Guide to the Secure Milk Supply Plan







SMS SECURE MILK SUPPLY

www.securemilksupply.org

USDA

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WHAT IS THE SECURE MILK SUPPLY PLAN?

The Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan offers business continuity options for dairy farmers, milk haulers/drivers, cooperatives, and processors in case foot and mouth disease (FMD) or a similar contagious disease infects U.S. livestock. Stopping movement of animals and their products is one way to limit the spread of contagious animal diseases.

Restarting movement requires a state-issued permit. These are based on the risk of the movement. The SMS Plan provides details for movements of raw milk to commerce (if required), raw milk and colostrum for animal feed, milk rejected for human consumption, and cattle. The Bovine Germplasm Movement Plan (BGMP) provides details for movements of semen, embryos, oocytes and high genomic merit animals. These resources, and more, are available on the Secure Milk Supply website.

MOVEMENT PERMITS

Each State Veterinarian decides movement permit criteria within their state. They will provide guidance on how to request a permit – website, phone, contact person. Permits are needed to:

- Ensure movements are as safe as possible to prevent disease spread by meeting specific criteria.
- Document movement(s) of items into, within, and out of a disease Control Area.
- Provide traceability and transparency showing disease control practices are in place.

HOW CAN I PREPARE?

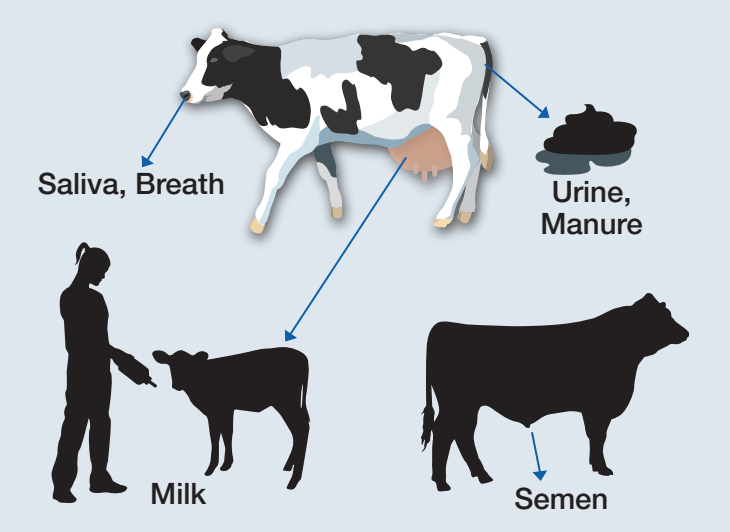
Producers can prepare now by:

- Developing contingency plans for interrupted movement
- Having a national Premises Identification Number (PIN) issued by the office of the State Animal Health Official
- Keeping movement records of animals, people, equipment, and other items on and off your operation
- Writing an operation-specific enhanced biosecurity plan that can be implemented during an outbreak
- Learning how to find early signs of FMD or similar contagious diseases



FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

FMD is a very contagious virus that spreads easily between cloven-hoofed animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats). Infected animals shed the virus in all bodily fluids. This includes milk, saliva, breath, urine, manure, and semen. People do not get sick with FMD. There may be severe mental health impacts on farmers with sick animals and dying calves. FMD does not affect food safety. Meat and pasteurized milk are safe to eat and drink.



CONTAGIOUS CATTLE DISEASE SPREAD

Cattle can become infected with FMD and similar contagious diseases when they contact infected animals. They can also be exposed through indirect contact – dirty vehicles, equipment, people's clothing, hats, footwear, and hands – moving between infected farms without proper cleaning and disinfection. Some diseases, like FMD, can spread through the air from nearby infected animals with the right weather conditions. Rodents, wildlife like birds, even dogs and cats may be able to carry contagious viruses on their footpads, feathers, and fur.



