National Milk Producers Federation

Regulatory Register

Volume 19, Issue 3 Fall 2017

Food Labeling

New Campaign Highlights Inappropriate Labeling, Nutritional Deficiencies of Dairy Imitations

In September, NMPF launched a recurring campaign that will call attention to specific plant-based food brands that inappropriately label their products using dairy terms, in direct contradiction to government regulations specifying that milk is the product of animals, not pulverized seeds, grains or nuts.

The new feature, called "Dairy Imitators: Exposed," questions the labeling descriptions of non-dairy foods using dairy terminology, and highlights how plant-derived imitation milk, yogurt, and cheese fail to match real dairy's superior nutritional qualities. Each month, a new graphic will feature an imitator's labels and nutritional information next to those of various cow's milk products.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards of identity stipulate that products labeled as "milk" must come from a lactating animal, yet the agency has consistently turned a blind eye to violations of these standards. National Milk surveyed more than 250 dairy alternatives, including imitation "milks," "cheeses" and "yogurts," to prove just how many culprits are ignoring this decades-old rule.

The first "Exposed" product is called Blue Magic Milk, made by Urban Remedy. In its review of this product on June 1, NMPF discovered that of the 244 imitation dairy beverages surveyed in 2017, Blue Magic's two-cup serving contained the highest sodium, grams of fat and calories. Even a half serving (1 cup) contained the highest calories and fat of all products, and came second in sodium. More shocking nutritional information can be found in the graphic in this issue.

With each installation of "Dairy Imitators: Exposed," a new graphic will be added to NMPF's gallery of imitation dairy products on its website, in addition to being shared on social media and in the Regulatory Register.

If you find a product that you think would make a good addition to NMPF's "Dairy Imitators: Exposed," send a photo of the package's front and side panels (including the Nutrition Facts panel and ingredients) to info@nmpf.org.

Contact: Beth Briczinski

NMPF photo taken 6-1-17

Photo from urbanremedy.com 9-27-17

DAIRY IMITATORS EXPOSED

Unmasking imitations of real nutritious dairy foods

BLUE MAGIC MILK MAKES REAL NUTRITION DISAPPEAR

Blue Magic Milk's teal palette may lend a mystical aura to this product, but this fake dairy food does not provide the same benefits as dairy milk. Per cup, real low-fat milk has more than four times the amount of Vitamin A, 3 more grams of protein and 285 more milligrams of calcium. One 16-ounce bottle of Blue Magic contains 470 milligrams of sodium — the equivalent of a fast-food hamburger.

Blue Magic	VS	Real Milk
180	Total Calories	102
12.5g	Fat	2.4g
5.5g	Protein	8g
2%	Calcium	28%
2%	Vitamin A	10%
235mg	Sodium	107mg

*based on 1-cup serving
% = % Daily Value

In this issue

NMPF Continues Efforts Against Misbranded Imitation Dairy Products

Summer was a busy time for the fight against mislabeled dairy imitators, as NMPF made several strong arguments for the enforcement of dairy labeling regulations.

In July, NMPF regulatory staff and President and CEO Jim Mulhern met with regulators from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to discuss NMPF's longstanding concerns about the agency's persistent inaction toward the misleading labeling practices of plant-based food manufacturers. Later in the summer, the organization told FDA to reject a petition asking them to change its labeling rules.

In the last two decades, plant-based "milk" imitators have flooded the market, using dairy terminology and imagery to advertise their products as suitable replacements for cow's milk, even though they are nutritionally inferior. While FDA standards of identity clearly stipulate that products labeled as "milk" must come from a lactating animal, the agency has consistently turned a blind eye to violations of these standards, thereby encouraging these imitation dairy manufacturers to inappropriately use that term, as well as other dairy product terms like "cheese," "yogurt," and "ice cream."

During its meeting with FDA, NMPF emphasized the disparity between real dairy products and nutritionally inferior plant-based imitators, which mislead consumers when they use standardized dairy terminology on their labels. Based on a survey of 244 imitation dairy beverages in the marketplace, NMPF concluded that none of the products matched the nine essential nutrients found in cow's milk, with the strongest discrepancies found in amounts of protein, sodium and potassium.

