

MOVEMENT PERMIT GUIDANCE

The [SMS Plan](#) provides details for movements of raw milk to commerce, 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. Each State Animal Health Official sets movement permit criteria for their state. Regulatory officials can prepare by:

- Reviewing the SMS and BGMP movement permit guidance criteria.
- Establishing protocols for how permits will be requested.
- Communicating state expectations with producers, milk haulers, and processors.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT STANDSTILL (STOP MOVEMENT OF MILK)

The USDA FMD Response Plan, 2020, states, “A national/regional movement standstill notice does not affect movement of milk. Premises may continue moving milk to processing. All premises moving milk must implement, monitor, and enforce their premises biosecurity plans to reduce the risk of FMD introduction. States may choose to implement additional or alternative guidance for premises needing to move milk.” FMD is not a public health or food safety risk. Regulatory officials should prepare to:

- Communicate raw milk movement options during a standstill to industry stakeholders.
- Describe traceability needs for raw milk movement to industry stakeholders.
- Explore state-based compensation options for lost production for periods of stopped milk movement, if applicable.

RISK ASSESSMENTS

A proactive risk assessment (RA) evaluated the risk of disease spread when raw milk is transported from an FMD infected, but undetected, Grade A dairy farm to further processing. “The risk of FMDv contamination of a susceptible farm by contaminated milk and environmental media through the transport of raw milk into, within, and outside of a Control Area to processing is negligible to moderate provided the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Grade “A” Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) guidance, state regulations, and the Biosecurity Performance Standard (BPS) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport are strictly followed.” Regulatory officials can review the full risk assessment, executive summary, and fact sheets available on the SMS website.

RAW MILK TRUCKS, TANKERS AT PROCESSING PLANTS, TRANSFER STATION

Discuss options with management of processing plants and transfer stations in FMD Control Areas to reduce FMD virus spread (cleaning and disinfection) on milk trucks, tankers, hoses, and haulers that align with local capabilities and regulations. Refer to the Biosecurity Performance Standard (BPS) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport section 6.2 for more details.

Identify points of contact then communicate acceptable truck routes within/near FMD Control Areas.

Communicate with management of processing plants the need for alternative handling of rejected raw milk loads coming from FMD Control Areas that do not involve animal feeding or land application.



MOVEMENT PERMIT PROCESS FOR INDUSTRY

Establish and communicate the permit process to industry. Movement into, within, or out of Control Area(s) will be by permit only and based on the risk posed. Provide guidance as to:

- Who can request a movement permit for raw milk, animals, germplasm, animal products,
- How do they request a movement permit (website, phone, contact person),
- Which documents to submit that aid in decision making and risk analysis including:
 - Records that provide evidence the origin is NOT a Contact Premises.
 - Movement records for animals, vehicles, equipment, and people as applicable.
 - Evidence of enhanced biosecurity:
 - For movement of **raw milk to commerce**, a written plan that describes how biosecurity performance standards (BPS) for raw milk collection and transport are being met, and/or a completed copy of the Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity, and/or the site-specific enhanced biosecurity plan which includes that information.
 - For movement of **animals and raw milk for animal feed**, a completed copy of the Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity and/or the site-specific enhanced biosecurity plan.
 - Written assurance by the producer of compliance with the BPS (raw milk to commerce only) and Enhanced Biosecurity Checklist (animals, animal product movement).
 - Evidence that the origin premises is NOT Infected or Suspect including one or more of these:
 - Negative diagnostic test results for approved samples for the disease of concern.
 - Records show that animals are being watched for early signs of disease by trained cattle health monitors.
 - A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection signed by a USDA Category II Accredited Veterinarian who inspected the animals destined for shipment.
 - For animal movements to another premises, the destination (receiving business entity and the State) must agree to the movement.

Secure Milk Supply Plan



Bovine Germplasm Movement Plan



BPS for Raw Milk Collection and Transport



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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Secure Milk Supply website has additional resources available at: www.securemilk.org.