



NMPF Update

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Congressional Updates



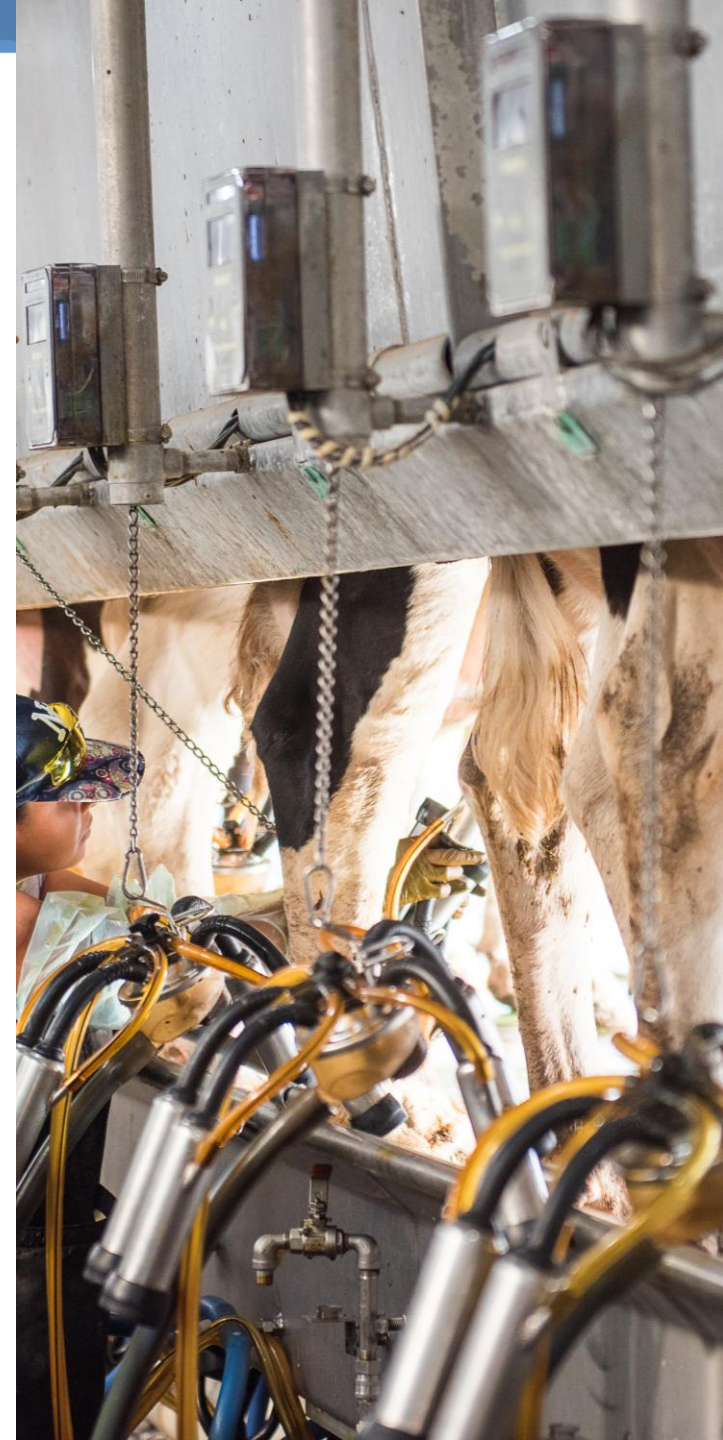
Securing Agriculture's Workforce Act of 2026

- Introduced with **49 original bipartisan cosponsors** on June 30 by House Agriculture Committee Chair Glenn “GT” Thompson
- Represents the most significant reform to the ag workforce in decades



NMPF Priorities in Ag Labor Bill

- Grants dairy access to H-2A through removal of seasonality requirement (up to 350 days)
- Maintains up to 3-year authorization with ability to renew
- Allows staggered entry and exit of H-2A workers
- Improvements to housing and wage requirements
- Limited portability of workers outside of H-2A
- Waiver to the bar of admission for past unlawful presence without departure (with guardrails)
- Streamlined processes for reviewing petitions and visa applications



