Colorado Department of Agriculture

Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan

A Foot and Mouth Disease Preparedness and Continuity of Business Plan

SUMMARY PLAN

March 2017
CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................................. 1
  1.1 PURPOSE .................................................................................................................................................. 1
  1.2 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS .......................................................................................................................... 2
  1.3 DAIRY INDUSTRY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS .............................................................................. 2
  1.4 PLAN UPDATES ...................................................................................................................................... 2

2.0 MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS .......................................................................................................................... 2
  2.1 IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY .............................................................................................................. 2
  2.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF RESTRICTED MOVEMENT AREAS AND MILK MOVEMENTS ......................... 4
    2.2.1 State Veterinarian Response to an Outbreak ...................................................................................... 4
    2.2.2 Eligibility of Farms to Move Milk ...................................................................................................... 5

3.0 PRE-EVENT PREPAREDNESS ....................................................................................................................... 6
  3.1 PRODUCER PARTICIPATION ....................................................................................................................... 6
    1. Implement Enhanced Biosecurity: .............................................................................................................. 6
    2. Location Verification: ................................................................................................................................. 7
    3. Surveillance: ............................................................................................................................................ 7
    4. Data Management: .................................................................................................................................. 8
    5. Collaboration: .......................................................................................................................................... 8
  3.2 HAULER AND PROCESSOR PARTICIPATION ............................................................................................ 8
    3.2.1 Hauler Guidance ............................................................................................................................... 8
    3.2.2 Processor Guidance ............................................................................................................................. 9
  3.3 DATA MANAGEMENT ............................................................................................................................... 10

4.0 POST-EVENT RESPONSE ............................................................................................................................ 10
  4.1 POST-EVENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MILK MOVEMENT ..................................................................... 10

5.0 REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK ....................................................... 11
  5.1 PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT .......................................................................................... 11
  5.3 COLORADO PERMITTING PROCESS ..................................................................................................... 12
  5.4 RESCINDING MILK MOVEMENT PERMITS .......................................................................................... 12

6.0 STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION ................................................................................................. 13

7.0 JUST-IN-TIME PREPARATION ..................................................................................................................... 13
APPENDICES
APPENDIX A: LINE OF SEPARATION
APPENDIX D: MILK HAULER/DRIVER BIOSECURITY EXPECTATIONS
APPENDIX F: CRITICAL PRODUCER, HAULER, and PROCESSOR RESPONSES

TABLES and FIGURES
Figure 2.1 STATE: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours
Figure F-1 PRODUCER: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours
Figure F-2 HAULER and PROCESSOR: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA), Animal Health Division, also referred to as the State Veterinarian’s Office (“State Veterinarian”), is a statutorily created agency with authority and responsibilities vested in the Colorado Agricultural Commission and the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to articles 1 through 80 or title 35, C. R. S. The State Veterinarian serves under the authority and delegation of the Colorado Department of Agriculture Commissioner of Agriculture.

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 Colorado, 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.

1.1 PURPOSE

The Colorado Secure Milk Supply Industry Plan (CO SMS Industry Plan) provides additional guidance, beyond that described in the National Secure Milk Supply Plan (SMS Plan), for the Colorado dairy industry to move milk to processing from unaffected dairy farms in a FMD Control Area. Allowing milk movement under the guidance described here will help preserve the economic viability of dairy farms and dairy businesses and ensure a continuous supply of dairy products to consumers.

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

Pre-Event Preparedness
Pre-outbreak planning, including assessment of biosecurity protocols, to be implemented by producers, haulers, and processors.

Post-Event Response
Measures producers, haulers, and processors must take to receive a milk movement permit once a FMD outbreak occurs.

Goals of the CO SMS Plan:

- Maintain business continuity for dairy producers, haulers, and processors during an FMD outbreak
- Provide for efficient and effective response to minimize disease spread
- Assure a continuous supply of milk and milk products to consumers

Although the CO SMS Plan does not address live animal movement, the CDA recognizes that the movement of livestock is essential to the continuity of business. Biosecurity and surveillance requirements are equally important to the movement of livestock, compost, feed, and equipment to prevent the transmission of FMD. For guidance on the movement of these products during a FMD outbreak, please refer to the Colorado Dairy Emergency Disease Response Plan.