Animal Movement



Vehicles



Shared Equipment



Clothing and Footwear



Airborne



Cats, Wildlife



MOVING RAW MILK IN AN OUTBREAK



Vehicles and Equipment



Clothing and Footwear

The USDA FMD Response Plan does not include stopping milk to commerce during a national movement standstill. This is a result of the risk assessments that considered strictly following the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO), state regulations, and the Biosecurity Performance Standards (BPS) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport. The BPS also apply to similar contagious diseases shed in milk.

The BPS were created because cows can shed FMD in their milk two to four days before showing clinical signs. Milk may move off an infected but undetected dairy. FMD virus is not a threat to food safety or human health. It is an animal virus.

FMD virus can survive for a long time in mud, manure, and other organic material. It can hitch a ride on vehicle tires, a milk transfer hose, or a pair of boots going farm to farm. Those movements could carry the virus from an infected farm to a healthy one.

The BPS give farmers, haulers, and processors a shared routine — controlled farm access, clean and disinfected vehicles and equipment, and keeping raw milk off street clothes and footwear — so milk production, pickup, and delivery can keep happening safely.



HAVE A CONTINGENCY PLAN

Stopping animal movement is one way to slow or stop the spread of FMD or similar contagious diseases. At the beginning of an FMD outbreak, USDA will issue a national movement standstill for cloven-hooved livestock. This could last 72-hours.

Producers and livestock haulers should develop contingency plans for a movement standstill and after, for animals affected by movement controls but not infected with disease.

Visit the Secure Milk Supply website to learn more about “What to Expect in a National Movement Standstill” and download Contingency Planning documents for producers and livestock haulers.



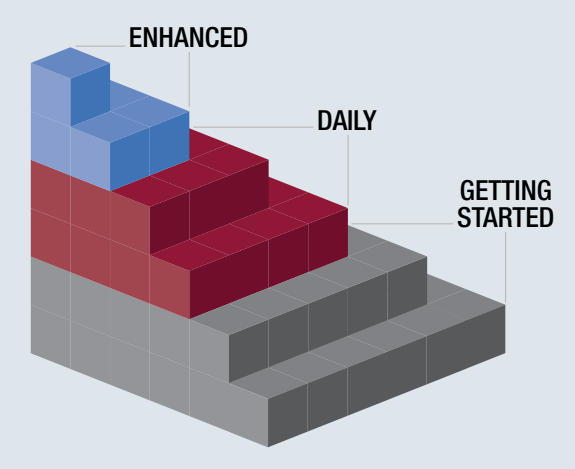
ENHANCED BIOSECURITY: PROTECTING THE HERD

Enhanced biosecurity takes extra effort over daily actions to protect cattle from FMD virus or similar infectious diseases in an outbreak.

Prepare! Register for the free National Dairy FARM Biosecurity online training to learn how to write an Enhanced Biosecurity Plan. The Biosecurity Manager can use the resources to write the plan and train others. Build a team with the herd veterinarian, FARM Evaluators, cooperative/ processors, haulers/transporters, and other advisors that can help lower the risk for disease exposure.

Write! Add details to your daily biosecurity plan to protect against diseases. No written plan? Create one using the SMS templates or the free FARM Database: Enhanced Biosecurity.

Practice and Train! Put your biosecurity plan to the test and teach others. The SMS Plan movement permit criteria suggests having the measures in the biosecurity checklist in place and acceptable to officials. Some states will review Enhanced Biosecurity Plans before an outbreak.



