



Washington State Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Summary Plan

A FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE PREPAREDNESS AND CONTINUITY OF
BUSINESS PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

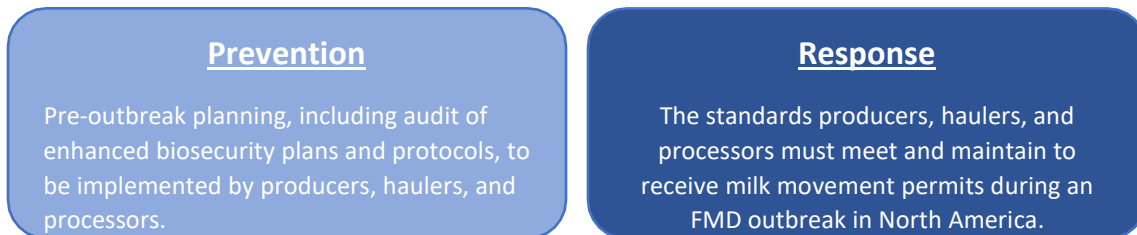
The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), Animal Services Division, also referred to as the State Veterinarian’s Office (“State Veterinarian”), is a statutorily created agency with authority and responsibilities pursuant to [title 43 chapter 23 section 070, RCW](#). The State Veterinarian serves under the authority and delegation of the Washington State Department of Agriculture Director.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious foreign animal disease (FAD) that infects cattle and other cloven-hooved livestock, such as swine, sheep, goats, and deer, and other wildlife. If one or more cases of FMD are identified in the state of Washington, the State Veterinarian has the authority and responsibility to enforce quarantines and establish Control Areas around FMD infected premises and to manage animal and animal product (e.g., milk) movement within, into, and out of the Control Area and other areas of the state.

PURPOSE

The Washington Secure Milk Supply Plan (WA SMS Plan) is a tool for the Washington dairy industry and to be used for guidance when moving raw milk product to processing from uninfected dairy farms during an FMD outbreak. The movement of raw milk product, with guidance from this document, will help to support the economic viability of the Washington dairy industry during an outbreak.

The WA SMS Plan can be broken down into two components:



Goals of the WA SMS Plan:

- Support the economic viability of the Washington Dairy Industry during and after an FMD outbreak
- Provide for efficient and effective response to minimize disease spread
- Support a continuous supply of milk and milk products to consumers
- Provide guidance to reduce disease spread throughout livestock sectors once standstill orders are lifted

OVERVIEW OF THE SMS PLAN

In the event that FMD is diagnosed in the United States, an animal health emergency will be declared and livestock and allied industries will feel the immediate impacts of animal and animal product quarantine and

movement restrictions. The just-in-time supply practices of milk movement in the U.S. could result in significant interruptions of milk and milk products to consumers, as well as create significant milk disposal and animal welfare issues on dairies. Movement of cattle to other operations is another important component of the dairy industry that would be impacted during an FMD outbreak. A well- developed, science- and risk-based plan requires the input of industry, state, and federal animal health officials.

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The WA SMS Plan aligns with the goals, concepts, and terminology found in the following guidance documents:

- Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FADPreP):
 - [Foot and Mouth Disease Response Plan: The Red Book](#)
 - [Classification of Phases and Types of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak and Response](#)
 - [Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#)
 - [Dairy Industry Manual](#)
 - [NAHEMS Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control](#)
- [Secure Milk Supply Plan](#) components:
 - [Biosecurity Performance Standards \(BPS\)](#) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport
 - Pro-active Risk Assessments for Raw Milk Movement Results Summary
 - [Baseline](#) and [BPS](#)
 - [Self-Assessment Checklist](#) for Enhanced Dairy Biosecurity
 - [Information Manual](#) for Enhanced Biosecurity: Dairy
 - [Milk Movement](#) from Control Areas in an FMD Outbreak

FMD OUTBREAK MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Washington State Veterinarian will stop the movement of all susceptible livestock, including all cloven hoof animals and all animal products once a case of FMD is presumed positive within North America. Stopping movement of all animal related shipments can significantly reduce the transmission of disease during an outbreak. The Washington standstill orders will immediately trigger the Washington Emergency Dairy Movement Permit system to be enacted. All border state roads will be monitored with the help from Washington Department of Transportation, Washington State Patrol and local law enforcement officials. Intrastate movement of susceptible species and products may be restricted to intrastate regions or prohibited unless a permit is obtained from the Washington State Department of Agriculture. It is likely that permits for live animal movement will not be granted for several weeks. Milk may be permitted much sooner for those dairy producers who participate in the Washington Secure Milk Supply Plan.

All segments of the Washington livestock industry will adhere to the standstill orders during an outbreak. The standstill orders will be implemented to protect the economic viability of the industry during the outbreak. Anyone who violates the hold order or quarantine orders will be subject to penalties outlined in [Chapter 16.36 RCW](#).