The science- and risk-based planning for the milk movement under the SMS Plan is primarily for dairy cattle, however the basics of biosecurity and milk transport remains the same for other species of animals. In Colorado, there is a presence of other species that produce milk, including: camels, water buffalo, goats, and sheep. The movement of these milk products will be considered under the umbrella of this CO SMS Plan, as these species are susceptible to FMD. However, the requirements to obtain milk movement permits for these species may be different than dairy cattle.
1.2 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Links to the resources for producers, haulers, and processors:

- Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) Materials and References
- FAD PReP Foot-And-Mouth Disease Materials and Resources
- National Secure Milk Supply Plan

Colorado Emergency Response plans:

- Colorado’s Dairy Emergency Disease Response Plan
- Colorado Secure Milk Supply Plan

1.3 DAIRY INDUSTRY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

The CDA has worked with many agencies, entities, and planning partners to develop and implement the CO SMS Plan; they include: Dairy Farmers of America (DFA), Western Dairy Association (WDA), Colorado Livestock Association (CLA), CSU Veterinary Clinical Sciences, CSU Animal Sciences, CSU Extension, CSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (CSUVDL), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), local emergency management personnel, Colorado State Patrol and local law enforcement, Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), milk haulers, milk processors, and practicing veterinarians.

1.4 PLAN UPDATES

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

2.0 MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

By restricting the movement of infected animals, animal products, and contaminated fomites, quarantine and movement control can be a powerful tool in controlling and containing an FMD outbreak. Movement control is accomplished through a permit system that allows entities to make necessary movements without creating an unacceptable risk of disease spread. All components of the dairy industry and producers need to strictly adhere to movement control procedures, which are based on the best scientific information available at the time.

2.1 IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY

**Producers:** It is the producer’s responsibility during a FMD outbreak to keep their animals from becoming infected, focusing on what they can control on their operation. *Biosecurity* will be paramount to limiting disease spread. To facilitate business continuity (movement), producers will need to provide assurances to the State Veterinarian they are not contributing to the spread of disease nor putting their own animals at risk of exposure. This document focuses on the biosecurity measures needed to limit disease spread through the **movement of raw milk to processing**.

*It is critical that biosecurity and movement of milk is a coordinated effort between producers, haulers, and processors.*
**Contingency Plans:** Producers located in a Control Area should also be prepared to manage their dairy premises without being allowed to move animals (calves, heifers, bulls, steers, dry cows, etc.) and milk until movement permits are issued. Site-specific contingency plans should be developed to address movement restrictions in the initial stages of the disease outbreak; including animals, equipment, and other on-farm and off-farm traffic.

**Pasteurization:** Dairy cattle may be infected and shedding the FMD virus for days before clinical signs of the disease appear, thus raw milk transported from dairy farms must be treated as potentially infected. FMD is not a food safety or public health concern; it is an animal health disease. However, all milk transported from dairies within a control area must either be (a) going to a processing plant for pasteurization or (b) already be pasteurized when it leaves the dairy farm, regardless if it is intended for human or animal consumption, to limit the potential for disease spread. See sections 5.10.5.5 and 5.10.5.6 for procedures for the inactivation of FMD virus in milk and cream in *The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response Plan: The Red Book.*

**Vehicles and Visitors:** Vehicles and people visiting farms and having contact with raw milk, including milk trucks and hauler/drivers and other on-farm and off-farm movements, must be treated as potential methods of disease transmission.