Farm Bill

- The Senate Ag Committee introduced their farm bill proposal on June 23
- The Senate proposal looks a lot like the House version passed in April that would provide additional support for farmers while boosting investment in federal farm loan programs
- Notably, the Senate draft steers clear of some of the more controversial issues that have bogged down recent debates, including disputes over pesticides and animal confinement standards. It also does not include any provisions to revoke or delay a cost-share requirement for states to cover a portion of their SNAP costs if their error rate is above 6%, a key issue for Democrats.
- The Senate Ag Committee is expected to hold its hearing on the bill in the coming weeks



Nutrition



Expanding Fluid Milk Options in Child Nutrition Programs

- Law passed Congress in December 2025, President signed January 2026
 - Provides schools with the choice to serve whole, 2%, 1% and skim unflavored and flavored milk in the school lunch program
 - Exempts milk from saturated fat limit in school meals
- USDA issued final rule in May that gives schools the option to serve whole and 2% milk at breakfast, lunch and in the other nutrition programs in addition to 1% and skim



2025-2030 Dietary Guidelines for Americans

- “Eat real food”
- 3 serving of dairy recommended
- Full-fat dairy recommended
- “Highly” processed vs. “ultra” processed
 - “Avoid highly processed packaged, prepared, ready-to-eat, or other foods that are salty or sweet, such as chips, cookies, and candy that have added sugars and sodium (salt). Instead, prioritize nutrient-dense foods and home-prepared meals. When dining out, choose nutrient-dense options.”
- Aggressive added sugar limit-
 - One meal should contain no more than 10 grams of added sugars
- Administration is planning to update school meals and WIC based on guidelines



“Healthy” Nutrient Content Claim

- Final rule published February 25, 2025

Serving Size	Added Sugar Limit	Sodium Limit	Saturated Fat Limit
2/3 cup	5% DV (2.5g)	10% DV (230mg)	10% DV (2g)
Serving of 1% flavored milk (8 oz.)	6 grams	130mg	1.5g



Flavored Milk and Yogurt in School Meals

- USDA working on updated proposed school meal rule based on new dietary guidelines
 - New DGAs included aggressive added sugar limit-
 - One meal should contain no more than 10 grams of added sugar, no added sugars recommended for children under 10
 - Whole Milk for Healthy Kids law prevents USDA from banning flavored milk from schools
 - However, we have concerns that USDA will make added sugar limits in school meals so restrictive, flavored milk and yogurt cannot be served
 - USDA has repeatedly told us to be very active in the comment period once opened



Ultra-Processed Definition

- Many states have passed bills removing “ultra-processed foods” in school meals
- FDA and USDA requested data and information to help develop a uniform definition of ultra-processed foods (UPF or UPFs) for human food products in the U.S. food supply
- NMPF submitted comments emphasizing:
 - More research is needed to develop definition
 - Nutrient-dense foods should be exempt from definition including all dairy foods
 - Administration should not use any of the currently available classification systems
- Administration continues to make comments about timing of release, if it will be a white paper, etc.



Animal Health



FARM Biosecurity Updates

- New voluntary online training module launched on dairies with multiple entrances
- Updated biosecurity database tested and launched
- Updated Secure Milk Supply Plan now available
- Updated Secure Milk Supply website launched



[SMS PLAN](#)

[BIOSECURITY](#) ▾

[TRACEABILITY](#) ▾

[MONITOR FOR DISEASE](#) ▾

[MOVEMENT PERMITS](#) ▾

[TRAINING](#) ▾

Updated SMS Plan and Biosecurity Info!