FARM Online Training and Database

CREATING A PREMISES MAP

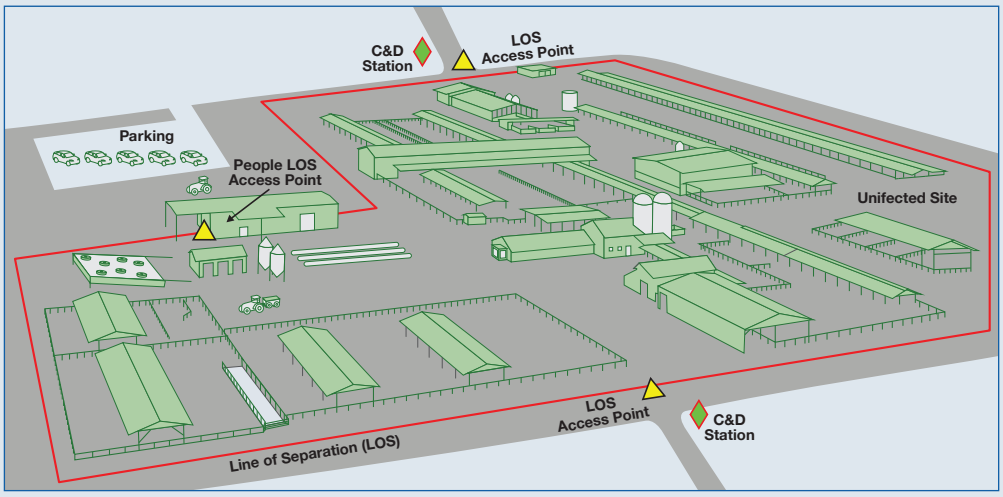
The biosecurity plan should include a labeled aerial map with a legend. Several resources for creating a premises map can be found on the Secure Milk Supply website, Biosecurity page.



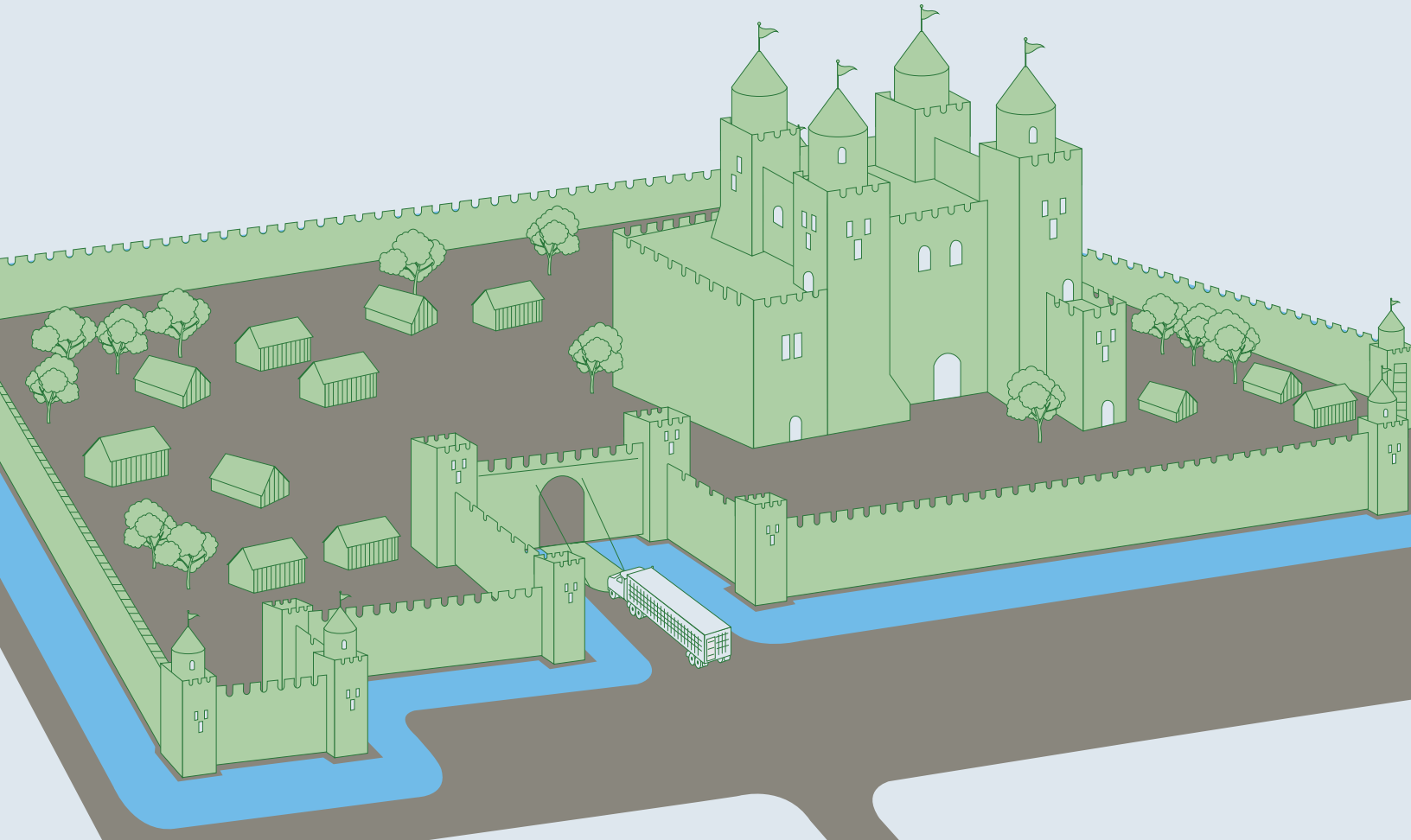
- Public road
- Line of Separation (LOS)
- LOS Access Point
- Vehicle C&D station
- Designated parking area
- Milk truck route
- Milk house
- Carcass pickup location
- Carcass movement
- Deliveries
- Animal Loading