**Haulers and Processors:** Hauler/drivers represent a moderate to high risk of spreading the disease unless strict biosecurity procedures are followed. On multiple farm pick-up routes, the milk truck and hauler/driver may spread the disease from an infected but undetected farm to an uninfected farm. Cross-contamination may occur at processing plants among milk truck hauler/drivers, among milk trucks, and with other people and vehicles through contact with raw milk. Control measures focused on preventing the spread of FMD virus via the milk truck/tanker and milk truck driver/hauler is the focus of the CO SMS Plan. See Appendix D: Milk Hauler/Driver Biosecurity Expectations.

**Biosecurity Performance Standards:** The SMS Biosecurity Performance Standards for Raw Milk Collection and Transport is a document for dairy producers, milk haulers, and processing plants that describes the recommended biosecurity performance standards (BPS) to implement in support of rapid permitting for raw milk movement in the event of a FMD outbreak. Compliance with these performance standards is intended to reduce the chance of spreading FMD and increase the chance of timely permitting of raw milk movement from uninfected dairy premises to processing.

**Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO):** The Grade “A” Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO), published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health, Food and Drug Administration, outlines minimum standards and requirements for Grade “A” milk production and processing. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is the agency which oversees the PMO in the State of Colorado [see the CDPHE Milk and Dairy Regulations]. In the face of an outbreak, the CDA will collaborate with CDPHE to ensure that milk from dairies within a Control Area which meets the requirements of Grade “A” PMO may be transported in a biosecure manner to commercial processing for pasteurization according to PMO standards and enter normal commerce for human consumption. The CDA and CDPHE will coordinate with DFA to develop plans for on-farm bulk milk tank sample collection and certification of farm workers to perform this task in accordance with farm-specific biosecurity protocols.
**Coordinated Effort:** 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.

### 2.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF RESTRICTED MOVEMENT AREAS AND MILK MOVEMENTS

Critical activities implemented in outbreak response process

- Control area established
- Hold orders and movement control notices for relevant regions and zones
- Quarantine and movement controls
- Managed movement through continuity of business plans

#### 2.2.1 State Veterinarian Response to an Outbreak

The State Veterinarian and Incident Commander will coordinate activities to establish a Control Area within 12 hours of the identification of an index case. Livestock movement controls and permitting process will be implemented upon detection of FMD in the United States in relevant regions or zones. Once the Control Area is established, quarantine, movement controls, and permitting will be implemented.
Figure 2.1 **STATE**: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours

- **Establish hold orders, quarantines, movement restrictions, and initiate permitting process (e.g., 24-72 hours)** for relevant zones, regions, and State
- **Brief and communicate with response partners, states, industry, and media**
- **Delegate incident management roles, structures, and processes**
- **Implement increased biosecurity measures**
- **Start tracing activities (epidemiological investigation)**
- **Begin confirmatory diagnostics and further virus typing**
- **Begin data collection and information management**
- **Decision making on deploying appropriate Incident Management Team**

### 2.2.2 Eligibility of Farms to Move Milk

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

- **Infected, Suspect, and Contact Premises**
  
  Infected, Suspect, and Contact Premises are not eligible to receive Continuity of Business Permits under the CO SMS Plan.

- **At-Risk Premises and Monitored Premises**
  
  These premises are eligible for milk movement permits. Both types of premises are treated the same and a movement permit allows milk to move within and out of a Control Area. The CO SMS Plan specifies the biosecurity and related conditions for obtaining a movement permit.
Participation in the pre-event preparedness is voluntary, but to move raw milk a producer must have a permit. Colorado will issue permits for eligible At-Risk and Monitored Premises as quickly as possible but initially it will require that authorized personnel approve the farm biosecurity, surveillance, and record keeping requirements.

- **Vaccinated Premises**

  This designation is secondary and does not affect the eligibility for a milk movement permit. The decision to use FMD vaccination will be made by federal and state animal health officials based on the characteristics of the outbreak and other unique factors related to a particular outbreak. However, producers should be aware that vaccines for FMD are likely to have a withdrawal time before animals can go to slaughter and some may also have a withdrawal time for milk consumption. Withdrawal time will be indicated on the label.

- **Milk routes**

  Milk haulers will receive specific route information from milk dispatch (i.e., DFA and others) on a daily basis to provide for biosecure corridors as outlined in the Dairy Emergency Disease Response 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.