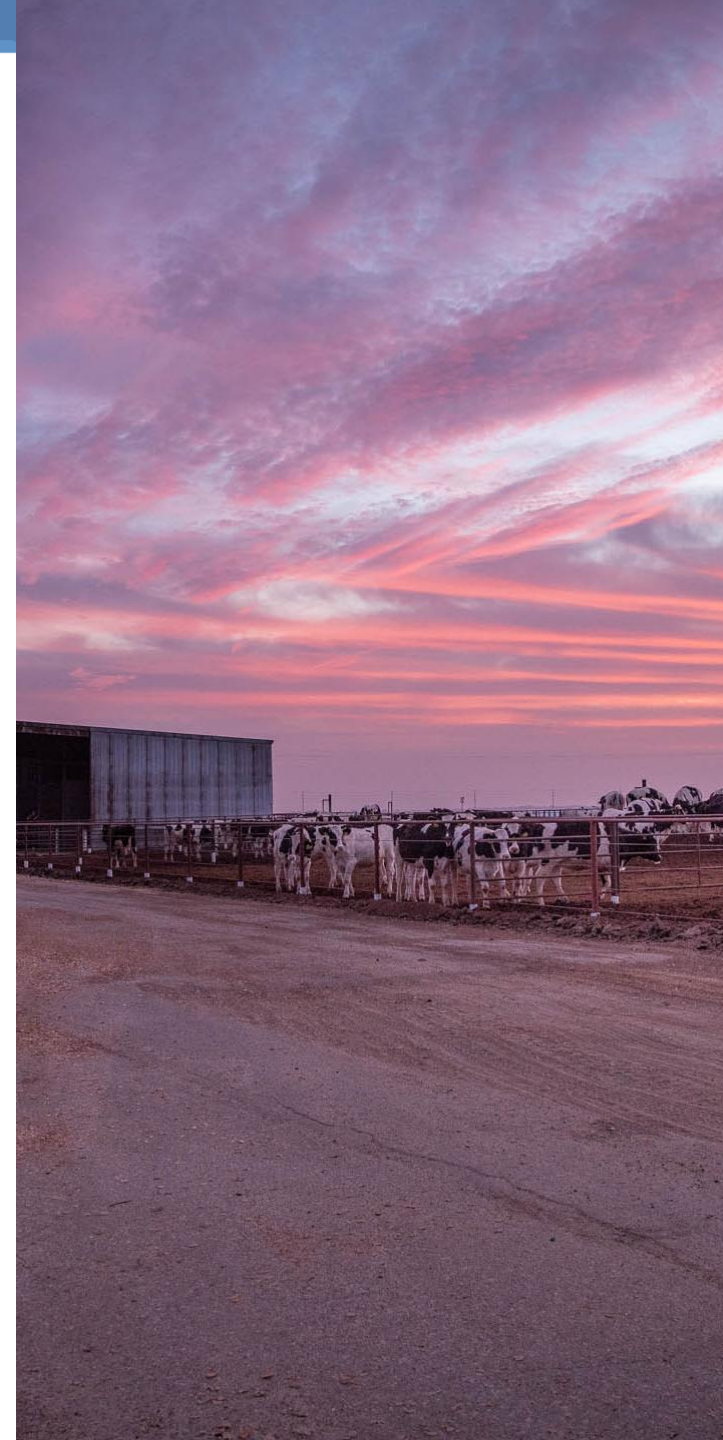
Many resources were updated to help farmers, cooperatives, and processors create contingency and biosecurity plans.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Overview of changes to Secure Milk Supply Plan

- Expanded the SMS Plan for use beyond FMD to include similar contagious diseases, like HPAI (not exotic pests, like New World Screwworm).
- Removed the option to stop raw milk movement to commerce based on feedback from State Animal Health Officials and industry.
- Updated the Movement Permit Guidance Criteria for Dairy Farms Located within an FMD Control Area to clarify traceability and record keeping, monitoring for disease, and treating raw milk destined for animal feed to WOAHS standards.
- Added an Appendix which is a summary of risk assessment, traceability, biosecurity checklist, biosecurity performance standards, bulk tank milk testing, and permit recommendations for raw milk and colostrum to commerce and animal feed, and cattle movements. Readers are referred to the Bovine Germplasm Movement Plan for semen, embryos, and high genomic merit cattle



WHAT WOULD OR WOULD NOT HAPPEN DURING THIS TIME?

All livestock movements that are in progress when a standstill is announced should continue to their destination or return to their origin. Livestock haulers or transporters should contact dispatch or the owner and follow their guidance.

Livestock must be cared for. They should not be abandoned in trailers, at calf ranches/growers, at livestock markets, buying stations, or other areas where long-term feeding, watering, and caretaking are not available. Animals at harvest facilities should be processed if they pass FSIS ante- and post-mortem inspection. No new movements of animals should start until the standstill is lifted.

Officials will set up a Control Area around the infected premises during the standstill. All livestock that could get FMD in this area will be put under quarantine. No animals will be allowed to move even after the standstill lifts unless they have an outbreak movement permit. Each State will set the permit criteria.

Producers will need to provide information to the State to show their animals are at low risk of spreading FMD. Only animals that have no evidence of FMD infection will be allowed to move. Livestock haulers and transporters will need a copy of the permit when moving cattle.

