

# The Secure Milk Supply for Wisconsin Response Plan (SMS-WI)

May 2014



## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>page 3</b>
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Biosecurity Performance Standards</b>	<b>page 5</b>
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Establishment of Restricted Movement Areas</b>	<b>page 6</b>
<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Definitions of Movement Restricted Areas</b>	<b>page 7</b>
<b>Section 5</b>	<b>SMS-WI Plan Biosecurity Requirements</b>	<b>page 10</b>
<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Pre-event Requirements for Permitting</b>	<b>page 13</b>
<b>Section 7</b>	<b>Post-event Requirements for Permitting</b>	<b>page 18</b>
<b>Section 8</b>	<b>Data Requirements for Permit Process</b>	<b>page 20</b>
<b>Section 9</b>	<b>Permitting Criteria and Form of Permits</b>	<b>page 22</b>
<b>Section 9</b>	<b>Data Sharing and Data Security</b>	<b>page 23</b>

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Introduction

In the event Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is diagnosed in the United States, authorities will declare a national animal-health emergency and livestock and allied industries will feel the immediate effects of animal and animal-product quarantine and movement restrictions. Quarantine, managed movement and mandatory biosecurity protocols are designed to contain and control the disease and minimize virus spread. In the dairy industry, the just-in-time supply practices of milk movement in the Wisconsin could be affected significantly by the movement restrictions and the need for additional biosecurity at farms and processing facilities. This could lead to a disruption of the provision of milk and milk products to consumers. Most dairy operations and processing plants do not have the capacity to store milk for more than 48 hours; some have less than 24 hours storage capacity.

Pre-planning for safe, timely, risk-based, permitted movement of animals and animal products will be critical to maintaining the business continuity of the dairy industry while controlling and containing the outbreak. Wisconsin's dairy farms produce 13% of the nation's milk and 26% of its cheese. Each day in Wisconsin, 77 million pounds of milk move across and within the state. Wisconsin's dairy industry produces \$26.5 billion annually.

FMD is the most highly contagious animal disease in the world and can spread quickly, but mainly from animal-to-animal contact or exposure to the FMDv in manure or other sources. FMD can strike all cloven-hoofed animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, swine, llamas, alpacas and members of the deer and antelope families. While FMD is a severe animal disease, FMD does not affect humans and does not pose any human-health risks from consumption of milk, milk products or meat.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) will be the lead agency in a Wisconsin FMD incident and has state statutory authority. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Veterinary Services offers federal support to Wisconsin efforts. The [Wisconsin Emergency Management's Emergency Response Plan](#) and supporting [Emergency Support Functions](#) further describe DATCP roles and responsibilities in an animal-health incident.

There also is the "Secure Milk Supply for Wisconsin Preparedness Plan (SMS-WI)" that describes proactive ways to reduce risks to dairy farms, dairy processing plants, associated commerce, consumers, taxpayers, and the environment prior to and in the event of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak. The Response Plan includes enhanced biosecurity requirements needed during a FMD outbreak, along with roles and responsibilities of dairy industry members and governmental agencies. A "Secure Milk Supply for Wisconsin Communications Plan (SMS-WI)" is also under development.

All of the SMS-WI plans are available at [www.securemilksupplywisconsin.org](http://www.securemilksupplywisconsin.org).

### **1.1.1 Preparedness Plan**

The SMS-WI Preparedness Plan outlines additional detail associated with the SMS-WI Response Plan, and includes statutory authorities; purposes of the SMS-WI Plan; an overview of emergency management; a description of SMS-WI biosecurity requirements for producers, milk haulers, and processors; a discussion of how the Incident Command System is an incident-management tool; Wisconsin dairy industry stakeholders; and triggers for implementing the SMS-WI Response Plan.

### **1.1.2 Pasteurized Milk Ordinance**

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. Grade A standards are recommended by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS), that is composed of voting representatives from state and local regulatory agencies, and nonvoting representatives of the dairy industry and FDA. Generally, FDA accepts the Conference recommendations and incorporates them into the revised PMO. The state regulator (which is usually either the State Department of Agriculture or the State Health Department) adopts the PMO standards as a minimum, and in many cases requires stronger standards.

The SMS-WI Plan recognizes the PMO and follows its standards for milk quality. The SMS-WI Response Plan also parallels the National SMS planning documents. The national SMS Plan document [Milk Handling from FMD Infected, Suspect or Contact Dairies](#) discusses milk handling during an extended FMD Outbreak. Consistency of SMS plans among all states will provide better management of FMD nationally should an outbreak occur.

## **1.2 Goals**

The overall goals of the Wisconsin Secure Milk Supply for Wisconsin (SMS-WI) Plan are to maintain business continuity for dairy producers and processors during an FMD outbreak, to minimize disease spread, and to assure a continuous supply of milk and milk products to consumers. The specific aims of the SMS-WI Plan are to:

- Engage stakeholders in the planning process for an FMD response.
- Develop and socialize tools and guidance documents that support business continuity within dairy industry.
- Ensure that producers, processors, federal and state agency personnel agree the proposed guidelines are feasible, implementable, and effectively enable critical movements of animals and animal products with minimal risk of further FMD virus (FMDv) spread during an outbreak response.

## **1.3 Initial Project Focus – Raw milk movement from farm to commercial processing**

- Develop pre-event, agreed upon regional biosecurity performance standards (for dairy premises, milk haulers, and processing plants) that support raw milk movement from farms not known to be infected with FMDv to commercial processing without risk of

disease spread. These enhanced biosecurity measures will aid rapidly implementable measures during an FMD outbreak response.