### 3.0 PRE-EVENT PREPAREDNESS

**Pre-planning** for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of animals and animal products will be critical to maintaining business continuity of the dairy industry while controlling and containing the outbreak.

#### 3.1 PRODUCER PARTICIPATION

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 to processing. Producers who have completed and met all pre-event requirements will be on the fast-track for issuance of movement permits compared to those who have not done any pre-event planning.

The CDA will be working closely with the Western Dairy Association (WDA), Dairy Farmers of America (DFA), and accredited veterinarians to assist producers in completion of the following requirements:

1. **Implement Enhanced Biosecurity:**

   Stringent biosecurity measures will be essential to prevent entry of virus into each herd. Premises should review and implement the items in the [Self-Assessment Checklist for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy](#). The checklist emphasizes three concepts that all dairy operations
should be ready to implement: (1) a biosecurity manager, (2) a written operation-specific enhanced biosecurity plan, and (3) a line of separation (LOS).

Dairy premises should use the Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention to develop a written site-specific biosecurity plan.


A majority of the biosecurity measures in the Biosecurity Checklist should be implemented even in the absence of a FMD or foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak to prevent entry and spread of many livestock diseases.

Meeting the requirements in the checklist will provide assurances to the State Veterinarian that biosecurity measures are in place or can be ramped-up quickly during an outbreak to make the milk movement an acceptable risk.

2. Location Verification:

Farms must have a validated premises ID or a location ID from the CDA. Having a Location ID (LID) facilitates requesting movement permits during an outbreak. The LID includes having a valid 911 address and a set of matching coordinates (latitude and longitude) reflecting the actual location of the premises. See the Colorado Location Identification (LID) Registration website.

Farms may also have a National Premises Identification Number (PIN) from the USDA.

3. Surveillance:

Surveillance requirements for permitting in the face of a FMD outbreak will be communicated to the dairy industry from the State Veterinarian or Incident Command within 48 hours. Initial surveillance will be visual inspection on-farm of susceptible species. As soon as practical, surveillance will include laboratory testing of susceptible animals and/or testing of milk (if validated tests are available).

Guidance on surveillance sampling for the SMS plan is available on the SMS website: FMD Virus Surveillance Guidance for Dairy Operations in a Control Area.

Dairy Farms should prepare for different surveillance methods:

- Dairy farm personnel should be trained to look for the signs associated with FMD. Training materials are available on the SMS website. It is important for animal caretakers to be able to document that there is no evidence of an FAD virus infection in their herd through Active Observational Surveillance. See Active Observational Surveillance (AOS) to Support Permitting Milk Movement. Dairy farm personnel should also know who to contact if disease is suspected.

- Designated individuals should be trained to collect samples. A herd veterinarian should lead this training. These designated individuals should periodically practice sample collection, and sample collection supplies should be maintained on the premises. The premises manager/owner should know how to submit samples to the CSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory which is an approved diagnostic laboratory within the National Animal Health Laboratory Network. Having these individuals trained and ready to collect and submit samples will enable the premises to start surveillance sampling as soon as they find themselves in a Control Area or are required to submit samples to obtain movement permits.
4. **Data Management:**

Data collection and sharing is part of an FMD response to issue movement permits. This data shall be available for review by the State Veterinarian or their designee. See Customizable Logs.

Premises should maintain production records needed for trace-back and trace-forward purposes; records of movement of animals, feed, supplies, equipment, personnel, and visitors facilitates accurate completion of the Epidemiology Questionnaire. In addition, records of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of haulers, employed personnel, feed supplies, etc. should be maintained. See Appendix H in the FMD Response Plan: The Red Book for an example Epidemiology Questionnaire.

5. **Collaboration:**

Producers should ensure that truckers/haulers and processing facilities transporting and receiving their raw milk are prepared to implement ramped-up biosecurity protocols in the face of a FMD outbreak in order to decrease the risk of disease introduction and transmission and to maintain continuity of business.