PREVENTIVE PLANNING

Preventive planning for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of animals and animal products will be critical to maintaining business continuity of the Washington dairy industry while controlling and containing the outbreak. Pre-event planning must be a coordinated effort between industry and government. See Appendix 5 in the [Biosecurity Performance Standards \(BPS\) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport](#).

PRE-EVENT PREPAREDNESS

There are steps that dairy producers can voluntarily take **prior to** an outbreak to streamline the issuance of permits for the movement of raw milk products to processing. Producers who have completed and met all preventive requirements will be given priority for issuance of movement permits, compared to those who have not completed any preventive planning.

PRODUCER PARTICIPATION

WSDA will be working closely with Washington milk cooperatives, processors, and veterinarians to assist producers in completion of the following requirements:

1. Create an operation specific Enhanced Biosecurity Secure Milk Supply Plan
 - Producers should use multiple resources to create operation specific biosecurity plans in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak. A [template](#) is available for producers.
2. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity Practices
 - Producers can implement enhanced biosecurity into everyday routines to ease the emergency implementation process. Examples of best practices to implement prior to an outbreak include:
 - Require all visitors to sign in when they enter and exit your property.
 - Keep specific records of all movement crossing the Line of Separation (LOS) on and off your operation.
 - Require all employees to wear dairy dedicated footwear daily.
 - Install a perimeter fence or clearly defined boundary around the areas of the operation that access to public roads.
 - Install signage at all entrances stating biosecurity measures are in place.
 - Install signage requiring all visitors to park in a designated area.
3. Verify Annual Routine Training
 - All training must be documented with participants and training material/subject. This documentation must be kept on file to then be used to verify training has taken place in the event of an outbreak. [Forms](#) are available to document training.
4. Manage Data and Records
 - Records should describe all incoming and outgoing movements of livestock, raw product, personnel, equipment, and supplies.
 - Contact information for haulers, employed personnel, feed supplies etc. should be maintained.

5. Collaboration with other industry segments
 - Haulers and processors will be held to the same expectations of enhanced biosecurity under the WA SMS Plans.
 - Hauler specific information can be found in the [Milk Hauler: SMS Plan Permitting Guidance](#) document on the SMS website.
 - Processor specific information can be found in the [Milk Processor: SMS Plan Permitting Guidance](#) document on the SMS website.
6. Exercise Plan on Site
 - Yearly tabletop discussions, mock outbreak simulations, and any other preparedness activities to exercise the employee duties and obligations prior to an outbreak is strongly suggested.
7. Request WA SMS Plan audit/verification from State Veterinarian’s Office when requirements are completed.
8. Maintain WA SMS Plans and update operation specific plan as needed.
9. Request Washington Emergency Milk Movement Permit upon notice of an outbreak.

Any time major, changes are made to your production practices or physical changes to the layout of your facility your plan needs to be updated. Your plan should be an accurate illustration on paper of your daily operations for the Washington State Veterinarian to review in the event of an outbreak. As part of the annual verification, all revisions to your plan need to be finalized and then submitted to the state to ensure an updated copy of your plan is on file annually.

HAULER AND PROCESSOR PARTICIPATION

Haulers and processors play a critical part in safe transport and processing of raw milk in the face of a FMD outbreak. Movement permits will only be issued when the State Veterinarian and the Incident Command is provided assurances (e.g. proper biosecurity) that haulers and processors are not contributing to disease spread. Haulers and processors are also responsible for maintaining movement information for trace-back and trace-forward purposes.



The [Biosecurity Performance Standards \(BPS\) for Raw Milk Collection and Transport](#) outlines the overarching goals and expectations to prevent FMD spread. Haulers and processors should use these guidelines to develop site-specific biosecurity standard operating procedures in collaboration with producers. These include guidelines that cover the following:

1. Over-the-road transport in a control area
2. Core BPS for milk collection on a dairy premise,
3. Controlling dairy premises access - line of separation (LOS) and controlled access points
4. Off-loading raw milk at a dairy processing plant

5. Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles
6. Approved disinfectants for FMD virus
7. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

ELIGIBILITY OF FARMS TO MOVE MILK

The WA SMS Plan specifies the eligibility of various classifications of dairy premises to move milk as follows:

Participating Secure Milk Supply Premises – Direct Load Hauls

All participating premises will be required to validate their enhanced biosecurity efforts during an outbreak, prior to a permit being issued. The validation of enhanced biosecurity plans will take place through the completion of a Washington Emergency Milk Movement Permit. All participating premises will be expected to keep precise records listing all vehicles, trailers, deliveries and people entering/exiting their facility for two weeks prior to the date of issuance. Premises will also be required to validate all personnel [enhanced biosecurity training](#) for all, including but not limited to [employees and visitors](#), whom will be allowed to enter the premises during an outbreak.