- Develop consensus decision-support guidance and tools to facilitate timely permitting and movement of raw milk from farms not known to be infected in the FMD Control Area. Encourage the development of a robust, scalable information management infrastructure to support the permitting needs of an incident. This includes the timely availability (ideally pre-event) of livestock and premises data to populate the permitting system.
- Conduct a proactive risk assessment for the transport of raw milk from the dairy farm to the processing plant that considers existing production practices with subsequent evaluation of proposed biosecurity mitigation procedures.
- Socialize the SMS-WI Plan components with states and local milk producing areas; collaborate to further define expectations and local resources to meet the regional standards accounting for the unique aspects and needs of the dairy industry throughout Wisconsin that supply raw milk to or receiving raw milk from partner states.

#### **1.4 Establishing Biosecurity Performance Standards**

Industry, academia, state, and federal government personnel have developed pre-event, consensus-driven national [Biosecurity Performance Standards](#) (BPS) for dairy premises, milk haulers, and processing plants to implement during a FMD outbreak. Compliance with these performance standards is intended to significantly reduce the chance of spreading FMD virus while increasing the chance of timely permitting of raw milk from dairy premises (not known to be infected with FMD) in a Control Area to processing where it can be pasteurized for commercial consumption.

#### **1.5 Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**

Given the diverse nature of the dairy industry in the US, the national SMS plan recognized that local/regional response planning must be undertaken in order to account for regional differences in the milk industry. The SMS-WI plan builds upon the national Biosecurity Performance Standards with SOPs aimed at producers, milk haulers, and processors, to provide more detailed descriptions of what will be effective, achievable, and feasible in Wisconsin.

#### **1.6 Decision Support Tools (phases and types, matrix)**

As an aid to timely decision making at the onset of an FMD outbreak, SMS-WI has developed a proposed framework for classification of an outbreak response based on the phase (time course of the event) and type (scale or magnitude of the event) to facilitate response planning. As the nature and priorities of a response change over time, planning considers specific aspects associated with the outbreak that may be more meaningful.

#### **1.7 Summary**

The SMS-WI Plan includes significant strides in the development of a framework and support tools to facilitate decision making and timely permitting for raw milk movement during a FMD outbreak response. **However, the proposed biosecurity performance standards and SOPs still need to be agreed upon by those responsible for decision making, and adopted by the Wisconsin dairy industry.**

Raw milk movement is one of a number of critical animal and animal-product movements necessary for a dairy to remain in business and be economically viable. Future planning efforts should focus on other priority areas, such as contingency planning for dairies that utilize off-site calf rearing, for example.

If FMD is diagnosed in the US, it will be a major animal-health emergency and will severely affect the daily activities and economic viability of all livestock sectors of the US economy. Enhanced contingency planning and clear communications between industry and government prior to an outbreak are critical. These efforts can ensure significant improvements in the regional resiliency of livestock industries to respond to across-boundary animal diseases and enhance the security of US livestock and food-production systems.

## **2 BIOSECURITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

The national [Secure Milk Supply](#) (SMS) initiative has developed Biosecurity Performance Standards (BPS) for dairy farm premises, milk haulers, and dairy processors. Wisconsin has adopted these standards for [dairy premises](#), [milk haulers](#) and [dairy processing plants](#) as the basis for the SMS-WI plan.

The national SMS BPS also includes lists of factors to consider pre-event for industry, state, and federal planning that are not included in this plan. [Wisconsin's Foreign Animal Disease Response Plan](#) provides more information.

## **3 ESTABLISHMENT OF RESTRICTED MOVEMENT AREAS AND ALLOWABLE MILK MOVEMENTS THEREIN**

### **3.1 Initial response to an outbreak**

In the event of a FMD outbreak, authorities may place movement controls on the movement of livestock and livestock products while initial investigations take place to identify the scope of the outbreak. The investigation involves searching for any infected farms, suspect farms, and contact farms with epidemiological links to infected farms. During this initial response, movement restrictions are likely to cover large areas, possibly statewide, and may restrict both interstate and intrastate movements. The plan includes the concept of [regionalization of milk](#) movement to continue to allow as much milk movement as possible while reducing the potential risk of spreading the FMDv. This initial phase of the disease investigation is expected to take from two to seven days. Once the initial investigation phase is completed, authorities may create more precise movement control areas around infected premises. Control areas around infected premises would remain in place for a minimum of two weeks as intensive surveillance of susceptible species is conducted on the farm premises within the control area. The control area may be enlarged during this time if additional infected farms are found or if disease conditions warrant.

The national SMS initiative's Milk Movement Matrix Working Group has produced a [Proactive Risk Assessment for the Movement of Raw Milk during an FMD Outbreak](#).

The document [Classification of Phases and Types of an FMD Outbreak and Response](#) defines three phases if FMD occurs in the US. One of these phases is subdivided into six types, to reflect the severity of the outbreak. These phases and types are defined as follows:

- Phase 1: The time from the confirmation of the first case until the extent of the outbreak can be reasonably estimated.
- Phase 2: The next phase is subdivided based on the scope and severity of the outbreak.
  - Type 1: Focal outbreak
  - Type 2: Moderate regional
  - Type 3: Large regional
  - Type 4: Widespread or national
  - Type 5: Catastrophic
  - Type 6: North America
- Phase 3: Recovery phase

Each phase and type of a US outbreak is associated with examples of actions related to biosecurity, surveillance, and milk movement restrictions. These actions are defined in the USDA-APHIS-National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management (NCAHEM) [Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response Plan: The Red Book](#). The following discussion in Section 3.2 uses the terminology (from page 5-16 in the Red Book) in these documents.