3.2 **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 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 guidelines cover the following: (1) over-the-road transport in a control area, (2) core BPS for milk collection on a dairy premises, (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, and (7) personal protective equipment (PPE).

3.2.1 **Hauler Guidance**

The following information can be found in the Milk Hauler: SMS Plan Permitting Guidance document on the SMS website.

**Hauler Components:**

- Provide contact information, including personal and company information, and document tanker ID and route details (direct, commingled; premises included)
- Follows premises procedures and biosecurity processes related to milk loading as well as related general farm biosecurity including:
  - Site specific LOS
- PPE requirements if leaving truck
- Site specific loading procedures
- Avoiding contact with farm personnel, animals, or milk products
- Minimize raw milk spillage/leakage

- Route complies with State Veterinarian approved traffic routes, if in place
- Communicates with dairy premises, processing plant, and regulatory officials to ensure all procedures and biosecurity processes in place are followed

Hauler or Hauling Company to create:

- Mechanism for training on biosecurity for drivers
- Mechanism for working with dairy premises to utilize site specific LOS and milk loading SOPs
- Mechanism for working with processors to utilize milk unloading SOPs
- Plan to access necessary supplies
- Communication plan with dairy premises, processing plants and regulatory officials

Control measures focused on preventing the spread of FMD virus via the milk truck/tanker and the milk truck driver/healer is critical. See Appendix D: Milk Hauler/Driver Biosecurity Expectations.

3.2.2 Processor Guidance

The following information can be found in the Milk Processor: SMS Plan Permitting Guidance document on the SMS website.

Milk Processing Plant components:

- Location Identification Number (LID) from CDA and/or Federal Premises ID (PIN) from USDA
- Facility
  - Traffic patterns on plant premises are followed, including records of all vehicle and personnel movements into and out of facility
  - Controlled access to facility unloading bay
  - C&D station(s) in place with waste water management (if necessary)
- Personnel follow procedures to prevent spread of possibly contaminated materials (e.g., mud, manure, or raw milk) from susceptible species
- Vehicles (raw milk tankers)
  - Personnel inspect tanker for leakage upon entry and approve off-loading prior to hauler/driver exiting cab
    - All milk leakage is addressed immediately and the source is resolved prior to additional milk pick-ups
  - Prevent raw milk spillage on outside of the tanker when sampling (collection bucket should be available)
  - Avoid residual milk leaks from tanker after off-loading upon exiting processing plant
  - All milk spills during off-loading of milk are addressed immediately
  - C&D process in place to ensure that tankers leave processing plant with clean exterior
- Processor follows Grade A standards for processing milk or any additional guidelines put in place by the State Veterinarian
Processing Plant must create the following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):

- For personnel that contact susceptible species to avoid transporting any contaminated material (mud, manure, etc.) to/from plant grounds on their vehicles or clothing
- To prevent raw milk on clothing and footwear of plant personnel from leaving the designated raw milk handling areas of the plant
- For controlled access for the unloading bay
- For milk tanker C&D with wastewater plan (if necessary)
- For milk tanker inspection upon arrival to processing plant for leakage
- For handling any milk leakage or spillage during milk unloading and avoid cross-contamination of other vehicles, people, or equipment
- To ensure no residual milk in tanker and hose leaks upon tanker exit after off-loading milk

Processors must have the ability to communicate with milk haulers, dairy premises, and regulatory officials. They must provide agreement/documentation to dairy producers that plant procedures and biosecurity in place and acceptable to State Veterinarian.

The above may need SOPs, additional training, or education plans to fully implement. The processing facility should also consider how monitor that procedures are correctly followed.

Milk processors should initiate a process to collect milk movement permits from the hauler who is delivering milk from a FMD Control Area. CDA or the incident management team should be notified if permits are not received from producers located within a Control Area.

