potential workplace hazards and unsafe work practices. It is based on past agricultural-related fatality and injury data, and it reflects those hazards that have the highest potential for causing human injury or property loss. This inventory is available in a downloadable format so that copies can be provided to clients who would like to conduct their own assessments.

No hazard assessment tool can be all-inclusive due to the wide diversity of enterprises that may exist on farms and ranches, and of the individual farmer/ rancher work practices or habits. As a professional who provides technical services to such individuals, you have a responsibility (1) to see that your actions result in no harm to your clientele and (2) to point out hazards, that you know, have a high probability of causing injury or harm. This tool is designed to help you meet these responsibilities more effectively.

You should consider adding the completed inventory to your client's file with notations on hazards that need to be corrected. A copy should also be shared with the client.

FARMER'S	5/RANCHER'S/GROWER'S NAME:	
ADDRESS	:	
DATE INV	ENTORY WAS COMPLETED:	
PERSON(S	S) COMPLETING INVENTORY:	<u> </u>

Safe Farm Management Practices	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Family/worker safety and health is a part of the written mission statement for the farm or ranch.		
A member of the management team is responsible for promoting and assessing practices and policies that ensure the safety and health of all those who live and work at the farm or ranch.		
There is a central location where safety-related resources, personal protective equipment, first-aid supplies, operator manuals, and safety policies are maintained and accessible to all workers.		
Safety and health instruction is conducted on a regular basis for all family members and workers and documented, including topic, date, and attendees.		
All employed youth under the age of 16 are trained and certified under provisions of the Federal Hazardous Occupations Order in Agriculture (HOOA).		
Young and beginning workers are provided an orientation to the workplace, provided instruction on completing assigned tasks, and monitored during the orientation period.		
The consequences for failure to comply with safe and healthy work practices and policies are clearly communicated to all workers.		
There is a clear policy on the required use of personal protective equipment and all required equipment is accessible to workers.		
Appropriate toilet and hand washing facilities are provided for all workers.		
Personal hygiene practices, including proper hand washing, are being used to prevent disease transmission and meet safe food handling standards.		
Each employee has been informed of their rights to a safe and healthy workplace under the provisions of OSHA.		
The appropriate OSHA information poster is displayed in a location accessible to employees if the farm falls under OSHA compliance rules.		

Safe Work Practices	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
No extra riders are allowed on self-propelled equipment except for instructional purposes.		
Small children are not allowed to play or be present in the workplace except with close supervision.		
Only ROPS-equipped tractors are used to operate equipment on side hills or ditch banks.		
Foldable ROPS are always kept in the raised position except when the tractor is operated in low clearance situations.		
No one is allowed to enter a grain bin, grain storage structure, silo, or manure storage facility without a hazard assessment and supervision.		
Internal combustion engines are never operated inside a building without adequate ventilation.		
No worker under the age of 16 is allowed to work with breeding livestock, including bulls, boars, or animals with nursing young present.		
Only individuals who are certified are allowed to handle, mix, or apply restricted use chemicals.		
Smoking is not permitted in the workplace or only in designated areas.		
Emergency Management	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
The farm/ranch has developed a written Emergency Action Plan and communicated it to all family members and employees regarding their responsibilities in the event of an emergency.		
At least one member of the management team or family has completed up-to-date training in first-aid and CPR.		
Well-maintained first aid kit is located in each major building.		
Each worker is equipped with a means of two-way communication in the event of an emergency.		
0 1		
All family members and employees have been trained and authorized to call 911 in the event of an emergency.		