### **3.2 Definitions and classification of farm premises**

- Infected premises: Confirmed or presumptive case exists
- Contact premises: Have susceptible animals that may have been exposed to FMD directly or indirectly, through contact with infected premises. For the purposes of the SMS-WI Plan, contact premises are subdivided into premises with contact through animal movement and premises with non-animal contact such as people and fomites (an object that can carry FMDv, such as tires on a vehicle or a person's clothing).
- Suspect premises: Have susceptible animals with clinical signs compatible with FMD.
- At-Risk premises: Have susceptible animals but can demonstrate they are not infected, contact, or susceptible premises and seek to move animals or animal products within a Control Area by permit.<sup>1</sup>
- Monitored premises: Meet the criteria for At-Risk premises and seek to move animals and animal products out of a Control Area.
- Free Premises: Are not Contact or Suspect premises and lie outside Control Areas.
- Vaccinated premises: Premises where emergency vaccination has been performed and may be a secondary designation.

---

<sup>1</sup> At the time this plan was developed there were no practical tools available capable of demonstrating that a susceptible animal was free of the disease. It can only be said that upon the date of inspection by a qualified animal-health professional, an animal exhibits none of the clinical signs associated with the disease.

### **3.3 Industry Advisory Group**

Prior to implementing the SMS-WI Response Plan, the State Veterinarian's office will consult with an appointed Wisconsin Dairy Industry Advisory Group of producers, milk haulers, and processors. Additionally, the Industry Advisory Group will provide a pre-event discussion forum for the SMS-WI Plan and the permitting process to allow raw-milk movement in a FMD incident. As listed in the SMS-WI Preparedness Plan, Wisconsin has a broad range of dairy industry stakeholders.

## **4 DEFINITIONS OF AND ESTABLISHING MOVEMENT RESTRICTED AREAS**

### **4.1 Stage 1 restrictions**

Stage 1 movement restrictions are general animal and animal movement restrictions put in place in a state or part of a state as a precautionary measure immediately after a FMD outbreak has been identified in the US. An investigation is under way in this state but this state has no confirmed infected farms and no areas lie within established Control Areas (see 4.2 below). At the discretion of Incident Command, Stage 1 movement controls may remain in place in part of a state after one or more Infected Premises have been identified in another part of the state.

### **4.2 Stage 2 restrictions**

Stage 2 movement restrictions are imposed once a presumptive or confirmed case of FMD has been identified and one or more premises have been designated as an Infected Premises. Control Areas may be in effect in a state because there is one or more Infected Premises in that state or in an adjacent state. The following definitions are adopted from federal agency definitions contained on page 5-16 of "[The Red Book](#)."

- Infected Zone: Zone immediately surrounding an Infected Premises
- Buffer Zone: Zone immediately surrounding an Infected Zone or Contact Premises
- Control Area: An area that includes an Infected Zone and its Buffer Zone
- Surveillance Zone: Zone on the outside border of a Control Area
- Free Area: Any area not included in a movement restricted area including Stage 1 movement restriction areas and Control Areas
- Vaccinated Zone: Emergency vaccination zone either (a) a Containment Vaccination Zone that usually lies inside a Control Zone or (b) a Protection Vaccination Zone that usually lies outside a Control Area

### **4.3 Establishing Movement Restrictions**

The Wisconsin State Veterinarian may impose movement restrictions immediately after the confirmation of the first case of FMD in the United States as a precautionary action to reduce the risk of the disease spreading from undetected premises and to facilitate an assessment of the disease status in that state. These restrictions are defined as SMS-WI Plan Stage 1 movement restrictions for the purposes of permitting. Stage 1 movement restrictions may be imposed statewide or over one or more parts of a state based on the [regionalization plan](#).

If FMD is identified in the US, Incident Command (incident managers) will determine the appropriate areas that are subject to movement restrictions and the nature of those restrictions. Incident Command will use the [Incident Command System](#) (ICS) as a structure to manage the incident. ICS is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management approach. Incident Command also may use an Incident Management Team, composed of animal-health specialists on the state and federal level. The areas and nature of the restrictions are expected to change as more information on the outbreak becomes available. The SMS-WI Plan adopts the following guidelines for the State Veterinarians in the cooperating states to consider before issuing Stage 1 movement restrictions, in priority order:

- That FMD has been identified in a SMS-WI Plan cooperating state.
- That FMD has been identified in a state contiguous with a SMS Plan cooperating state or in a state with strong epidemiological links in the form of susceptible animal or animal product movements to a cooperating state.
- The geographic extent and severity of the outbreak within the contiguous 48 states.
- That FMD has been identified in one or more non-contiguous states with weak epidemiological links to any of the cooperating states.
- That FMD has been identified in other states geographically remote with no significant epidemiological links to a cooperating state. For example, a case of FMD in New England would be unlikely to trigger movement restrictions and the implementation of the SMS-WI Plan in the cooperating states.
- Suspected bioterrorist activity generally would raise the priority for imposing movement restrictions under each of the situations described above.

In the event of an FMD event occurring in the United State, the State Veterinarians of the states cooperating with Wisconsin agree to discuss movement restrictions before implementing them, using these categories as the basis for decision making.

#### **4.4 Establishing Control Areas**

The SMS-WI Plan adopts the farm premises classifications in “[The Red Book](#)” and establishes Control Areas around infected premises based on “The Red Book” guidelines. An Infected Zone of a minimum of 3 km will be created around an Infected Premises with a Buffer Zone of a minimum of 7 km around the infected zone. Therefore a Control Area will be a minimum of 10 km beyond the perimeter of any Infected Premises.