FDA is out of step with its international counterparts, NMPF said. Canada, the United Kingdom and the European Union (EU) each actively polices improper labeling of imitation dairy products. Canada requires U.S.-based companies to change the wording on their labels to comply with the country's own rules, requiring that a product marketed as "almondmilk" in the United States be labeled as "almond beverage." Meanwhile, the EU Court of Justice determined in June that products not sourced from an animal cannot bear the terms "milk," "cheese," "yogurt" and "ice cream."

In August, NMPF filed comments with FDA, urging the agency to reject a petition filed by the vegan advocacy group Good Food Institute (GFI) that would undermine federal standards of identity for food and allow the existing misleading marketing tactics of imitation dairy products.

Back in March, GFI submitted a petition requesting that FDA permit manufacturers of plant-based products to use labels that employ standardized dairy terms such as "milk." In response, NMPF said the petition is at odds with established laws and inconsistent with FDA regulations. NMPF argued that when plant-based beverages use standardized dairy terms, "they typically do so to imitate milk and other real dairy products, and to benefit unfairly from the reputation that real dairy foods have for nutritional content and quality."

NMPF said GFI's proposed changes to FDA rules would create more confusion in the marketplace. Labeling non-dairy products with dairy terminology, the comments said, can mislead consumers into thinking the imitation contains the same nutritional benefits as the real thing. Data from a 2015 Mintel survey found that 49 percent of respondents said they consumed plant "milks" because they thought the products are nutritious. However, according to NMPF research, no imitation product is nutritionally equivalent to cow's milk.

NMPF argued that calling these foods what they really are – plant-based beverages – is the "simplest and most certain way to promote honesty and fair dealing in the interests of consumers." NMPF cited examples of other "beverages" or "drinks" that both comply with federal labeling regulations and clearly state their composition.

NMPF will continue to pursue this issue until the FDA takes reasonable enforcement action against these misbranded imitation dairy products.

Contact: Beth Briczinski

New Food Labeling Regulation Should Not Disparage Biotechnology, NMPF Tells USDA

As the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prepares to develop a regulatory standard for the labeling of bioengineered food ingredients, it must ensure that consumers receive clear, accurate information about the foods they eat, NMPF told the agency last month.

In comments filed with USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, NMPF said it supports a strict, science-based approach in determining how foods made using bioengineering should be regulated. Since bioengineered foods have repeatedly been found to be safe by both domestic and international science organizations, NMPF said the new standard being developed by USDA should focus on providing consumers accurate information, while discouraging misleading marketing tactics or meaningless absence claims.

NMPF's comments were among many submitted to USDA by farm and food organizations that worked together last year to help pass the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard, which was signed into law by President Barack Obama in July 2016.

NMPF asserted that there are too many entities conveying messages that bioengineering is dangerous, and they have vilified its use despite incontrovertible scientific evidence that shows it is safe and there is no material difference between a bioengineered food and its non-bioengineered counterpart. Given that, stigmatizing animal products from animals fed bioengineered feed is absurd and contrary to the language in the statute, NMPF said.

More than 60 nations around the world have biotech disclosure requirements, and none have labeling requirements on milk or meat from animals that may have consumed bioengineered grains. Unfortunately, the decade-long negative characterization of bioengineering has stigmatized products associated with it. NMPF told USDA that the pervasive anti-bioengineered rhetoric not only implies that bioengineered foods are not safe, but that a product described as "not bioengineered" is safer for consumers.

National Milk stressed that the bioengineered food disclosure standard is really a measure to regulate food marketing, not food safety. Therefore, in determining the level of a substance needed for a product to be considered bioengineered, NMPF suggested that USDA use the same 5-percent threshold employed by the National Organic Program (NOP), another marketing program administered by the department.

To avoid consumer confusion and the use of ambiguous labels, NMPF suggested that only two designations be used to disclose bioengineered foods: "contains bioengineered ingredients" and "may contain bioengineered ingredients." It also insisted that any disclosure be "non-disparaging" to bioengineering technology.

