



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

On Wednesday April 24, USDA APHIS announced plans to implement interstate movement requirements for lactating dairy cows. This Federal Order will be implemented on Monday April 29. It is critical that veterinarians understand and comply with the order. AABP leadership have attended the USDA announcements, and we are providing this update to our members to assist them in navigating these requirements.

Link to the Federal Order is [here](#).

Link to the FAQ document is [here](#).

Link to the guidance document is [here](#) (this one is very important for you to read).

Below is the AABP summary of the order based on the above documents and from the USDA meetings that AABP leadership has attended:

The order only applies to movements across state lines and not movements within a single state. If individual state requirements are more restrictive than the federal order, you must follow the state guidelines for import/export.

1. MOVING LACTATING CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER.

- a. If cattle are moving direct to slaughter across state lines (dairy direct to slaughter facility across state lines), requirement is a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI/health certificate) and official ID listed on the CVI.
- b. If cattle are moving to a livestock auction market in the SAME state as the dairy farm of origin, that is not interstate movement and no testing or CVI is required by the federal order.
- c. If cattle move from the livestock auction market across state lines direct to a slaughter facility, they will need a CVI or an alternative movement document accepted by the shipping and receiving states such as an owner-shipper statement.
- d. If cattle move from the livestock auction market across state lines to another livestock auction market, testing and CVI requirements are listed below.

2. DO NOT MOVE SICK CATTLE. You cannot move clinically sick lactating cattle across state lines. Sick cattle should not move until they are clinically recovered. If prognosis is poor or if the animal is not fit for transport, humane euthanasia should be performed.

3. FOR LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE FROM POSITIVE HERDS. Herds where at least one lactating animal has tested positive cannot move any lactating animals for 30 days from the most recent collection of any positive sample. This includes cattle moving to slaughter. No lactating animals can move off the dairy from a positive herd. After the 30-day time-period, lactating animals must be tested again until negative. This may warrant humane euthanasia of animals that are to be culled and cannot be held at the dairy.

4. **FOR LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE FROM NON-POSITIVE HERDS.** Moving lactating dairy animals across state lines for non-slaughter purposes requires testing and a CVI.
 - a. The veterinarian or a sample collector approved by your state animal health official (details not known at this time) must collect a composite milk sample from all four quarters within 7 days of interstate movement.
 - b. The sample must be sent to an approved National Animal Health Network Laboratory (NAHLN). The lab may pool the samples but the samples must be submitted from individual animals. The lab will test for Influenza A (specifically, FluA matrix, H5, and optionally 2.3.4.4b).
 - c. The cost of the test is covered by USDA APHIS, however there is currently no funding for veterinarians or samplers, issuing CVIs or other costs related to sampling and testing.
 - d. Animals must have an official ID and be accompanied by a CVI.
 - e. For groups/lots of 30 or fewer animals, all lactating cows being moved must be tested. For groups/lots of more than 30 animals, you will test 30 animals in the group.
5. **FOR NONLACTATING DAIRY CATTLE.** Per the USDA, for this order, lactating dairy cattle are cattle that are actively producing milk and being milked. Dry cows, heifers, and bull calves are not lactating dairy cattle.

We encourage our members to be proactive with these requirements and work with their clients to develop protocols for interstate movement of lactating dairy cattle. AABP will also provide feedback from our members to USDA and other stakeholders so that we can assist with efforts surrounding this disease event. This is the current situation and AABP will continue to collaborate with stakeholders and provide our members with updated information as it becomes available.