“The Red Book” on pages 5-19 and 5-20 lists 10 factors to consider in determining the actual size of a control area. These factors are:

- Jurisdictional areas
- Physical boundaries
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease epidemiology
- Infected premises characteristics
- Contact premises characteristics
- Environment
- Climate
- Biosecurity practices in place

- Number of non-commercial or transitional premises
- Continuity of business plans in place.

Because a FMD outbreak is likely to evolve and expand in a complex and changing manner, the SMS-WI Plan is based on the mutual acceptance of individual state Incident Command decisions on the location, size, and duration of Control Areas. The cooperating State Veterinarians agree to coordinate activities and decisions by conference calls or equivalent means on an as-needed basis to facilitate raw-milk movement.

#### **4.5 Eligibility of farms to move milk outside a movement restricted area**

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

##### **4.5.1 Infected and Suspect Premises**

Infected and Suspect Premises are not eligible to move milk at any time during the initial outbreak. The national SMS Plan document [Milk Handling from FMD Infected, Suspect or Contact Dairies](#) discusses milk handling during an extended FMD Outbreak.

##### **4.5.2 Contact Premises**

Contact Farms will be subject to enhanced surveillance either until the estimated incubation period has elapsed or until there is sufficient information to determine the type of contact. At the discretion of the State Veterinarian, Contact Premises may be placed under quarantine.

- Where animal or animal product movement from an Infected Premises has occurred, Contact Premises are not eligible for a permit to move milk from the premises.
- Where contact has occurred by means other than animal or animal product, including but not limited to people or vehicles moving between farms, milk is eligible to move if the premises are otherwise eligible for a movement permit.

#### **4.6 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 SMS-WI Plan specifies the biosecurity and related conditions for obtaining a movement permit. Participation is voluntary, but to move raw milk a producer must have a permit. Wisconsin will issue permits for eligible At-Risk and Monitored Premises subject to the availability of agency personnel to implement required farm biosecurity and FMD inspections.

#### **4.7 Vaccinated Premises**

This designation is secondary and does not affect the eligibility for a milk movement permit.

#### **4.8 Free Area Premises**

These are allowed to move milk without a permit.

#### **4.9 Milk routes**

Milk truck drivers will receive specific route information from dispatchers with dairy cooperatives or milk handlers on a daily basis. This will include a list of permitted farms in movement restricted areas, a list of public roads closed to milk tankers, and a list of farms in free zones.

- Milk trucks picking up milk on farms in Free Areas are allowed to travel through designated Control Areas to processing plants in Free Areas but the State Veterinarian recommends avoiding travel in Control Areas.
- Milk trucks picking up milk on farms in Free Areas are allowed to deliver milk to processing plants in Free Areas.
- Milk trucks picking up milk on farms in Control Areas are allowed to deliver milk to processing plants in Free Areas.
- Milk trucks are allowed to pick up milk on routes that include farms in Control Areas and farms in Free Areas but the State Veterinarian recommends separate routes for Control Area farms or, in cases of mixed routes, that milk from all of the Free Area farms be picked up before entering and picking up milk from farms in Control Areas.

### **5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SMS-WI PLAN BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENTS**

The purpose of the SMS-WI project is to facilitate the continued movement of raw milk from dairy farms in a movement-restricted area to processing plants in order to help preserve the viability of dairy farms, dairy businesses, and the local economy without impairing disease control and eradication efforts in the event of a FMD outbreak.

#### **5.1 Requirements for dairy farms**

Because dairy cattle may be infected and shedding FMDv before clinical signs appear, raw milk transported from dairy farms must be treated as potentially infected. Similarly, vehicles and persons visiting farms and having contact with raw milk, including milk tankers (trucks) and drivers, must be treated as potential methods (fomites) of disease transmission.

The SMS-WI Plan includes a pre-event biosecurity readiness audit. The procedures and protocols for the pre-event audit are designed to prevent the introduction of the disease on to a farm from other farms and prevent the exportation of the disease from one farm to another farm, including transmission by milk truck, by the milk truck driver, and through raw milk.

The components of the audit are:

- The ability to restrict access to the farm
- Suitable facilities for washing and disinfecting vehicles and containing effluent
- Cleaning and disinfecting equipment and supplies
- Lanes and milk pick-up areas that are constructed to exclude animals and that can be maintained free of manure and mud
- Handling of animals and manure
- Visitor and vehicle wash logs

- Copies of approved written standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are available to farm staff
- Evidence of satisfactory completion of required training.

The pre-event dairy premises audits will be carried out by state agency personnel under the guidance of the State Veterinarian's office. The audit checklist comprises the items required for effective farm biosecurity and all items must be designated as present or satisfactory at the time of an audit to receive a passing grade.

The incentive for dairy farmers to participate in the pre-event audit is that farm premises receiving a passing grade will receive priority for obtaining a milk movement permit if a disease outbreak occurs.

If a FMD outbreak occurs and movement restrictions are imposed, then dairy farms subject to these restrictions may be eligible to obtain movement permits. Because the resources available to implement the permitting requirements specified in the SMS-WI Plan are likely to be limited during a FMD outbreak, dairy premises that passed their most recent biosecurity audits will receive priority. To receive a permit, these dairy premises must pass a post-event biosecurity audit conducted by an authorized representative of a state agency that comprises a vehicle wash and disinfection demonstration conducted at the farm truck washing site.

Premises that failed the previous pre-event audit will receive a lower priority in the permitting process. Dairy farmers who chose not to participate in any pre-event and post-event audits will receive the lowest priority because these farms must comply with all the pre-event and post-event requirements to be eligible for a permit, including participating in required training. Farm premises that fall into either category must pass a full biosecurity audit to receive a milk movement permit.