Find cattle permit guidance in the Secure Milk Supply Plan at www.securemilk.org.



What to Expect in a National Movement Standstill

Following the first finding of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the U.S.



WHY WOULD THIS HAPPEN?

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is the most contagious disease of two-toed (cloven-hooved) animals. USDA could issue a National Movement Standstill if FMD infection is found in domestic or feral animals. Stopping animal movement is one way to slow or stop the spread of this contagious disease.

Infected animals develop blisters on their feet, teats, and in their mouth. They do not want to walk, eat, and produce less milk. Young animals may die from FMD. Stopping movement will limit the number of animals that become sick or die.

WHEN WOULD IT START AND HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

A set start and stop time for the national standstill would be announced (e.g., 5:00 pm EST). Officials may issue a 12-hour grace period before the standstill 'starts'. This allows livestock and germplasm (semen, embryos, oocytes) already on the road to arrive.

The standstill could last 24, 48, or 72-hours or longer in some areas. This time is needed to find other infected or exposed livestock. This involves testing animals and reviewing movement records of animals, people, or equipment that may have contacted infected animals.

WHERE WOULD THE STANDSTILL OCCUR?

The standstill would be nationwide at first. An infected animal in California for example, will subject cattle moving in Colorado, Tennessee, and Florida to a standstill. Livestock haulers already on the road will need to talk with dispatch or the animals' owner. They will decide if it is safer to continue on the road to the origin. Officials may waive or extend current transportation hour limits. This will be communicated by USDA, State Officials, and livestock organizations like the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) and the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA).

New



Carcass Movements

Movement of carcasses off-site from dairies in an FMD Control Area may be prohibited or require a movement permit. All options must meet local and state regulations. Contingency plans should address:

- Preparing to meet movement permit criteria when movements restart (SMS Plan Appendix A, SBS Plan, and BGMP Appendix F).
- Alternative options to buy or sell cattle such as direct purchases from calf growers, heifer breeders, least seven

Financial Planning

An FMD outbreak in the U.S. will almost certainly result in lost export markets. Cash flow during periods of

Dairy Producer Contingency Planning: Movement Restrictions



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Introduction

The Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Plan provides a continuity of business (COB) framework for dairy premises with cattle affected by movement controls but not infected with foot and mouth disease (FMD) or a similar contagious disease. It describes dairy industry preparation for, and Regulatory Officials response to, this type of disease outbreak.

One strategy to control and contain the spread of contagious animal diseases is through movement restrictions. USDA recommends a 72-hour national movement standstill of susceptible livestock species and germplasm (semen, embryos) once FMD is diagnosed. Once the national movement standstill lifts, movement of these items on farms in the Control Area(s) will be by permit only based on the risk of disease spread. All interstate movements must meet existing movement/state entry requirements in addition to outbreak-specific conditions. Each State Animal Health Official (SAHO) has the authority to determine movement permit criteria within their state. The [SMS Plan](#), [Secure Beef Supply Plan](#), and the [Bovine Germplasm Movement Plan \(BGMP\)](#) provide recommended criteria. Regulatory Officials (local, state, tribal and federal officials) must balance the risks of allowing movement for business continuity with disease control goals to protect the state and nation's herd.

This document provides guidance for dairy producer to develop contingency plans for movement restrictions – for at least 72-hours – that supports animal well-being and business continuity.

Communication Plans

Movement restrictions will cause changes in routines and protocols. It will not be "business as normal." A communication plan may lessen potential confusion or misunderstandings. Consider including:

- A list of internal and external people who are essential to business continuity.
 - Send them the [Employee and Visitor Arrival Agreement](#) to review/sign prior to arrival in an outbreak.
 - Inform suppliers and delivery drivers about changing delivery dates or drop-off locations.
- Preferred methods of communication that will be used (phone call, email, text, communication application, fax, etc.).
- Contact information for Regulatory Officials to learn about movement permit requirements.
- Where to find the dairy site-specific written enhanced biosecurity plan with labeled premises map so the Line of Separation (LOS) can be clearly marked with biosecurity signs to avoid unwanted entry.