LINE OF SEPARATION (LOS)

The biosecurity guidance recommends having a Line of Separation, or LOS, to prevent movement of FMD virus or similar infectious diseases to areas where animals may be exposed. The LOS is a clearly identified boundary around or within a site to separate off-farm from on-farm movements, as shown by the **thick red line** around the dairy in the graphic on the right. In an outbreak, animals, people, milk trucks, or items only cross the LOS through clearly marked and controlled LOS access point(s), as shown by the **yellow triangle**, following biosecurity measures that prevent virus entry.



One way to visualize the LOS concept is to think of your site as a castle and the LOS as the moat. The drawbridge is the access point, controlled by the operation. The drawbridge should only be lowered once specific biosecurity steps are taken for all vehicles, equipment, and people to prevent entry of FMD virus.





MONITOR FOR DISEASE

Monitoring animals for FMD or similar contagious diseases means watching them closely and testing as needed. Cattle Health Monitors – people who normally look at the cattle and can recognize when something is “off” – can use the tools available at Secure Milk Supply Monitor for Disease to find early signs of disease. Only animals with **no evidence of infection** will be eligible to move on a permit during an outbreak. The SMS website has forms available to record health observations if the dairy does not already have a system in place.



OBSERVE!

Learn how to look for animals that are “off” or abnormal.

RECORD!

Write down what you see.

REPORT!

Know how to report abnormal findings during an outbreak.

SAMPLE!

Milk can be tested for animal diseases.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Cattle with FMD are depressed with a high fever, have decreased or difficulty eating, and drool from blisters in the mouth. Blisters on the feet cause lameness. Teat lesions cause severe milk production losses. Sometimes pre-weaned calves die from heart lesions. There is no treatment. The Secure Milk Supply Monitor for Disease web page has the visual guides shown here.



PREMISES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN or Prem ID)

WHAT IS A PREMISES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN)?

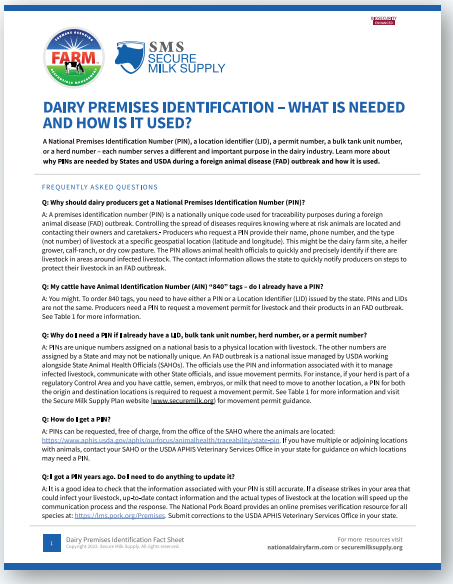
- A PIN is a nationally unique alphanumeric code assigned by USDA to a physical location (based on a 911 address or GPS coordinates - latitude, longitude) where animals are raised, fed, or held.