3.3 DATA MANAGEMENT

The CDA shall collect, store, and maintain information on pre-event biosecurity assessments and the results of those assessments. The data is protected under State statute and regulations that govern the confidentiality of producers’ data. Other producer information is highly protected under the State’s Livestock Information Security Act (C.R.S. 35.57.9) and thereby not affected by the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA).

Data Sharing, Notification of Relevant Parties, Communication Channels, and Data Security:

- The name, location, contact information, and permit numbers for milk movement will be provided only to individuals that require this information to implement procedures of the CO SMS Plan during an emergency disease outbreak and shall be included on the permit.
- Permitting information will be made available only to emergency management personnel involved in the disease response activities, animal health officials in other cooperating states, and with federal animal health officials upon request; provided the Colorado State laws and rules governing the confidentiality of the livestock information is not violated.

4.0 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. See Appendix F for Critical Activities for Producers, Haulers, and Processors in the first 72 hours of response.
4.1 POST-EVENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MILK MOVEMENT

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

1. 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.

2. 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 SMS Plans.

3. 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 Epidemiology Questionnaire.

4. Post-event biosecurity assessments may be performed at the discretion of the State Veterinarian, or assigned incident management personnel, prior to issuing a milk movement permit.

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 State Veterinarian. Records shall be available for review by the State Veterinarian or their designee.

6. Depending on the outbreak, the State Veterinarian may require additional surveillance, beyond monitoring cattle for clinical signs of FMD. See FMD Virus Surveillance Guidance for Dairy Operations in a Control Area.

7. 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.

5.0 REQUESTING A PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT DURING AN OUTBREAK

The CO SMS Plan covers Continuity of Business Permits (secure food supply permits) for At-Risk and Monitored Premises in moving raw milk 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.

5.1 PRODUCERS: HOW TO REQUEST A PERMIT

The CDA 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 which will allow the CDA to better control the disease. 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 provide the following information when requesting a permit:

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

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

- A completed copy of the epidemiology questionnaire.
- A completed copy of the Biosecurity Checklist and the site-specific biosecurity plan.
- Written assurance of compliance with the Biosecurity Checklist.
- Information demonstrating normal health status for the animals on the production site involved (e.g., herd health monitoring documents and/or certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an Accredited Veterinarian).
- Laboratory results from samples tested, if required for movement.

### 5.3 COLORADO PERMITTING PROCESS

In the event of an FMD outbreak in Colorado a permitting team will be deployed under the Operations Section of the Incident Command Structure (ICS). The Permitting Team will be responsible for collecting relevant and required information for each permitted movement request using available resources and the USAHERDS animal health information management database.

Once a permit is issued by the CDA and documented in USAHERDS, a copy of the permit will be forwarded to the national permitting unit or incident command personnel will enter the information into EMRS (the federal emergency management response system tracking database).

If the permit is for a movement out of state, the Permitting Team will email (or fax) the permit and required/requested additional information to the state of destination for approval. If the permitting information is immediately entered into EMRS, the destination state may approve the movement from that location.

Refer to the following links for additional information regarding permitting:

- [Milk Movement at the Beginning of an FMD Outbreak](#)
- [FAD PReP Manual 6-0: Permitted Movement](#)

### 5.4 RESCINDING MILK MOVEMENT PERMITS

1. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity assessment and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued; or
2. Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspections by qualified animal health professionals under the direction of the 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
3. 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.

4. Rescinding of permit for failure to complete, or produce completed, daily herd health inspection records will be at the discretion of the State Veterinarian.

6.0 STATE AND AGENCY COLLABORATION

The Colorado 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.

7.0 JUST-IN-TIME PREPARATION

If FMD is diagnosed within Colorado, premises that are within a Control Area or even in other parts of the State will be required to obtain a permit for the movement of milk. Producers who have completed and met all pre-event preparedness will be able to obtain permits more quickly than those who have not.

Those that have not participated in the pre-event preparedness will need to implement appropriate biosecurity on their premises in order to obtain milk movement permits, in addition adequate surveillance will need to be performed by trained staff, and production records will need to be maintained and shared with the State Veterinarian. Producers must still meet all of the requirements listed in 3.0 Pre-Event Preparedness and 4.0 Post-Event Response.
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 though a minimum number of clearly marked and controlled LOS Access Point(s) following appropriate biosecurity measures.