2 pages

4 pages

Updated

Movement Permits: Quick Facts for Producers, Cooperatives, Processors



The **SMS Plan** provides details for movements of raw milk to commerce, raw milk and colostrum for animal feed, milk rejected for human consumption, and cattle. The **Bovine Germplasm Movement Plan (BGMP)** provides details for movements of semen, embryos, oocytes and high genomic merit animals. Each State Veterinarian decides movement permit criteria within their state. They will provide guidance on how to request a permit – website, phone, contact person.

WHO CAN REQUEST A MOVEMENT PERMIT?

- Dairy farms in a Control Area shipping raw milk, animals, germplasm, animal products.
- Dairy cooperatives, processors picking up raw milk from a Control Area.

WHERE AND WHEN WILL PERMITS BE NEEDED?

- Movements into, within, or out of Control Area(s) for the duration of the quarantine or hold order.

WHY ARE PERMITS NEEDED?

- To ensure movements are as safe as possible to prevent disease spread by meeting specific criteria.
- To document movement(s) of items into, within, and out of Control Areas.
- To provide traceability and transparency showing disease control practices are in place.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO REQUEST A MOVEMENT PERMIT FROM THE STATE?

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Development of this material was made possible, in part, through a grant provided to the National Milk Producers Federation from the USDA APHIS through the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program (NADPRP). It may not necessarily express USDA APHIS' views. It was reviewed by representatives from the dairy industry, state and federal agencies, extension, veterinary practice, and academia.

Movement Permits: Regulatory Officials Preparedness and communication actions



MOVEMENT PERMIT GUIDANCE

The **SMS Plan** provides details for movements of raw milk to commerce, raw milk and colostrum for animal feed, milk rejected for human consumption, and cattle. The **Bovine Germplasm Movement Plan (BGMP)** provides details for movements of semen, embryos, oocytes and high genomic merit animals. Each State Animal Health Official sets movement permit criteria for their state. Regulatory officials can prepare by:

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

NATIONAL MOVEMENT STANDSTILL (STOP MOVEMENT OF MILK)

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

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

RISK ASSESSMENTS

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

MOVEMENT PERMIT PROCESS FOR INDUSTRY

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

- Who can request a movement permit for raw milk, animals, germplasm, animal products.
- How do they request a movement permit (website, phone, contact person).
- Which documents to submit that aid in decision making and risk analysis including:
 - Records that provide evidence the origin is NOT a Contact Premises.

and people as applicable.

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A Category II Accredited Veterinarian who receiving business entity and the State) must

BPS for Raw Milk Collection and Transport



nt provided to the National Milk Producers Preparedness and Response Program reviewed by representatives from the dairy academia.

1 page

2 pages



Implementing FMD Testing of BTM as an Outbreak Response Tool



Background: FMD and Milk Surveillance

- FMD is a highly contagious disease of cattle and other cloven-hoofed animals
- It is NOT a public health or food safety threat
- FMD has a viremic phase in animals
 - Virus spreads throughout the body, including the mammary glands
 - PCR testing milk for FMD, from one cow or multiple, can detect virus 1 to 4 days before clinical signs
 - FMD shed in lower amounts compared to H5N1



Objective 1: Explore gaps to implement a PCR bulk tank milk test for FMD surveillance

- Interviews with U.S. and international FMD experts
- Lessons learned from H5N1 outbreak
 - Interviews, surveys
- Two stakeholder forums
- Literature review of publications about FMD assays using BTM

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and Plant
Health
Inspection
Service

Veterinary
Services

Science,
Technology, and
Analysis Services

Center for
Epidemiology
and Animal
Health

September 2017



Potential Uses of a rRT-PCR Assay for FMD in Bulk-Tank Milk in the United States





FMD Stakeholders Forum, September 2025

Stakeholder Forums

Dairy producers, dairy cooperatives and processors, licensed milk haulers/samplers, milk testing labs, state animal health officials, NAHLN lab directors/staff, USDA



FMD Stakeholders Forum, October 2025

Objective 2: Create and socialize a white paper

- Describe current industry capabilities, gaps, NAHLN resources, sample handling logistics and guidance for industry, labs, policy makers
- FIRST: What milk sample can we use to test for FMD that represents ALL lactating cows producing saleable milk on a single farm in a 24-hour period?