HOW DO I GET A PIN?

- Request a free PIN from the office of your State Veterinarian.

WHY ARE PINS NEEDED?

- For state officials to quickly and precisely identify whether there are livestock in areas around infected livestock.
- As part of an animal movement permit for disease traceability in an FMD or a similar contagious disease outbreak.



FARM

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DAIRY PREMISES IDENTIFICATION – WHAT IS NEEDED AND HOW IS IT USED?

A National Premises Identification Number (PIN), a location identifier (LID), a permit number, a bulk tank unit number, or a herd number - each number serves a different and important purpose in the dairy industry. Learn more about why PINs are needed by States and USDA during a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak and how it is used.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: Why should dairy producers get a National Premises Identification Number (PIN)?

A: A premises identification number (PIN) is a nationally unique code used for traceability purposes during a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak. Controlling the spread of diseases requires knowing where at risk animals are located and contacting their owners and caretakers. Producers who request a PIN provide their name, phone number, and the type (not number) of livestock at a specific geospatial location (latitude and longitude). This might be the dairy farm site, a heifer grower, calf-ranch, or dry cow pasture. The PIN allows animal health officials to quickly and precisely identify if there are livestock in areas around infected livestock. The contact information allows the state to quickly notify producers on steps to protect their livestock in an FAD outbreak.

Q: My cattle have Animal Identification Number (AIN) "840" tags - do I already have a PIN?

A: You might. To order 840 tags, you need to have either a PIN or a Location Identifier (LID) issued by the state. PINs and LIDs are not the same. Producers need a PIN to request a movement permit for livestock and their products in an FAD outbreak. See Table 1 for more information.

Q: Why do I need a PIN if I already have a LID, bulk tank unit number, herd number, or a permit number?

A: PINs are unique numbers assigned on a national basis to a physical location with livestock. The other numbers are assigned by a State and may not be nationally unique. An FAD outbreak is a national issue managed by USDA working alongside State Animal Health Officials (SAHOs). The officials use the PIN and information associated with it to manage infected livestock, communicate with other State officials, and issue movement permits. For instance, if your herd is part of a regulatory Control Area and you have cattle, semen, embryos, or milk that need to move to another location, a PIN for both the origin and destination locations is required to request a movement permit. See Table 1 for more information and visit the Secure Milk Supply Plan website (www.securemilk.org) for movement permit guidance.

Q: How do I get a PIN?

A: PINs can be requested, free of charge, from the office of the SAHO where the animals are located: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability/sitecgi. If you have multiple or adjoining locations with animals, contact your SAHO or the USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Office in your state for guidance on which locations may need a PIN.

Q: I got a PIN years ago. Do I need to do anything to update it?

A: It is a good idea to check that the information associated with your PIN is still accurate. If a disease strikes in your area that could infect your livestock, up-to-date contact information and the actual types of livestock at the location will speed up the communication process and the response. The National Pork Board provides an online premises verification resource for all species at: https://lms.pork.org/Premises. Submit corrections to the USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Office in your state.

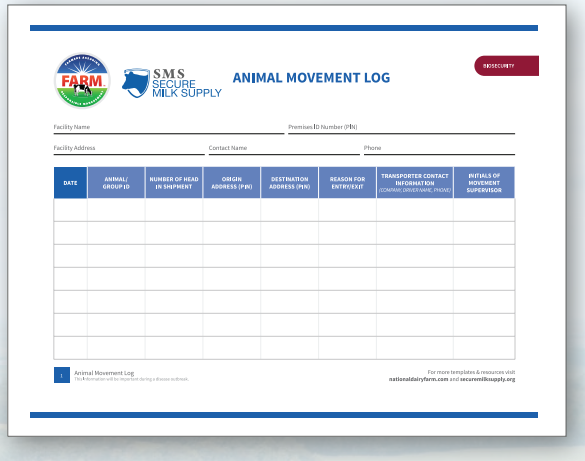
Dairy Premises Identification Fact Sheet

For more resources visit nationaldairyfarm.com or securemilksupply.org

MOVEMENT RECORDS

Movement permits will be issued only for cattle with "no contact" with infected or suspected FMD or similar contagious disease cases. One way to show "no contact" is through records.