Each milk hauling company will have a designated enhanced biosecurity manager that will document each driver training completed to receive a permit during an outbreak once routes are approved by state officials. WSDA will require all drivers hauling permitted milk to be fully trained in enhanced biosecurity for each premises they enter for milk movement. Drivers must fully understand their obligation to enhanced biosecurity when loading tankers for transport.

Permitted Milk Routes

Milk haulers will receive specific route information from milk dispatch daily to provide for bio-secure corridors as detailed during the event and by individual biosecurity plans. This may include a list of permitted farms in movement-restricted areas, a list of public roads closed to milk haulers, and suggested routes for milk pickup. The premises that require a hauler to cross the LOS will require drivers to complete a more rigorous training course prior to milk being permitted for movement. These training requirements are specified in each operations SMS plan.

Infected, Suspect, and Contact Premises

Any premise within Washington infected with FMD will not be eligible to receive a Washington Emergency Dairy Movement Permit. An Infected Premises designation is applied when laboratory results confirm the presence of FMD.

Any premises within Washington suspected of FMD infection will not be eligible to receive a Washington Emergency Dairy Movement Permit. A suspect premises is under investigation due to the presence of susceptible animals reported to have clinical signs compatible with FMD. Once an investigation for FMD is resolved, and suspect classification has been cleared, the dairy will be expected to meet all other requirements to receive a permit.

Any premises within Washington that are classified as a contact premises will not be eligible to receive a Washington Emergency Dairy Movement Permit. A contact premises is a premise with susceptible animals that may have been exposed to FMD, either directly or indirectly, including but not limited to exposure to animals, animal products, fomites, or people from an Infected Premises. Contact premises are designated as suspect until an investigation has been initiated. Once an investigation for FMD is resolved, and suspect classification has been cleared, the dairy will be expected to meet all other requirements to receive a permit.

OUTBREAK RESPONSE

Outbreak response procedures will include the requesting of permits, Washington Emergency Milk Movement Permit audits and possible on-site inspections of enhanced biosecurity practices.

OUTBREAK RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS FOR MILK MOVEMENT

The following permitting guidance applies to Washington dairy farms during a FMD outbreak:

1. A statewide standstill order for all susceptible animals and animal products will be issued immediately upon the Washington State Veterinarian receiving credible intelligence related to a presumptive positive or confirmed case of FMD in North America.
 - Law enforcement officers will have the authority to stop any vehicle suspected of moving susceptible products or animals.
 - Any movement of non-permitted loads will be subject to penalties outlined in [Chapter 16.36 RCW](#).
2. All dairies will implement their FMD site-specific enhanced biosecurity plans and continue until freedom from FMD is re-established; biosecurity protocols will be enforced state-wide.
3. If FMD is diagnosed within Washington, all dairy premises within a defined Control Area will complete a FMD Epidemiology Questionnaire with a regulatory official.
 - See Appendix H in the [FMD Response Plan: The Red Book](#) for an example epidemiology questionnaire. An incident specific questionnaire will be provided for the outbreak.
4. A Washington Emergency Dairy Movement Permit will be issued at the discretion of the Washington State Veterinarian, or assigned incident management personnel.
5. Dairy premises will be required to monitor all cattle daily for signs of FMD infection, record their findings, and promptly report abnormal findings to WSDA Animal Services Division.
 - Records shall be available for review by the Washington State Veterinarian or their designee.
6. Depending on the outbreak, the Washington State Veterinarian may require additional surveillance, beyond monitoring cattle for clinical signs of FMD.
7. Dairy processing plants will enhance their biosecurity to prevent spreading disease via trucks/tankers and drivers/haulers, as well as plant personnel handling raw milk potentially containing FMD virus.
 - Dairy processing plants within Washington will have a Secure Milk Supply Plan for the premises in which they process milk.

8. If a milk permit is required, producers should be prepared to provide documentation and evidence that they have implemented the [SMS Biosecurity Performance Standards for Raw Milk Collection and Transport](#).

REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK

The WA SMS Plan covers the Washington Emergency Milk Movement Permit for SMS Participating Premises for raw milk products movement only. Other on-farm and off-farm movements may also need special permits. See [FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#) for additional information on permit types. Permission to move animals during an FMD outbreak must be made using the live animal permit process. The [Secure Beef Supply Plan](#) details the process for animal movement.

Before requesting a Secure Milk Supply movement permit both the premises of origin and the premises of destination need to have a National PIN and the premises of destination needs to be willing to accept the risk of receiving the animals or milk. Each premises requesting a movement permit must be established as a premise in the USDA's Emergency Management Response System (EMRS2) before requesting a permit. For premises participating in the SMS Plan, permits should be requested through the EMRS2 Customer Permit Gateway. EMRS2 is the USDA APHIS official system of record for all animal health incidents.

PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT

WSDA will set up an online information-sharing center and provide public information news releases for producers, stakeholders, and the public at the start of and during an outbreak. Producers may initiate and/or processors may coordinate requests for a movement permit for milk. There will be multiple ways for dairy producers to request a movement permit for milk; via telephone, through an internet link to access an online form, or by contacting the animal health field personnel providing service to that premises.

Producers should be prepared to have the following information available upon request prior to issuance of movement permit:

- Completed and approved Washington Secure Milk Supply Plan and accompanying annual verification (pre-event).
- Laboratory results from samples tested, if available, if required for movement.
- Documentation from the premise making the request, as required by Washington State Veterinarian:
 - Information demonstrating normal health status for the animals on the production site involved for the past 14 days (e.g., herd health monitoring documents and/or certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an Accredited Veterinarian);
 - Daily production records for the past 14 days (as a metric illustrating a decrease in production to indicate disease process);
 - Premises [logs recording movement](#) of people, animals and equipment for past 14 days in accordance with the [SMS Biosecurity Performance Standards for Raw Milk Collection and Transport](#).
 - Supporting documentation illustrating biosecurity practices implemented since the Washington Secure Milk Supply Plan annual verification (training, logs, etc.)

Producers should provide the following information when requesting a permit, recorded in EMRS2:

Permit Class	Where you are moving in relation to the Control Area (e.g., out of control area)
Permit Reason	Why you are moving (e.g., to processing)
Origin Premises	Premises information, including Location ID (LID and/or PIN)
Destination Premises	Premises information, including Location ID (LID and/or PIN)
Item permitted	Category of what you are moving (e.g., feed, animals, milk)
Item class	Specifically what is moving (e.g., raw milk to processing)
Duration/span of permit	First movement date and how long the movements are expected to occur
Origin Premises Classification	Must be classified as Monitored Premises for a COB permit
Biosecurity	Biosecurity processes must be in place and acceptable to the State Veterinarian for the following: origin premises, milk loading, milk hauler, and processing
Truck route	Truck route to processing is acceptable to the State Veterinarian; interstate movements meet normal movement requirements in addition to any outbreak specific conditions

If the permit is for a movement out of state, WSDA will contact the **state of destination for approval**. Refer to the following link for additional information regarding permitting:

- [FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#)

EMRS2 DATABASE

Completed movement permit requests will be reviewed first by the State Veterinarian. The permit can be recommended for approval to the destination, not recommended for approval to the destination, or rejected. If approved by the State Veterinarian, then the destination state reviews and approves or rejects the permit. The destination premises may also have the ability to reject a permit. If the permit request is not approved, an explanation for denial will be provided in the EMRS2 database. If approved, the producer will receive the approved permit from the appropriate official working to inform Unified Incident Command; it is also available for download directly from the EMRS2 Gateway.

The permitted movement must comply with all requirements on the permit; all subsequent permitted movements associated with that permit must be submitted to and recorded in EMRS2.

EMRS2 CUSTOMER GATEWAY DATABASE

EMRS2 Customer Permit Gateway is a separate web-based portal designed specifically for producers. Registered users can request a permit for movements into, within, and out of a regulatory Control Area and enter the associated, permitted movements. Permit requests and associated information submitted are automatically and simultaneously reflected in the EMRS database for review by State officials, APHIS officials, and the unified State-Federal Incident Command.

After logging into the Gateway, producers can do the following:

- Request access to see/view known premises or accounts (for premises or accounts they own or manage).
- Create an address book entry for one or more premises.
- Initiate a permit request.
- Check the status of any producer initiated permit request.

- Download approved permit(s) in a PDF format.
- Enter movement(s) associated with an approved permit.

Once the producer has submitted a permit request and the entry is accepted into the Gateway, it is locked and cannot be changed. All accepted permit requests automatically appear in EMRS2 so there is no need for additional manual data entry by designated EMRS2 personnel. In the event that changes are needed for an accepted permit request, the EMRS2 staff must be contacted to make such modifications. See Appendix E: EMRS2 Customer Permit Gateway Overview.

RESCINDING MILK MOVEMENT PERMITS

- Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures.
 - Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full enhanced biosecurity Washington Emergency Dairy Movement Permit audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued
- Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspections by qualified animal health professionals, under the direction of the Washington State Veterinarian, identify clinical signs consistent with FMD; as a result, the farm is identified as a Suspect Premises.
 - The permit may be reinstated when sufficient information is provided to the Washington State Veterinarian to determine the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises
- Permits will be rescinded if laboratory tests indicate FMD virus infection in one or more animals on the premises; as a result, the farm is identified as an Infected Premises.
- Permits will be temporarily suspended if contact tracing from other facilities indicates that your premises may have been exposed to the virus from another source.
- Rescinding of permit for failure to complete, or produce completed, daily herd health inspection records will be at the discretion of the Washington State Veterinarian or designee.