Animal Health Surveillance Milk (AHSM) Sample

Proposed definition:

- One or more milk samples taken from the on-farm storage vessel(s) that represent saleable milk from at least one milking on one premises* for one day (24-hour period)
- Only collected and used to test for contagious regulatory diseases during an animal health outbreak
- May be the:
 - “Universal” milk sample(s) OR
 - Appendix N milk sample(s) OR
 - Collected at the same time

*All dairy business operations represented by a single (1) premises identification number (PIN)



FMD Surveillance Zone Testing of Milk

Purpose/Use Case: Determine if disease is spreading outside the Control Area (~6.21 miles from edge of Control Area)

Sample Testing Frequency

- Determined by USDA CEAH based on surveillance goal(s)
 - Control Area: Recommend Daily
 - Surveillance Zone: Recommend minimum twice a week from each herd



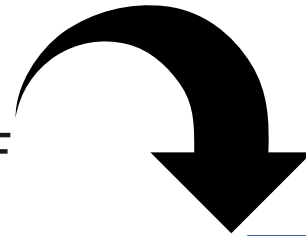
AHSM Sample Collection and Transportation Recommendations

- Resource dependent
- Collection of AHSM sample
 - Control Area: Same frequency as a “Universal” milk sample
 - Surveillance Zone: Same frequency as a “Universal” milk sample (streamline logistics for collectors, avoid variability)
- Transportation of AHSM sample
 - Control Area: Remain on farm, kept chilled, for same-day pick-up by a courier trained in proper handling and enhanced biosecurity practices to ship or directly deliver to the NAHLN lab for FMD testing
 - Surveillance Area: AHSM sample could be transported as normal, with the bulk milk hauler/sampler
 - SAHO would notify the “Universal” milk sample destination (processor or milk quality laboratory) as to which samples need to be forwarded to NAHLN lab



Next: Public Comment Period

- Paper linked on NMPF website home page
- Submit comments June 17 to August 17, 2026



Implementing Foot and Mouth Disease Testing of Bulk Tank Milk as an Outbreak Response Tool

JUNE 2026 – PUBLIC COMMENT DRAFT



Prepared for the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) by:

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New World Screwworm Resources

NEW WORLD SCREWORM

Higher Risks for Dairy Animal Infestations

NMPF NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

FARM

JULY 2026

Summary Diagnostic Checklist for Dairy Cattle

CALVES

PRIMARY FOCUS AREAS

- Navel
- Poll (head)
- Ear tissue
- Scrotum

KEY TRIGGERS

- Birth
- Disbudding
- Tagging
- Castration

HEIFERS

PRIMARY FOCUS AREAS

- Feet/legs
- Ears
- Flank
- Neck

KEY TRIGGERS

- Stall/fence scrapes
- Heel warts
- Tick bites

COWS

PRIMARY FOCUS AREAS

- Vulva
- Pelvic area
- Teats
- Udder

KEY TRIGGERS

- Calving trauma
- Teat injuries
- Concrete abrasions

For a more detailed checklist, see USDA's
Best Practices for Evaluation of Animals for NWS

BIOSECURITY REMINDER:

If a New World screwworm (NWS) threat is active in your region, consider adjusting your breeding schedule to avoid calving during warmer months, and postpone elective cosmetic or physical modifications (like extra ear tagging or branding) until cooler weather reduces fly pressure. Promptly treat any fresh wound with an approved fly repellent or protectant. Dairy farms in an infested zone, adjacent surveillance zone, surrounding area, or epidemiologically linked area may temporarily use non-invasive calf identification methods that avoid creating wounds.

NEW WORLD SCREWORM

Approved Animal Drugs & Pesticides

NMPF NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

FARM

JUNE 2026

FDA and New World Screwworm

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration conditional approval, overseen by the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), allows an animal drug to be legally marketed when it addresses a serious or life-threatening disease or an unmet animal health need, such as New World screwworm (NWS), and when generating full effectiveness data would be complex or difficult. Under this pathway, the sponsor must fully demonstrate target animal safety, human food safety (including residues and withdrawal periods), manufacturing quality, and labeling, but only a reasonable expectation of effectiveness is required initially rather than substantial evidence. Conditional approvals are granted for one year at a time and may be renewed annually for up to five years while the sponsor completes the studies needed for full approval. Drugs approved through this pathway are labeled with a "-CA" suffix.

An Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) is a temporary, emergency pathway that FDA may use after the HHS Secretary declares a public health emergency or significant potential emergency, as occurred for New World screwworm beginning in 2025. Under an EUA, FDA must determine that, based on the available scientific evidence, it is reasonable to believe the product may be effective and that its known and potential benefits outweigh known and potential risks. EUAs are issued with legally binding conditions of use, including species, dosing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and traceability requirements, and they remain in effect only until revoked or until the emergency declaration is terminated. EUA products are not considered fully or conditionally approved and may only be used within the specific limits described in the authorization.

Extralabel use of FDA-approved animal drugs is limited to drugs with a new animal drug approval, which means it does not include conditional approvals or products with an emergency use authorization. A small number of animal drugs also have full FDA approval for non-NWS indications in addition to conditional approval or an EUA for screwworm. These animal drugs can be used in an extralabel manner because they also have a full approval. Contact your veterinarian to discuss use of screwworm drugs.

Screwworm updates can be found online at [screwworm.gov](https://www.screwworm.gov)

FOLLOW MEAT & MILK WITHDRAWAL TIMES

- All treatment options are subject to meat and milk withdrawal times for both lactating and non-lactating cattle.
- Extra-label treatments may have long milk or meat withdrawal times of up to 60 days.
- Be sure to keep milk from treated cows out of the bulk tank for as long as the treatment label or your veterinarian recommends, even if it tests negative.

NEW WORLD SCREWORM

How to Identify & Protect Your Animals

NMPF NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

FARM

JULY 2026

New World screwworm (NWS) is a parasitic fly whose larvae (maggots) feed exclusively on the living tissue of warm-blooded animals. Infestations cause severe wounds in animals and humans. Screwworm is not a food safety concern, but untreated cases can kill an animal within 7-10 days.

New World screwworm is reportable. To prevent NWS, clean, treat and cover any wounds immediately. Screwworm is a highly preventable and treatable condition using approved products and diligent animal care. Work with your veterinarian to discuss enhanced management practices and effective screwworm treatments. Early detection on the farm through daily monitoring of livestock and reporting suspicious wounds is key to preventing an infestation which would harm herd health and disrupt dairy operations.

Identification: What to Look For

Unlike typical blowflies or housefly maggots that feed on dead tissue or necrotic wounds, screwworms target fresh, living wounds.

Clinical Signs in the Herd

- **The "Pocket" Wound:** NWS flies lay egg masses at the edge of fresh wounds or mucous membranes/body openings (e.g., fresh brands, dehorning sites, heel warts, torn ears, or the navels of newborn calves, genitalia). The larvae burrow deep vertically into the flesh, creating a pocket-like cavity rather than feeding on the surface.
 - Open wounds like small tears, scratches, chapped, or frostbitten teats are especially attractive to screwworm flies.
- **Foul Odor & Discharge:** Infested wounds produce a highly distinct, reddish-brown, foul-smelling discharge.
- **Animal Behavior:** Affected cattle will appear extremely uncomfortable, restless, depressed, and isolated from the herd. They will constantly lick or bite at the wound site.



1 Texas Animal Health Commission, 2026
2 Texas Animal Health Commission, 2026
3 USDA APHIS, 2026

<https://www.nmpf.org/resources/screwworm/>

EPA PFAS Engagement

- Safe Drinking Water Act Changes
 - EPA has determined limits on 4 PFAS in water were unlawfully issued
 - EPA proposed extensions* to 4/46/2031, for PFOA & PFOS in a separate rule (*for those who ask for it)
 - NMPF welcomes the revisitation
 - Public meeting 7/7
 - Comments due 7/20
- PFAS Risk Assessment
 - NMPF and others strongly opposed Biden Administration draft RA
 - MAHA wants action regardless
 - EPA may issue limits on levels in biosolids for ag, but unlikely



Other Issues In Progress

Standards, Labeling & Food Safety

- **UF & MF Milk in Standardized Cheese**
- **PB Labeling Issues**
- **Front-of-Pack Nutrition Labeling**
- **C. bot surveillance results and next steps**
- **FDA Sampling on NSW EUA Residues**
- **NCIMS – Spring 2027, St. Louis**

Environment & Other

- **ELG's For CAFO's**
- **NAEMS Consent Agreements & Emissions**
- **EPCRA Air Emission Exemption Re-endorsement**
- **EPA: Pesticides**
- **PFAS regulations (multiple)**