Emergency Management continued	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Contact information for all employees is maintained in a safe location in the event that he or she, or another family member, needs to be contacted in the event of an emergency.		
A member of the management team has been designated to be the sole spokesperson for the farm/ranch in the event of an emergency.		
A list been developed and posted of key contacts that might be needed in the event of an emergency. This might include: law enforcement, veterinarian, fuel supplier, chemical supplier, power/utility companies.		
A potential landing site been identified in the event that a medical helicopter would have to land at the farm/ranch.		
An emergency action plan is posted in each livestock building to reference in the event of power failure.		
A plan has been developed for the safe disposal of livestock carcasses in the event of loss due to fire, disease, or depopulation.		
Personal Protective Equipment	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Safety glasses, face shields, or goggles are available at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards.		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards. Arc welding helmets and welding goggles are in good		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards. Arc welding helmets and welding goggles are in good condition and fitted with the appropriate lenses. Welding gloves and protective clothing are worn when		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards. Arc welding helmets and welding goggles are in good condition and fitted with the appropriate lenses. Welding gloves and protective clothing are worn when welding or grinding. Approved respiratory protection such as N-95 respirators are available for dusty tasks such as		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards. Arc welding helmets and welding goggles are in good condition and fitted with the appropriate lenses. Welding gloves and protective clothing are worn when welding or grinding. Approved respiratory protection such as N-95 respirators are available for dusty tasks such as sanding, cleaning, and handling grain. All workers required to wear respiratory protection have been trained, properly fit tested, and medically		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards. Arc welding helmets and welding goggles are in good condition and fitted with the appropriate lenses. Welding gloves and protective clothing are worn when welding or grinding. Approved respiratory protection such as N-95 respirators are available for dusty tasks such as sanding, cleaning, and handling grain. All workers required to wear respiratory protection have been trained, properly fit tested, and medically approved to wear a respirator.		
at grinders, chemical-handling areas, and other sites that are sources of eye hazards. Arc welding helmets and welding goggles are in good condition and fitted with the appropriate lenses. Welding gloves and protective clothing are worn when welding or grinding. Approved respiratory protection such as N-95 respirators are available for dusty tasks such as sanding, cleaning, and handling grain. All workers required to wear respiratory protection have been trained, properly fit tested, and medically approved to wear a respirator. Eye protection is available when power tools are used. Hard hats are available for construction or other		

Farmstead and Buildings	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Farmstead and buildings are free of trash/debris/junk that could cause falls, or be a fire hazard, or attract rodents.		
Older buildings are structurally sound.		
Buildings and outdoor work areas are well lighted.		
Two-way communication devices are available in each major farm building or available to each worker.		
Emergency phone numbers are clearly posted in each major farm building.		
Fully charged ABC-type fire extinguisher is located in each farm building near main access door.		
Electrical wiring and lighting fixtures are in good condition, protected by conduits or not exposed to damage.		
Exposed wiring insulation is in good condition with no visible cracks, damage, or exposed wires.		
Lighting fixtures are mounted in locations that prevent contact with combustible material.		
All electric outlets are three-prong grounded type.		
Ground Fault Interrupters (GFI) are used wherever wet conditions may occur.		
Stairs, ladders are in good condition.		
Stairs are clear of objects and slippery substances and have secure handrails.		
Floors are free of broken concrete, slick spots, or bumps that could cause trips and falls.		
Overhead storage areas have weight limits posted and are equipped with adequate guardrails and toeboards.		
Crop and Feed Storage Areas	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
All electrical controls are clearly labeled and equipped with Lock Out/Tag Out capability.		
Flowing grain hazard warnings are posted at each access to grain storage facilities and on each storage structure.		
Entrances to grain, feed, or silage storage areas can be locked.		
Silo and bin ladders are in good condition.		
All bins have both inside and outside ladders and provide at least 6 inches of toe clearance.		