POST-EVENT RESPONSE

Post-event procedures and requirements include the outcome of the most recent pre-event biosecurity inspections for dairy farm premises; provisions for re-inspections; and provisions for livestock inspections of dairy farm premises.

POST-EVENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MILK MOVEMENT

The following permitting guidance applies to dairy farms in Control Areas during a FMD outbreak:

- All dairies will implement their FMD site-specific biosecurity plans (and continue until freedom from FMD is re-established); biosecurity protocols will be enforced within the Control Area.
- The State Veterinarian will allow permitted movement of milk from premises with no evidence of infection with FMD to processing according to State, regional, and national SMSPlans.
- All dairy premises within a Control Area will complete a FMD Epidemiology Questionnaire with a FAD Investigator.
 - See Appendix H in the [FMD Response Plan: The Red Book](#) for an example questionnaire.
- Post-event biosecurity assessments may be performed at the discretion of the State Veterinarian, or assigned incident management personnel.
- Dairy premises will be required to monitor all cattle daily for signs of FMD infection, record their findings, and promptly report abnormal findings to State Veterinarian.
 - Records shall be available for review by the State Veterinarian or their designee.

- Depending on the outbreak, the State Veterinarian may require additional surveillance, beyond monitoring cattle for clinical signs of FMD.
- Dairy processing plants receiving milk from a Control Area will enhance their biosecurity to prevent spreading disease via trucks/tankers and drivers/haulers, as well as plant personnel handling raw milk potentially containing FMD virus.

STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION

The Washington Department of Agriculture has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with other states and agencies to manage the movement of animals and animal products and aid in disease response activities within the State and across state borders.

DAIRY INDUSTRY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

WSDA has worked with many agencies, entities, and planning partners to develop and implement the WA SMS Plan. Stakeholders and planning partners include: multiple milk cooperatives throughout the state, Washington Dairy Federation (WDF), Dairy Farmers of Washington/Dairy Commission, Washington State University (WSU) Veterinary School, WSU Extension, Washington Veterinary Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, Washington Division of Emergency Management (EMD), Washington Department of Transportation (WDOT), Washington Department of Health (WDOH), local emergency management personnel, Washington State Patrol (WSP), local law enforcement, milk haulers, milk processors, and practicing veterinarians. Contact information for each partner is located in Appendix D.

PLAN UPDATES

The WA SMS Plan will be reviewed by WSDA on a routine basis or when there are significant changes to the National Secure Milk Supply Plan.

APPENDIX A: LINE OF SEPARATION

The **Line of Separation (LOS)** is a clearly identified boundary around, or within, the entire dairy operation to separate off-farm and on-farm movement of vehicles, items, people, and animals. The purpose of the LOS is to limit movement of FMD virus into areas where susceptible animals can be exposed directly (animal contact) and indirectly (contaminated vehicles, footwear, equipment, run off). Access should only be allowed through a minimum number of clearly marked and controlled **LOS Access Point(s)** following appropriate biosecurity measures.

Figure A-1: Dairy LOS schematic

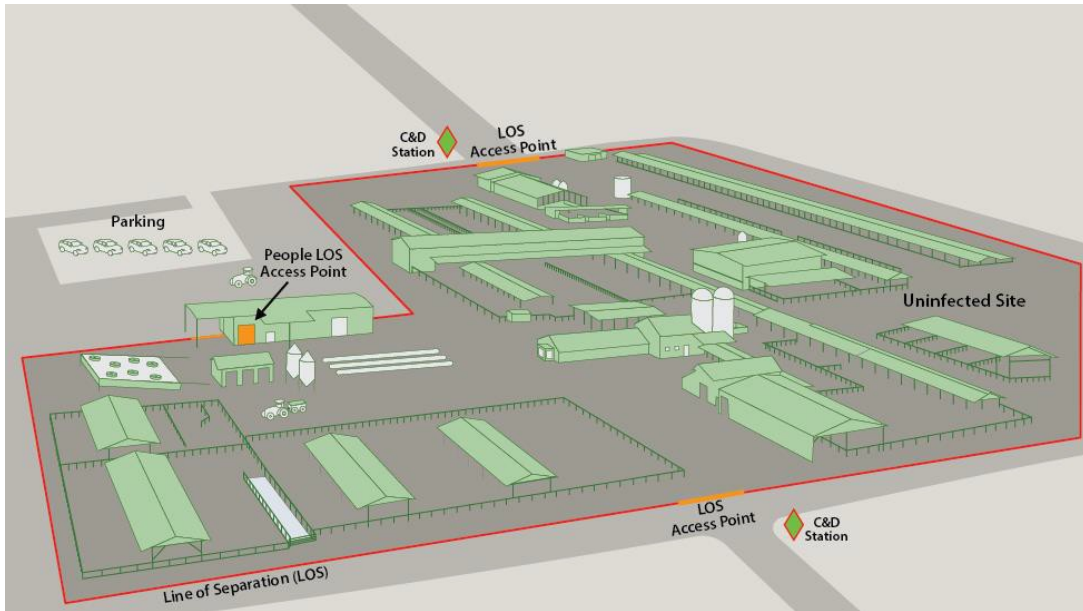


Figure A-2: Aerial view of dairy farm with LOS indicated



APPENDIX B: MILK HAULER/DRIVER BIOSECURITY EXPECTATIONS

This information can be found in the [Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy](#) (National Secure Milk Supply Plan - Appendix J).