Post-event, dairy premises are subject to livestock inspections by qualified animal-health professionals and such inspections must not identify any animals with signs that are consistent with FMD infection as a requirement for obtaining or retaining movement permits.

**Under the current SMS-WI Plan, premises must have a current permit meeting biosecurity standards to move raw milk. Without a permit, a premises will not be allowed to move raw milk.**

A more complete overview of the dairy farm requirements is provided in Appendix 1 (under development) and the pre-event and post-event requirements are discussed more fully in sections 6 and 7 respectively.

## **5.2 Requirements for milk haulers and milk truck drivers**

Because raw milk must be treated as potentially infected, milk haulers and drivers represent a moderate to high risk of spreading the disease. On multiple farm pick-up routes, the milk truck and 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 drivers, among milk trucks and through raw milk.

State agency personnel under guidance from the State Veterinarian's office will carry out pre-event milk hauler and driver biosecurity readiness audits. The audit checklist comprises the items required for effective milk truck and driver biosecurity.

The components of the audit are:

- Cleaning and disinfecting equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment
- Vehicle logs
- Secure truck storage when not in use
- Restrictions on milk truck driver contact with susceptible species when not collecting milk
- Copies of approved written standard operating procedures
- Evidence of satisfactory completion of required training.

All items in the audit must be designated as present or satisfactory at the time of an audit to receive a passing grade.

The incentive to participate in the pre-event audit is that milk haulers and drivers receiving a passing grade on their most recent pre-event audit will receive a permit to transport milk if a disease outbreak occurs. However, haulers and drivers will be subject to random biosecurity audits.

Haulers and drivers who failed the previous pre-event audit will receive a lower priority and will be re-audited as resources allow. Any haulers who chose not to participate in any pre-event audits will receive the lowest priority because these haulers must comply with all the pre-event and post-event requirements to be eligible for a permit, including participating in required training. Haulers and drivers that fall into either category must pass a full biosecurity audit to receive a permit to pick up and transport milk.

A more complete overview of the milk hauler and driver requirements is provided in Appendix 4 (under development) and the pre-event and post-event requirements are discussed more fully in sections 6 and 7 respectively.

### **5.3 Requirements for dairy processing plants**

Cross-contamination can occur at the dairy processing plant, including disease spread among drivers, between trucks, and among plant employees.

The pre-event dairy processing plant premises audits will be carried out by state agency personnel under the guidance of staff of the State Veterinarians office. The audit checklist comprises the items required for effective plant biosecurity.

The components of the audit are:

- The ability to restrict access to the plant
- Suitable facilities for washing and disinfecting vehicles and containing effluent
- Cleaning and disinfecting equipment and supplies

- Milk receiving areas that are constructed and can be maintained free of mud and organic material
- Visitor and vehicle wash logs
- Separation of the personnel from the raw milk receiving area and personnel from the milk processing area
- Copies of approved written standard operating procedures that are available to plant personnel
- Evidence of satisfactory completion of required training.

All items in the audit must be designated as present or satisfactory at the time of an audit to receive a passing grade.

The incentive to participate is that processing plants that failed their previous pre-event audit will receive a lower priority and will be re-audited as resources permit. Any plants that chose not to participate in any pre-event audits will receive the lowest priority because these plants must comply with all the pre-event and post-event requirements to be eligible for a permit, including participating in required training. Plants that fall into either category must pass a full biosecurity audit to receive a permit to receive and process milk. Without a permit, processors will not be able to receive raw milk.

A more complete overview of processing plant requirements is provided in Appendix 7 (under development). Pre-event and post-event requirements are discussed more fully in sections 6 and 7 respectively.

## **6 PRE-EVENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTING**

Pre-event requirements include passing biosecurity readiness audits conducted on a routine basis. The auditor who visits the premises completes a checklist of items that include the layout, construction, and maintenance of the premises; that required equipment, supplies and materials are present; that required SOPs are present and available for use during a FMD outbreak; and evidence that personnel have satisfactorily completed the training required by the State Veterinarian.

### **6.1 Dairy Farms**

The following items are included in the dairy farm premises pre-event audit. The audit document is included as Appendix 2 (under development).

#### **6.1.1 Required equipment, supplies, and materials:**

- Gates (or the equivalent) with locks and keys for all farm entrances used by milk tankers
- Visitor and vehicle wash log book(s) of an approved design and pens
- Protective outerwear and footwear for farm staff
- Protective outerwear and footwear for use by the milk tanker driver, if needed
- Power washer, in working order
- Appropriate fuel or power source for the power washer
- Sprayer for applying disinfectant, in working order

- Transportable water tank to provide water or a source of piped water at the truck wash site
- Disinfectant approved by EPA or the State Veterinarian for use in an FMD outbreak
- Watch or clock for timing disinfectant contact time
- Portable foot bath
- Large plastic bags for discarded protective outerwear and footwear
- Approved equipment, facilities or procedures for disposing of discarded protective outerwear and footwear
- Approved SOPs, in writing and readily available to farm staff
- Verification of satisfactory completion of required training by individual members of the farm family members and staff currently employed.

### **6.1.2 Standard Operating Procedures**

The following standard operating procedures have been developed and must be implemented if and when a disease outbreak occurs. The SOPs are contained in Appendix 3 (under development)

- Farm layout, construction and maintenance
- Vehicle and visitor access
- Milk tanker driver procedures upon arrival at the farm premises
- Milk tanker washing and disinfection at farm entrance
- Milk pickup and sampling
- Milk tanker exit cleaning and disinfection and milk tanker driver procedures on departing the farm premises.
- Animal surveillance
- Animal movement
- Manure management
- Biosecurity supplies

### **6.1.3 Training**

Training is required prior to the disease event. The following topics must be covered in one or more training sessions. Hands-on training for tanker washing and disinfection will be required. Specific curricula, instructors, and locations must be approved by the State Veterinarian. Participants completing the training will be given certificates and a register of trained farm staff, including family members and employees, will be maintained by the State Veterinarian. Repeat training will be required at three-year intervals.