Crop and Feed Storage Areas continued	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Fully charged ABC type fire extinguisher is available in crop storage area, and near grain dryer.		
Approved respirators (N-95) are available for workers handling moldy or dusty grain and feed, or for cleaning grain bins.		
Warnings are posted regarding the danger of silo gas, on each silo.		
Grain storage and grain dryers are free of trash, spilled grain, and fire hazards such as high grass or weeds.		
LP gas tanks and lines to dryers are in good condition and free of damage.		
Electric motors are placed in areas with adequate ventilation and are free of trash, dust, or other fire hazards.		
Overhead power lines are located away from bins and silos and where portable augers may be used.		
Warnings concerning the potential avalanche of the contents from the face of bunk silos are clearly posted.		
Chemical Storage Areas	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Chemical Storage Areas Agricultural chemicals are stored in a secured room or building to keep out children and animals.	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Agricultural chemicals are stored in a secured room	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
Agricultural chemicals are stored in a secured room or building to keep out children and animals. Chemical storage building entrance is clearly marked and posted concerning hazards inside and emergency	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
Agricultural chemicals are stored in a secured room or building to keep out children and animals. Chemical storage building entrance is clearly marked and posted concerning hazards inside and emergency contact information. Chemicals are stored in labeled, original containers	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
Agricultural chemicals are stored in a secured room or building to keep out children and animals. Chemical storage building entrance is clearly marked and posted concerning hazards inside and emergency contact information. Chemicals are stored in labeled, original containers that are in good condition with no leaks. Empty chemical containers are properly rinsed and	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
Agricultural chemicals are stored in a secured room or building to keep out children and animals. Chemical storage building entrance is clearly marked and posted concerning hazards inside and emergency contact information. Chemicals are stored in labeled, original containers that are in good condition with no leaks. Empty chemical containers are properly rinsed and disposed of at approved collection sites. Smoking is prohibited in and around chemical storage	ок	Corrective Actions Needed

Fuel Storage Areas	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Underground fuel tanks are monitored for leaks by tracking inventory.		
Required diking or secondary containment is in place around above-ground bulk fuel storage tanks.		
"NO SMOKING" and static electricity warning signs are displayed near fuel storage/refueling areas.		
Fuel pumps are grounded and locked.		
Fuel hoses and fittings are in good condition with no leaks.		
Weeds, trash, and other easily combustible materials are kept away from fuel storage areas.		
At least one fully charged ABC-type fire extinguisher is located in close proximity to fuel storage area.		
Each fuel storage tank is properly labeled as to its contents.		
Only approved fuel storage containers are used to transport fuel.		
LP gas tanks are at least 40 feet from buildings and		
clearly labeled.		
	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
clearly labeled.	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
Clearly labeled. Small Powered Equipment All gasoline powered engines have mufflers to prevent	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Clearly labeled. Small Powered Equipment All gasoline powered engines have mufflers to prevent sparks, and reduce noise level. Walk-behind tillers are properly shielded to prevent	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Small Powered Equipment All gasoline powered engines have mufflers to prevent sparks, and reduce noise level. Walk-behind tillers are properly shielded to prevent contact with tires. Lawn maintenance equipment including mowers, hedge	ок 	Corrective Actions Needed
Small Powered Equipment All gasoline powered engines have mufflers to prevent sparks, and reduce noise level. Walk-behind tillers are properly shielded to prevent contact with tires. Lawn maintenance equipment including mowers, hedge and weed trimmers, and blowers are properly shielded. Only grounded extension cords are used on 120 volt	ок 	Corrective Actions Needed
Small Powered Equipment All gasoline powered engines have mufflers to prevent sparks, and reduce noise level. Walk-behind tillers are properly shielded to prevent contact with tires. Lawn maintenance equipment including mowers, hedge and weed trimmers, and blowers are properly shielded. Only grounded extension cords are used on 120 volt powered maintenance equipment. Back pack, engine powered chemical applicators and	ок 	Corrective Actions Needed
Small Powered Equipment All gasoline powered engines have mufflers to prevent sparks, and reduce noise level. Walk-behind tillers are properly shielded to prevent contact with tires. Lawn maintenance equipment including mowers, hedge and weed trimmers, and blowers are properly shielded. Only grounded extension cords are used on 120 volt powered maintenance equipment. Back pack, engine powered chemical applicators and blowers are free of leaks and properly guarded. PTO-operated equipment, including tillers, planters	ок	Corrective Actions Needed