One of the most frequent arrivals onto a dairy premise is the milk hauler/driver. Dairies should establish the expectations for the actions of haulers on farm and communicate it to the hauling company and all milk haulers/drivers that arrive at your operation. Below are examples for the various milk collection options involving the hauler/driver. Include the biosecurity measures that are written in your operation specific plan. More details can be found in the [SMS Biosecurity Performance Standards for Raw Milk Collection and Transport](#).

General – Applies to ALL Haulers/Drivers

- Follow the [state regulatory requirements](#)
- Licensed weigher/sampler records milk weight, collects bulk tank sample, and ensures the state regulatory requirements are followed
- Ensure no residual raw milk remains in the truck/tanker or hose before the truck/tanker leaves the processing plant, whenever Clean-in-Place is not done
- Avoid tire contact with manure or other organic material whenever possible
- Keep the interior of the cab and exterior of the truck/tanker as clean as possible with no visible contamination
- Carry and wear appropriate protective gear when exiting the cab to prevent milk spray on exposed skin, street clothing, and footwear
 - Single use (disposable) gloves – all haulers exiting cab
 - Protective footwear – all haulers exiting cab
 - Protective outerwear – all haulers transporting commingled loads or more than one farm in a single day
- Carry an approved disinfectant and spray equipment (e.g., garden sprayer) for cleaning and disinfection (C&D) of small milk spills during collection
- Avoid contact with people, animals, or milk fed to susceptible animals
- Close and secure the dome lid during milk pumping and transporting

Farm-Specific Options – Choose 1 or the 3 options to include in your biosecurity plan

- **Milk Truck/Tanker Does NOT Cross the LOS**
 - Milk house is outside the LOS and milk hauler/driver performs all milk collection tanks



Source: Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy (Appendix D)

- Before re-entering the cab
 - Remove gloves and disposable footwear OR disinfect non-disposable footwear
 - Milk house equipment C&D
 - Dairy premises personnel perform milk equipment C&D after the hauler leaves

- **Only the Transfer Hose Crosses the LOS**

- Area just in front of the milk house is outside the LOS or hose porthole is LOS Access Point
- Milk hauler/driver remains outside the LOS and dairy premises personnel remain inside the LOS
- Requires a licensed weigher/sampler on farm to complete all necessary steps to collect milk



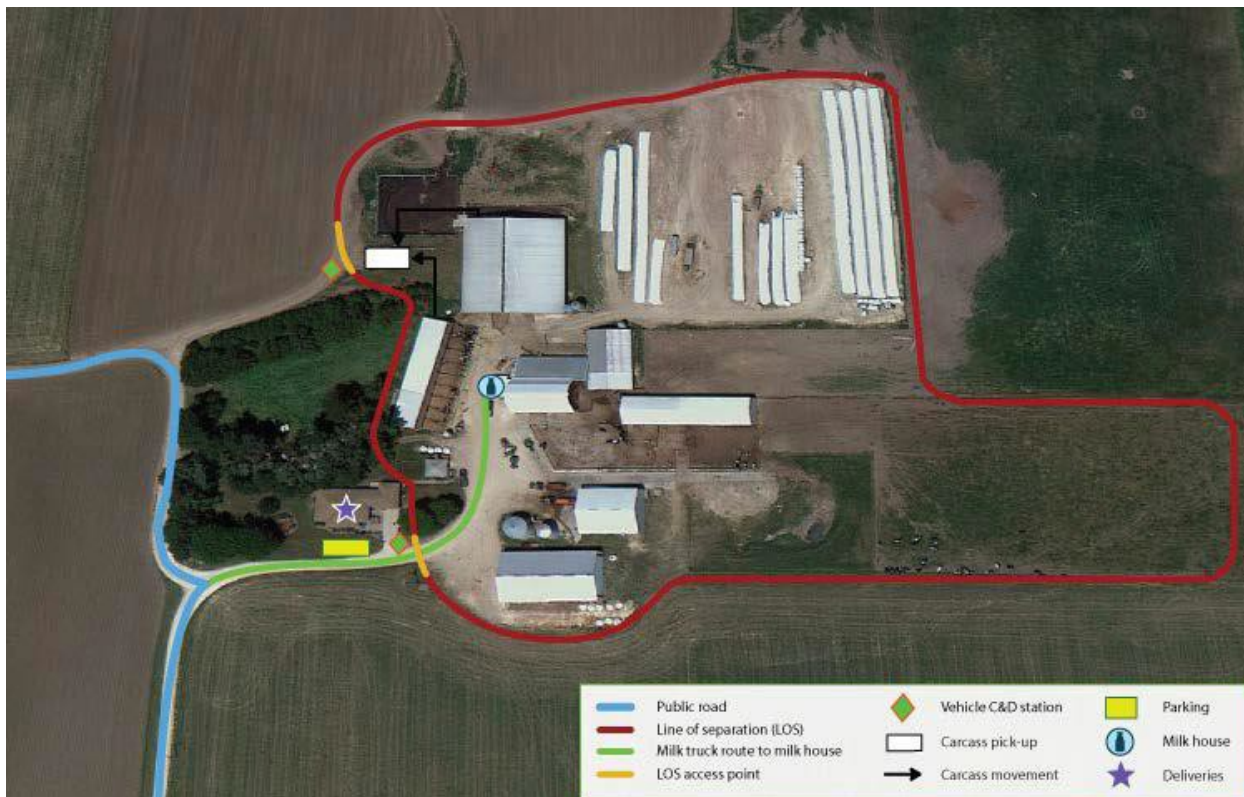
Source: Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy (Appendix D)