Paper or electronic records can be used. The forms on the Secure Milk Supply website include key details to capture. Accurate records can speed up a disease response.



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ANIMAL MOVEMENT LOG

BIOSECURITY

Facility Name | Premises ID Number (PIN)

Facility Address | Contact Name | Phone

DATE	ANIMAL/ GROUP ID	NUMBER OF HEAD IN SHIPMENT	ORIGIN ADDRESS (PIN)	DESTINATION ADDRESS (PIN)	REASON FOR ENTRY/EXIT	TRANSPORTER CONTACT INFORMATION (COMPANY, DRIVER NAME, PHONE)	INITIALS OF MOVEMENT SUPERVISOR

Animal Movement Log

This information will be important during a disease outbreak.

For more templates & resources visit nationaldairyfarm.com and securemilksupply.org



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF THE SMS PLAN?

The SMS Plan pays off during a foot and mouth disease (FMD) or similar contagious disease outbreak. The guidance helps farmers prepare for times of no movement before an outbreak. This helps more than scrambling once an outbreak hits. The SMS Plan can protect the animals and everyone in the dairy industry. Visit the Movement Permits page to learn more about preparing.

2. IF THE UNITED STATES HASN'T HAD A CASE OF FMD SINCE 1929, WHY DO WE NEED TO SPEND TIME AND EFFORT PREPARING NOW?

FMD can still enter the U.S. through international trade and travel. This highly contagious livestock disease is present in about two-thirds of the world's countries. Research suggests a U.S. outbreak could cost $15 billion to over $200 billion. That is why USDA funded the SMS Plan, to help producers prepare. Visit the Movement Permits page and start preparing today.

3. HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO PREPARE AS RECOMMENDED IN THE SMS PLAN?

Cost depends on your level of preparedness. Think of it like insurance: you invest based on the value of what you are protecting. It is hard to name one exact figure. Preparing before an outbreak can be a smart investment. Visit the Movement Permits page to learn more.

- Requesting a premises identification number (PIN) is free.
- Putting every biosecurity measure in place before an outbreak can be expensive. Writing an enhanced biosecurity plan ahead of time costs very little. Practicing the plan will cost time at first, but could protect the farm when its most needed.
- Free training on biosecurity and monitoring for disease is available online.

4. MY MILK GETS SHIPPED TO ANOTHER STATE. DO ALL STATES FOLLOW THE SMS PLAN?

The SMS Plan was developed as national guidance. The USDA FMD Response Plan does not include stopping milk to commerce during a national movement standstill. A state might if the outbreak is in their state. Contact your State Animal Health Official to discuss your milk movement needs and learn what your state might require during an outbreak.

5. WHAT MEASURES IN THE SMS PLAN WILL BE REQUIRED BY MY ANIMAL BUYER, STATE, OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?

The SMS Plan offers guidance only. It gives you the chance to voluntarily prepare before a contagious animal disease outbreak. USDA and the States will restrict movements of animals and raw milk for animal feed. Visit the Movement Permits page to learn more.

6. HOW ARE THE BIOSECURITY STEPS DETERMINED TO BE "IN PLACE AND ACCEPTABLE" BY OFFICIALS?

Acceptable may be determined by review of the Enhanced Biosecurity Checklist or written biosecurity plan on paper, electronically or in person. It could be prior to or during an outbreak pending available state resources. Contact your State Animal Health Official to ask if they review biosecurity plans.

7. ARE THERE SECURE FOOD SUPPLY PLANS FOR OTHER LIVESTOCK?

Yes, there are Secure Food Supply plans for swine, beef cattle, and sheep/wool. The Secure Pork Supply, Secure Beef Supply, and Secure Sheep and Wool Supply were developed together, so recommendations are similar with species-specific differences where needed.

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www.securemilksupply.org

The Center for
Food Security
& Public Health

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY®
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