Tractors*	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Tractors are equipped with ROPS. ROPS-equipped tractors have seat belts.		
Tractors without ROPS do not have seat belts.		
All PTO master shields are in place and in good condition.		
All shields over belts, pulleys, and fans are in place and in good condition.		
Reflectors and SMV emblems are clean and unfaded.		
Hazard alert decals are in place and legible.		
A minimum 5-pound ABC type fire extinguisher is mounted on each tractor.		
All lights and flashers are clean and in working order.		
Cab windows and mirrors are free of crack and kept clean to maintain good visibility.		
If equipped, air conditioner filters cleaned or replaced regularly.		
Operator's platform and steps kept clear of grease, mud, and tools.		
Correctly sized safety hitch pin available on each tractor.		
Fuel, oil, and hydraulic systems are free of leaks, are maintained at proper fluid levels, and hoses/lines are in good condition.		
Tires are in good condition and kept at recommended pressure.		
Wheel lugs are all in place and tight.		
Muffler and exhaust systems properly maintained and free of leaks.		
Steering is free of excessive play.		
Brakes are in good condition and adjusted evenly.		
Parking brake in working order.		
Keys are not left in the ignition when tractors are parked unattended.		
If cab equipped, weather stripping and sound proofing material are in good condition.		

^{*} Additional copies of this page can be made for use with each tractor being used on the farm or ranch.

Towed Equipment	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Equipment is marked with reflectors and lights for highway travel.		
Lights and reflectors are in place, clean, and in working order.		
Belts, chains, and PTO shafts are adequately shielded.		
Bolts, welds, safety hitch pins, and hitches are in good condition.		
Each piece of equipment is equipped with a clean SMV emblem that is not faded.		
PTO components are properly shielded.		
Hydraulic components appear in good condition and free of leaks.		
Transport locks used to take load off hydraulic system during transport are in working order.		
Jack stands are in good working condition.		
Tires are in good condition and inflated to recommended pressure.		
Safety chains, if equipped, are used when transporting equipment on the highway.		
All wheel lugs are in place and tightened.		
Wheel bearings and seals do not show excessive wear or leakage.		
Wagon decks free of broken boards and holes.		
Hazard alert decals are in place and legible.		
All gravity-flow unloading wagons are labeled with a warning about suffocation hazards.		
Harvesting Equipment	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Guards and shields are in place.		
Ladders and steps are in good repair and clear of grease, mud, and tools.		
Each piece of equipment is equipped with a clean and unfaded SMV emblem.		
Self-propelled harvesters are equipped with at least one 10-pound ABC-type fire extinguisher.		

Harvesting Equipment continued	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Operator's manual is in cab for reference when making adjustments.		
Fuel, oil, and hydraulic systems are free of leaks; hoses and lines are in good condition.		
Belts and chains are properly adjusted.		
Header safety latch, jack stands, and/or safety locks are in good working order.		
Flashers/lights are clean and working properly.		
Reflectors/SMV emblems are clean and not faded.		
Windows are free of cracks and kept clean.		
For PTO-operated machines, the PTO components are properly shielded.		
Cab weather stripping and sound-proofing material is in good condition.		
Wheel bearings/seals do not show excessive wear or leaks.		
Components that chop or distribute crop material shielded to protect operator.		
Chemical Application Equipment	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Necessary personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, etc.) is available for each applicator.		
Soap and water available for decontamination.		
Nozzles, fittings, hoses, and lines are in good condition and free of leaks.		
Control valves work easily by hand without leakage.		
All pressure gauges read accurately.		
Sprayer tank lids and covers fit snugly to prevent spillage.		
Sprayer tank hus and covers ht shugry to prevent spinage.		
On PTO-driven applicators, driveline components are properly shielded.		