- Milk hauler/driver responsibilities
 - Pass capped TRUCK-MOUNTED transfer hose to dairy personnel
 - Dairy premises personnel will spray hose exterior surface with FMD-approved disinfectant as it crosses the LOS
 - Dairy premises personnel connect transfer hose to bulk tank after performing weigher/sampler duties
 - After loading is complete and when the transfer hose is used on other farms before being cleaned/sanitized
 - Hauler will cap tanker end of hose and pass entire hose to dairy premises personnel to spray exterior with disinfectant as it crosses the LOS
 - Dairy premises personnel will rinse interior with potable water from milk house until discharge is clean and clear, cap both ends and pass back to hauler/driver
 - Receive capped TRUCK-MOUNTED transfer hose from dairy personnel
 - Connect to tanker for milk collection (if not already connected). Pump milk.
 - Hauler/driver will spray hose exterior surface with FMD-approved disinfectant as it crosses the LOS, before storing on tanker
 - OR Connect FARM-DEDICATED transfer hose to truck/tanker; disconnect when done and pass to dairy premises personnel
 - Dairy premises personnel will spray hose exterior surface with FMD-approved disinfectant as it crosses the LOS and clean interior with rest of milking equipment

- Re-enter the cab
- Remove gloves and disposable outerwear/footwear OR disinfect non-disposable outerwear and footwear
- Transport milk samples to processing plant in accordance with SMS Biosecurity Performance Standards for Raw Milk Collection and Transport.

- **Milk Truck/Tanker Crosses the LOS and Hauler/Driver**

- Milk truck/tanker must cross the LOS to pick up milk
- Determine if hauler/driver exits cab or not; if not, follow guidance above for milk collection by dairy personnel



Source: Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy (Appendix D)

- Milk truck/tanker C&D required before crossing LOS
- Dairy premises personnel perform milk truck/tanker C&D upon entry and exit of the farm
- Re-enter the cab
- Remove gloves and disposable outerwear/footwear OR disinfect non-disposable outerwear and footwear

APPENDIX C: CRITICAL DAIRY RESPONSES

The figures below outline some of the initial responses that producers, haulers, and processors must take in the first 72 hours of a FMD outbreak to receive movement permits for milk. Please be aware that these are specific to requirements for movement permits and are subject to change.