- Foot-and-Mouth Disease: The global situation; characteristics of the virus; susceptible animal species; the clinical signs of the disease; its transmission, control and eradication methods and procedures; the SMS-WI program.
- Farm layout, construction and maintenance SOP
- Vehicle and visitor access SOP
- Movement record keeping for vehicles and visitors SOP
- Vehicle washing and disinfection SOP
- Milk pickup SOP

- Animal surveillance SOP
- Animal movement SOP
- Manure management SOP
- Farm staff: PPEs, cleaning and disinfection requirements and procedures, PPE disposal
- Supplies and inventory management
- Other

## **6.2 Milk haulers**

The following items are included in the milk hauler pre-event audit. The audit document is included as Appendix 5 (under development).

### **6.2.1 Required equipment, supplies, and materials**

- Mobile phone
- Contact information for producers on route, dispatcher, destination plant, State Veterinarian
- Sprayer for applying disinfectant, in working order
- Disinfectant approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the State Veterinarian for use in a FMD outbreak
- Watch or clock for timing disinfectant contact time
- Personal protective clothing
- Plastic bags for milk sample vials
- Vehicle log book of an approved design and pens
- Protective outerwear and footwear
- Approved equipment, facilities or procedures for disposing of discarded protective outerwear and footwear
- Approved SOPs, in writing and readily available to farm staff
- Verification of satisfactory completion of required training

### **6.2.2 Standard Operating Procedures**

SOPs have been developed and must be implemented if and when an FMD outbreak occurs. The SOPs are contained in Appendix 6 (under development).

Farm related procedures include:

- Permitted farms and routes
- Farm layout, construction and maintenance
- Controlling vehicle and visitor access
- Milk tanker driver procedures on arrival at the farm premises and on departure from the farm premises
- Milk tanker washing and disinfection at the farm entrance
- Milk pickup--driver
- Milk pickup—truck.

Processing plant procedures include:

- Milk receiving area layout, construction and maintenance
- Controlling access to dairy processing plant premises
- Milk tanker driver procedures while on dairy processing plant premises
- Milk tanker washing and disinfection at the plant entrance upon arrival and departure
- Milk receiving—plant employees
- Milk receiving—milk truck drivers.

Other procedures include:

- Milk truck cleaning, maintenance and storage
- Meal, restroom and other breaks
- Ability to communicate
- Accidents and Breakdowns
- Biosecurity supplies.

### **6.2.3 Required milk hauler training**

Training is required prior to the disease event. The following topics must be covered in one or more training sessions. Hands-on training for tanker washing and disinfection will be required. The State Veterinarian must approve specific curricula, instructors, and locations. Participants satisfactorily completing the training will be given certificates and the State Veterinarian's office will maintain a register of trained staff. Repeat training will be required at three-year intervals.

- Foot and Mouth Disease: The global situation; characteristics of the virus; susceptible animal species; the clinical signs of the disease; its transmission, control and eradication methods and procedures; the SMS-WI program.
- Permitted farms and routes SOP
- Milk pickup infrastructure and maintenance SOP
- Dairy farm vehicle and visitor access SOP
- Milk tanker driver procedures and milk tanker washing and disinfection SOPs on arrival at farm premises
- Milk pickup SOPs for driver and milk tanker
- Milk tanker driver procedures and milk tanker washing and disinfection SOPs when departing from the farm premises
- Dairy processing plant vehicle and visitor access SOP
- Milk tanker driver procedures and milk tanker washing and disinfection SOPs on arrival at the processing plant
- Milk receiving and milk spillage SOPs
- Milk tanker driver procedures and milk tanker washing and disinfection SOPs when departing from the dairy processing plant
- Milk tanker cleaning, maintenance and storage, driver's breaks, communications, and accident or breakdowns SOPs
- Supplies and inventory management
- Other

### **6.3 Dairy Processing Plants**

The following items are included in the dairy processing plant premises pre-event audit. The audit document is included as Appendix 8 (under development).

#### **6.3.1 Required equipment, supplies, and materials**

- Gates, locks and keys and/or plant security personnel for the plant entrance used by milk tankers
- Visitor log book of an approved design and pens
- Protective outerwear and footwear for plant personnel
- Protective outerwear and footwear for use by the milk tanker driver, if needed
- Separate rest room and break room facilities a) for use by employees involved in processing and related activities and b) for use by employees working with raw milk and by milk truck drivers
- Materials for constructing a temporary wash station and disposing of the effluent in an environmentally approved manner
- Power washer, in working order
- Appropriate fuel or power source for the power washer
- Sprayer for applying disinfectant, in working order
- Transportable water tank to provide water or a source of piped water at the truck wash site
- Approved disinfectant list in [Appendix 10](#).
- Large plastic bags for discarded protective outerwear and footwear
- Approved equipment or facilities for disposing of discarded protective outerwear and footwear
- Approved SOPs, in writing and readily available to plant personnel
- Verification of satisfactory completion of required training by members of the plant personnel currently employed.

#### **6.3.2 Standard Operating Procedures**

The following SOPs have been developed and must be implemented if and when a disease outbreak occurs. The plant SOPs are contained in Appendix 9 (under development).