Figure E-1: Dairy LOS schematic

Figure E-2: Aerial view of dairy farm with LOS indicated
APPENDIX D: MILK HAULER/DRIVER BIOSECURITY EXPECTATIONS

This information can be found in the Information Manual for Enhanced Biosecurity for FMD Prevention: Dairy (Appendix J).

One of the most frequent arrivals onto a dairy premises is the milk hauler/driver. Establish the expectations for their actions 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 best fit your facility and personnel capabilities and prevent the introduction or spread of FMD virus. 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

1. Milk Truck/Tanker Does NOT Cross the LOS

   ➢ Milk house is outside the LOS and milk hauler/driver performs all milk collection tasks
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

2. 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
**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 disinfected as it crosses the LOS
  - Dairy premises personnel will rinse interior with potable water form 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
  o Remove gloves and disposable outerwear/footwear OR disinfect non-disposable outerwear and footwear
• Transport milk samples to processing plant

3. 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
  o Dairy premises personnel perform milk truck/tanker C&D upon entry and exit of the farm
• Re-enter the cab
  o Remove gloves and disposable outerwear/footwear OR disinfect non-disposable outerwear and footwear

APPENDIX D
APPENDIX F: CRITICAL PRODUCER, HAULER, and PROCESSOR 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 in order to receive movement permits for milk. Please be aware that these are specific to requirements for movement permits and are subject to change.

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

- **Implement increased biosecurity** – site-specific plans
- **Implement contingency plans** – hold animals and animal products according to state quarantines and movement controls
- **Prepare for Continuity of Business Plans** – meeting State requirements for receiving movement permits for animal and animal products
- **Monitor cattle for clinical signs of FMD infection** – promptly report any abnormal findings to the State Veterinarian
- **Participate in tracing activities** – complete epidemiological questionnaire if within Control Area or if a contact premises
- **Begin data collection and sharing** – as requested by State Veterinarian

- **Continue increased biosecurity** – will be verified/validated by State; evaluate and modify as needed
- **Continue observational surveillance** – continue monitoring cattle for clinical signs of FMD infection
- **Proceed with diagnostic surveillance** – collection of samples for FMD testing as requested by State Veterinarian
- **Initiate Continuity of Business Plans** – begin requesting movement permits if all requirements are met
- **Continue communication with State/Federal officials and industry partners**

- **Continue increased biosecurity activities**
- **Continue surveillance and tracing activities**
- **Ramp up permitting and continuity of business activities**

*Source: Adapted from NAHEMS Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control*
**Figure F-2** Hauler and Processor: Critical Movement and Control Response Activities from 0-72 hours

- **Presumptive positive detection of FMD**
  - Implement increased biosecurity – site specific plans
  - Implement contingency plans – hold animal products according to state quarantines and movement controls
  - Follow state and federal guidance on animal and animal product movement
    - Ensure that haulers are aware of movement restrictions within, into, and out of the Control Area and other parts of the State
  - Start tracing activities – ensure all movements are tracked and data is collected as required by the State Veterinarian
  - Begin data collection and sharing – as requested by State Veterinarian

- **0-24 hours**
  - Continue increased biosecurity – will be verified/validated by State
  - Initiate Continuity of Business Plans – communicate with producers, haulers, and processors to ensure all requirements are met:
    - Biosecurity plans in place from producer > hauler > processor
    - Permits for movements within, into, and out of Control Area
  - Continue participation in tracing activities
  - Continue communication with State/Federal officials and industry partners

- **24-48 hours**
  - Continue increased biosecurity activities
  - Continue tracing activities
  - Ramp up permitting and continuity of business activities

- **48-72 hours**
  - Use of appropriate critical activities and tools continues throughout FAD response

*Source: Adapted from NAHEMS Guidelines: Quarantine and Movement Control*