Anhydrous Application Equipment	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Valves, fittings, and hoses are in good repair.		
Hoses and couplings have not passed their expiration date.		
Approved rubber gloves and non-vented chemical goggles are available with each nurse tank and applicator.		
Each nurse tank or applicator has 5 gallons of fresh water mounted on it, as required by law.		
Each worker is equipped with a personal water bottle in the event of eye exposure.		
Nurse tanks or applicators transported on public highways are equipped with SMV emblems, safety hitch pins, and safety chains, and clearly marked.		
Tires, wheel bearings, running gears, and tank mounting hardware on nurse tanks are in good condition.		
Nurse tanks are secured or under surveillance to prevent vandalism or theft of ammonia.		
Only individuals of legal age and who have been trained are allowed to transport, transfer, or apply anhydrous ammonia.		
The towing capacity of the tractor or truck used to transport anhydrous ammonia nurse tanks is not exceeded.		
Portable Augers and Elevators	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
All belts and chains are properly shielded.		
Auger inlet is shielded to prevent contact with flighting.		
Winch is in good working order and designed to be prevented from "freewheeling" or suddenly collapsing.		
Winch cable is free of corrosion, rust, damage, or fraying.		
_		
fraying. Augers and elevators when raised are secured with wheel		
fraying. Augers and elevators when raised are secured with wheel chocks and to the bin. PTO- and engine-operated components are properly		

Livestock Facilities	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Approved respirators are available for use in dusty conditions, especially in confinement buildings.		
Doorways and aisles are free of obstructions and sharp projections, such as nails and hooks.		
Ceilings are 8-12 feet and door frames are at least 8 feet high, with a minimum width of 4 feet.		
Windows accessible to horses and livestock are covered with bars or screening, and made of safety glass.		
Water sources such as metal water tanks with water heaters are grounded to prevent electric shock.		
Cross-ties and other tying areas are provided, and safety release snaps are utilized.		
Livestock restraining equipment such as headgates and squeeze chutes available and in good condition.		
Grooming and wash stalls are in open areas - clean and well-drained to prevent wet and/or icy floors.		
Are all light bulbs protected from potential breakage.		
Hay is stored away from heat/electrical sources, including lighting fixtures and, if possible, in a separate building from where livestock and horses are housed.		
Hay and bedding bales are securely stacked.		
Tack rooms have adequate racks and storage areas to keep equipment off the floor and out of the path of traffic.		
Turnout paddock and pasture fencing is 4-6 feet in height, free of protrusions, and of sturdy construction.		
Gates are at least 4 feet wide, swing freely, and have no sharp edges or corners.		
Ponds, manure lagoons, irrigation ditches, and open ditches are fenced and/or posted with appropriate warnings.		
Access doors to manure pits are secure and labeled with appropriate warnings as to the presence of toxic gases.		
Barn cleaners and other manure handling equipment are properly shielded.		
Adequate ventilation is provided for all livestock confinement buildings.		
Emergency plan is posted for steps to take in the event of power failure.		
Appropriate signage posted to alert visitors to the hazards of livestock.		

Shop	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
All fuses and circuit breakers are clearly labeled.		
Floors are clean, dry, and free of grease and tripping hazards.		
Flammable waste is not allowed to accumulate and is stored in approved containers.		
Fuels and other combustible liquids are kept in approved containers and stored away from potential ignition sources.		
There is adequate lighting to perform desired work.		
Stacked materials are secured against falling.		
Adequate ventilation is provided, especially during welding operations.		
Load capacity plainly marked on each lifting device.		
Safety hooks are used on all chains.		
Jack stands are available. (No concrete blocks).		
Fully charged, 10 pound (minimum), ABC-type fire extinguisher is mounted near each access/exit door.		
Exit doors are bent uphlocked and uplocked when work		
Exit doors are kept unblocked and unlocked when work is taking place in the shop.		
is taking place in the shop. Are receptacles equipped with Ground Fault Circuit		
is taking place in the shop. Are receptacles equipped with Ground Fault Circuit	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
is taking place in the shop. Are receptacles equipped with Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI), especially in areas that are wet.	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
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is taking place in the shop. Are receptacles equipped with Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI), especially in areas that are wet. Shop Tools Eye protection is always worn when working in the shop. All hand tool handles, including hammers, are in good condition. Punches and chisels in good condition (no mushroomed heads). Tools free of grease and oil. Cutting tools are kept sharp.	ок	Corrective Actions Needed

APPENDICES 17.