- Milk receiving area infrastructure, maintenance and supplies
- General biosecurity procedures for plant personnel
- Controlling access to a dairy processing plant premises
- Milk tanker driver procedures on arrival at the milk receiving area
- Milk tanker washing and disinfection at the plant entrance upon arrival and departure
- Milk receiving
- Milk haulers and milk tanker drivers
- Milk tanker cleaning
- Disposal of potentially infected materials
- Biosecurity supplies

### **6.3.3 Required training for dairy processing plant personnel**

- Foot and Mouth Disease: The global situation; characteristics of the virus; susceptible animal species; the clinical signs of the disease; its transmission, control and eradication methods and procedures; the SMS-WI program.
- Milk receiving area construction and maintenance SOP
- Vehicle and visitor access SOP
- Movement record keeping for vehicles and visitors SOP
- Vehicle washing and disinfection SOPs
- Milk receiving SOPs
- Plant personnel: PPEs, cleaning and disinfection requirements and procedures, animal contact, and reporting requirements
- PPE disposal
- Supplies and inventory management
- Other

## **7 POST-EVENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MILK MOVEMENT PERMITTING**

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

### **7.1 Dairy Farms**

#### **7.1.1 Movement Restricted Areas**

The following permitting rules apply to dairy farms in movement restricted areas when Stage 1 FMD movement restrictions are in effect.

- Infected Premises, Suspect Premises, and Contact Premises through animal contact are not eligible for a permit.
- Top priority will be given to farms in movement restricted areas that have passed a biosecurity audit within the previous 6 months. These top priority farms must pass a vehicle washing demonstration on the farm wash pad in order to obtain a permit. Milk inspectors and other state agency personnel approved by the State Veterinarian will schedule, participate in, and determine if the farm passed or failed the vehicle washing demonstration. Permits will remain valid until rescinded.
  - Permitted premises will be subject to random biosecurity audits. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued.
  - Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspection identify clinical signs consistent with FMD and the farm is identified as a Suspect Premise. If permits are rescinded because of suspicious clinical signs, the permit will be reinstated with the State Veterinarian determines the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises and is determined not to be an Infected Premise.

- Lower priority will be given to SMS-WI program participants that failed the last pre-event audit. A full biosecurity audit will be required and must be passed before a permit can be issued. Permits issued after a full biosecurity audit has been conducted and passed will remain in effect until rescinded.
  - Permitted premises will be subject to random biosecurity audits. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued.
  - Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspection identify clinical signs consistent with FMD and the farm is identified as a Suspect Premise. If permits are rescinded because of suspicious clinical signs, the permit will be reinstated with the State Veterinarian determines the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises and is determined not to be an Infected Premise.
  
- Farmers who are not SMS participants receive the lowest priority. **A full biosecurity audit will be required and must be passed before a permit can be issued.** A farm audit will not be performed until farm employees have participated in and satisfactorily completed the required training and this has been duly recorded and reported to the State Veterinarian. Permits issued after a full biosecurity audit has been conducted and passed will remain in effect until rescinded.
  - Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspection will be required if the initial permit is rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued.
  - Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspections identify clinical signs consistent with FMD and the farm is identified as a Suspect Premise. If permits are rescinded because of suspicious clinical signs, the permit will be reinstated when the State Veterinarian determines the farm is no longer a Suspect Premise and is determined not to be an Infected Premise.

### 7.1.2 Control Areas

The following permitting rules apply to farms in designated Control Areas in a state, that is, during Stage 2 of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak when there is one or more confirmed Infected Premises in that state or an adjacent state such that the control area extends across the state boundary.

- Infected Premises, Suspect Premises, and Contact Premises through animal contact are not eligible for a permit.
- Free Area farms are not subject to movement restrictions and do not need a movement permit but will be identified as such in the farm data listing.
- Farm Premises with permits issued under Stage 1 conditions may continue to ship milk until such time as the permitting procedures applicable to Stage 2 can be implemented on those premises.

- Contact Premises with contact through non-animal means such as people and fomites are eligible for permitting. However, Contact Premises through non-animal fomites must pass a full biosecurity audit to receive a permit. Permits issued after a full biosecurity audit has been conducted and passed will remain in effect until rescinded. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspection will be required if the initial permit is rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued.
- At-risk and Monitored Premises that have not passed a pre-event biosecurity audit within the previous six months are eligible for permitting but must pass a full biosecurity audit to receive a permit. Permits issued after a full biosecurity audit has been conducted and passed will remain in effect until rescinded. However, premises will be re-inspected at four-day intervals when resources permit. Permits may be rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspection will be required if the initial permit is rescinded for violating biosecurity procedures. Re-inspections for biosecurity reasons will include a full biosecurity audit and must be passed before a permit can be re-issued.
- There is a goal to conduct livestock inspections on all permitted premises at four-day intervals. However, if resources or other conditions prevent inspections on this schedule the permit will remain in force. Permits will be rescinded if livestock inspections identify clinical signs consistent with FMD and the farm is identified as a Suspect Premises. If permits are rescinded because of suspicious clinical signs the permit will be reinstated when the State Veterinarian determines the farm is no longer a Suspect Premises and is determined not to be an Infected Premises.
- Vaccination of cattle on a dairy farm premises does not affect that premises eligibility for permitting. Herds with vaccinated animals will be identified.

## **7.2 Milk haulers**

Milk haulers, including both drivers and trucks, that have passed their most recent pre-event biosecurity audits are automatically considered permitted in the event of a FMD outbreak. Milk haulers will be subject to random post-event audits by state agency personnel and the discretion of the State Veterinarian.

## **7.3 Processing plants**

Dairy processing plant premises that have passed their most recent pre-event biosecurity audits are automatically considered permitted in the event of a FMD outbreak. Premises will be subject to random post-event audits by state agency personnel at the discretion of the State Veterinarian.