Figure C-1 PRODUCER: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours

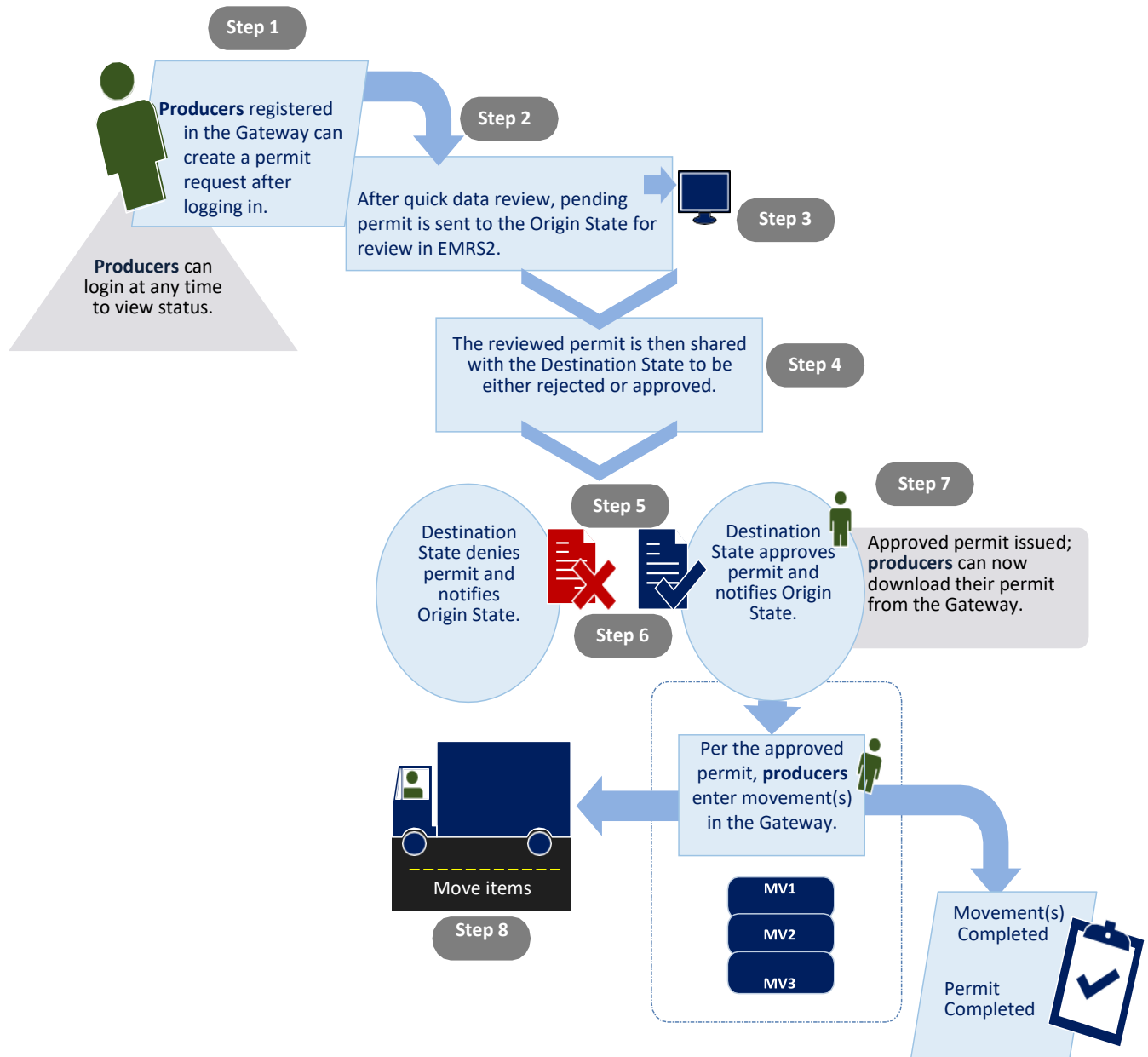


Source: Adapted from NAHEMS Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control

APPENDIX D: SMS RESPONSE PARTNER CONTACT INFORMATION

Response Partner	Contact Information
Washington Dairy Federation (WDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dan Wood Executive Director Phone: (360) 482-3485 Email: dan@wastatedairy.com
Dairy Farmers of Washington/Dairy Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimmi Devaney Community Relations Director Phone: (425) 954-9120 Email: Kimmi@wadairy.org
Northwest Dairy Association/Darigold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antone Mickelson Farm Practices Director Phone: (509) 952-6455 Email: Antone.Mickelson@darigold.com
Washington State University (WSU) Veterinary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlie Powell Public Information Officer (509) 335-7073 charlie_powell@wsu.edu
WSU Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Dale Moore Extension Director Phone: (509) 335-7494 Email: damoore@wsu.edu
Washington Veterinary Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Kevin Snekvik Director of Operations Phone: (509) 335-9696 Email: ksnek@wsu.edu
USDA APHIS Veterinary Services – Region 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Leonard Eldridge, AVIC AK, OR, WA Phone: (360) 753-9585 Email: Leonard.E.Eldridge@aphis.usda.gov
Washington Division of Emergency Management (EMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chris D. Utzinger Response Section Manager Phone: (253) 512-7033 Email: Chris.Utzinger@mil.wa.gov
Washington Department of Transportation (WDOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Himmel State Agency Liaison Phone: (360) 705-7973 Email: himmelj@wsdot.wa.gov
Washington Department of Health (WDOH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Ron Wohrle Public Health Veterinarian Phone: (360) 236-3369 Email: Ron.Wohrle@doh.wa.gov
Washington State Patrol (WSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyler Ray State Agency Liaison Phone: (360) 704-2968 Email: Tyler.Ray@wsp.wa.gov

APPENDIX E: EMRS2 CUSTOMER PERMIT GATEWAY OVERVIEW



After the permit is approved, a producer can enter all associated movement(s) in the Gateway. It is critical that movements, and any requirements associated with these movements—including diagnostic test result dates—are entered into the Gateway by the producer *prior to* making the permitted movement. These movements automatically and simultaneously appear in EMRS2 for State and Federal officials. At any time, a producer can see the status of their permit: request submitted, accepted permit request, pending permit, reviewed permit, or approved permit.