Shop Tools continued	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Grinders have guards and are equipped with properly adjusted work rests.		
Battery-charging area is well ventilated and located away from any ignition source, such as the welder.		
All belts, pulleys, and chains on power tools are guarded.		
Portable power tools and extension cords are in good condition (e.g. no cuts or taped splices).		
Portable power tools are equipped with grounded cords or are double insulated.		
Hearing protection is worn when operating air impact tools and high speed grinders.		
Welding area is kept dry.		
Compressed-gas cylinders are capped and secured in place and turned off when not in use.		
Spare fuel and oxygen cylinders are capped and not stored in close proximity to each other.		
Arc-welding cables are in good condition.		
Ventilation is adequate to dissipate welding fumes.		
Relief valves on air compressors in good condition.		
Air pressure guage available to prevent over inflation of tires.		
All compressed-air nozzles are equipped with an approved pressure-reduction nozzle (less than 30 psi).		
Grinding wheels are kept dressed, securely mounted, and in good condition.		
All portable lighting is impact resistant with protection over the bulb.		
over the built.		
	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
Fields and Roadways Fields are free of stumps, large rocks, tile holes, or other obstacles to cropping operations.	ОК	Corrective Actions Needed
Fields and Roadways Fields are free of stumps, large rocks, tile holes, or	ок	Corrective Actions Needed
Fields and Roadways Fields are free of stumps, large rocks, tile holes, or other obstacles to cropping operations. Large immovable obstacles (e.g. corner posts, well heads, irrigation hydrants, drain vents) are flagged	ок 	Corrective Actions Needed

Fields and Roadways continued	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
There is clear vision in both directions as you enter public road ways from farm driveway and field exits.		
Driveway entrance is wide enough to permit entering or exiting without swinging truck, tractor, or combine into opposite lane of traffic.		
Corners of all intersections on the farm are kept clear of tall crops that might block vision of drivers on the road.		
Overhead power lines are not sagging below 12 feet or near tree limbs. (Do not attempt to measure – an electrocution hazard.)		
All unused wells and cisterns are securely covered or properly filled.		
Drain pipes and tiles in side ditches are marked.		
Waterways are seeded to prevent erosion and the forming of gulleys or ditches.		
Low areas are tiled to prevent equipment from becoming stuck.		
Livestock, Utility, and Grain Trailers	OK	Corrective Actions Needed
All lights and reflectors are in place and in working order.		
All lights and reflectors are in place and in working order. Wiring system is in good condition with no damaged insulation or corroded wires.		
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Wiring system is in good condition with no damaged insulation or corroded wires. Wiring connector plug is solidly attached, clean and		
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Wiring system is in good condition with no damaged insulation or corroded wires. Wiring connector plug is solidly attached, clean and free of corrosion. Tires are in good condition, properly inflated, and rated for trailer use. Safety chains are in good condition and of proper length to connect to a tow vehicle. Electric, surge, or air brakes are in working order and functioning properly. Emergency brake battery is working properly, and breakaway connection is attached to tow vehicle to activate system in emergency. Hitch is in good condition with an appropriate locking		



Service Referral Form

Completed by:		Date:	
Name:	Personal Personal	Identification Number:	Sex:
Address:		County:	
City/State/Zip:		Da	ate of birth:/
Phone:	Fax:	E-mail:	
Marital Status:	Name of Spouse:		
Names and ages of children at l	home:		
Type of disability:		Date of injury/diag	nosis:
Cause of disability:			
Recipient of public assistance?	YesNo If yes, type(s): g (what/when):		
1	, job title, begin/end dates (List present sit	uation first):	
3 4			
3 4 5			
3 4 5			



National AgrAbility Project

Breaking New Ground Resource Center
Purdue University
Agricultural & Biological Engineering Department
225 South University Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2093
800-825-4264

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