# **8 DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMIT PROCESS**

## **8.1 Data requirements for permits, data management and data security**

States cooperating with Wisconsin agree to implement a mutually developed and agreed upon list of data items to be used in the decision to issue permits for milk movement. These data include information to identify each dairy farm premises, milk haulers and drivers, and dairy processing plant premises in the individual cooperating states. Appendices 12, 13, and 14 (under development) contain the list of the required data for farms, haulers, and plants, respectively.

Additionally, each state will collect and store information on pre-event biosecurity audits and the results of those audits. Each state will store and maintain the data for that state and will be subject to the laws and regulations governing the confidentiality of these data. Each of the Cooperating States has different laws and regulations governing the confidentiality of the data collected for the purposes of the SMS-WI Plan. A summary of the state laws governing confidentiality of these data in the cooperating states is provided in Appendix 15 (under development).

There are three sorts of information that Wisconsin has targeted to accelerate the permitting Process for individual dairy operations:

- 1) Contact Information – phone and FAX numbers and email addresses for a responsible party in each operation as well as backups and secondary contacts (such as veterinarians and feed suppliers).
- 2) Production Characteristics – information to help Incident Command anticipate the kind and amount of help an operation is apt to need (to include livestock inventory, production, storage, and shipment norms and capacities).
- 3) Biosecurity – capability to implement the enhanced biosecurity measures that disease control and SMS Performance Standards would require securing the perimeter and decontaminating traffic to and from the farms). This will include written logs of all traffic onto or off of the farm.

## **9 PERMITTING CRITERIA AND FORM OF PERMITS**

### **9.1.1 Dairy farm criteria**

Permits to move milk will be issued to dairy premises that meet the required criteria. Dairy farm premises that meet the pre-event biosecurity audit requirements and pass the post-event biosecurity audit will receive a permit. Section 7 of this plan describe these requirements. Permits are subject to revocation for cause. Revocation of permits may occur if biosecurity requirements are not met. Dairy farm premises are subject to livestock inspections. Permits will not be granted and previously issued permits will be rescinded if any susceptible livestock on the premises show clinical signs consistent with FMD.

### **9.1.2 Milk hauler and processor criteria**

Milk haulers and processing plant premises that met the pre-event biosecurity requirements on their last pre-event audit and pass post-event audit requirements will receive permits to transport and receive milk, respectively. Haulers and processing plants will be subject to random biosecurity audits and permits may be rescinded if biosecurity requirements are not met.

### **9.1.3 Form of permits**

Permits will be issued to the dairy farmer responsible for the dairy premises, milk haulers and drivers, and the designated representatives of the processing plant premises. Permits will be issued in electronic form and will be unique for each separate dairy premises, milk hauler or driver, and dairy processing plant premises.

Permits issued in one of the states cooperating with Wisconsin will be recognized by the other cooperating states.

## **10 DATA SHARING, NOTIFICATION OF RELEVANT PARTIES, COMMUNICATION CHANNELS AND DATA SECURITY.**

### **10.1.1 Dairy farm data**

The name, location, contact information, and the unique permit number for dairy premises will be provided to the dairy farmer and the farmer's designated dairy cooperative or milk handler. This information may be provided to the dairy processing plant receiving the milk from the dairy premises and other individuals or organizations involved in the marketing of that milk. Information will also be provided to dairy cooperatives, milk handlers, and processors identifying Free Area dairy premises and dairy premises in movement restricted areas that are not permitted.

### **10.1.2 Milk hauler and processor data**

The name, location, contact information, and the unique permit number for milk haulers and dairy processing plant premises will be provided to the dairy cooperatives and milk handlers responsible for marketing the milk from permitted and Free Area farms in the Cooperating States. This information may be provided to the dairy processing plant receiving milk and other individuals or organizations involved in the marketing of that milk.

### **10.1.3 Permit information**

Permitting information will be made available to individuals and agencies in other Cooperating States and with federal government agencies upon request, provided the originating state's laws and rules governing the confidentiality of the information are not violated.

### **10.1.4 Contact information**

Contact information for enquiries about the SMS-WI Plan should be directed to the State Veterinarian.

## **Secure Milk Supply for Wisconsin Plan – Appendix List**

[Note: currently under development]

- Appendix 1: **Overview of the requirements for dairy farms in preparation for a foot-and-mouth disease or other foreign animal disease outbreak**
- Appendix 2: **Dairy farm pre-event biosecurity checklist**
- Appendix 3: **Standard operating procedures to be implemented on dairy farms if a Foot-and-mouth disease or other foreign animal disease occurs**
- Appendix 4: **Overview of the requirements for milk haulers in preparation for a Foot-and-mouth disease or other foreign animal disease outbreak**
- Appendix 5: **Milk hauler pre-event biosecurity audit checklist**
- Appendix 6: **Standard Operating Procedures for Milk Haulers and Milk Truck Drivers if a Foot-and-Mouth Disease or other Foreign Animal Disease outbreak occurs**
- Appendix 7: **Overview of the requirements for dairy processing plants in preparation for a Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) or other Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak**
- Appendix 8: **Dairy processing plant pre-event biosecurity audit checklist**
- Appendix 9: **Standard operating procedures to be implemented at dairy processing plants if a Foot-and-Mouth Disease or other Foreign Animal Disease outbreak occurs**
- Appendix 10: **Approved Disinfectant list**
- Appendix 11: **Note on cleaning and disinfection**
- Appendix 12: **Farm Data**
- Appendix 13: **Milk Hauler Data**
- Appendix 14: **Milk Processor Data**
- Appendix 15: **State Rules on Disclosure of Veterinary Records**