USDA will review all the comments it received and will use those to develop a proposed rule which should be issued in the months ahead. When issued, NMPF will review the proposed rule and submit comments on behalf of the dairy industry. A final rule is required by July 2018.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Food Safety

NMPF Expresses Concern to Virginia Officials about Unreported Raw Milk Outbreak

In August, Food Safety News reported on an *E. coli* outbreak linked to raw milk that occurred in March 2016 in Virginia, resulting in 14 illnesses. 12 of those afflicted were children, seven of whom required hospitalization and three of whom were diagnosed with hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). NMPF and the International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA) sent a joint letter to the Virginia Department of Health and the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services expressing concern about the decision not to notify the public about the outbreak.

According to a news report, the health department decided an announcement was not warranted because the general public did not have access to the milk, which was sold through an unregulated cow-share program, a loophole by which raw milk is sold by producers in the state. In their letter, the two organizations questioned the argument that all potential consumers of the implicated milk were notified by the herd-share operation, given the lack of clarity around raw milk distribution channels. The letter also expressed concern about the agencies' lack of transparency. In addition to protecting public health, NMPF said that communication about outbreaks also helps to inform and educate consumers.

NMPF has strongly opposed the direct sale of raw milk and will continue to be watchful and engage with state legislatures and regulatory agencies on this issue.

Contact: Beth Briczinski

Food Safety

NMPF Requests to NCIMS Chair: Establish an AMI Subcommittee

Automatic Milking Installations (AMIs) have been the subject of recent attention and discussion among industry stakeholders. To help producers take advantage of on-farm robotic technology and production tools, and to provide a forum to resolve regulatory challenges in evaluating and approving these systems, NMPF sent a letter on Sept. 19 to the Chair of the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) requesting the establishment of a subcommittee to specifically address AMIs.

NMPF suggested the AMI subcommittee be created immediately within the NCIMS Technical Engineering Review Committee, and that it draw on the knowledge and perspectives of all relevant stakeholders, including FDA, state regulators, AMI manufacturers and industry equipment specialists. Further, NMPF said the overall purpose of the subcommittee should be to work collaboratively through NCIMS to align the requirements of the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) with current and next-generation AMIs.

NMPF will continue to work with NCIMS and with our producer-members to address this issue.

Contact: Beth Briczinski

Food Safety

FDA Releases Sixth Chapter of Draft Guidance for Human Food Rule

On Aug. 30, FDA announced the availability of the sixth chapter of the "Draft Guidance for Industry: Hazard Analysis and Risk-Based Preventive Controls for Human Food," designed to help food facilities comply with the preventive controls for human food rule, mandated by FDA's Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA).

The new chapter, "Use of Heat Treatments as a Process Control," explains how to establish and implement a heat treatment, such as baking or cooking, to prevent contamination by disease-causing bacteria. Despite the focus on heat treatments of food, there is no mention of pasteurization in the guidance, as a proposal was passed at the 2017 NCIMS Conference (Proposal JC-2) which inserted language into the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) affirming that Grade 'A' milk plants do not need to validate pasteurization processing parameters when in compliance with Section 1 and Item 16p of the PMO. The final rule, titled "Current Good Manufacturing Practices, Hazard Analysis, and Risk-Based Preventive Controls for Human Food," published on Sept. 17, 2015, builds on previous food safety requirements and introduces others that together establish a more modern, preventive and risk-based approach to food safety.

The overall draft guidance is intended to help food facilities comply with specific requirements of the rule, such as developing a written food safety plan, establishing preventive controls and taking corrective actions. FDA intends to publish at least 14 chapters of the guidance and will continue to announce the availability of each chapter as they become available.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

NMPF News

NMPF, FEMA, Others Help Provide Fuel, Feed to Florida Dairy Producers

Following the arrival in the southeastern U.S. of Hurricane Irma, National Milk helped coordinate the delivery of 17 rail cars of grain, protein and commodity feed to dairy producers in Florida just a few days before farmers would have run out of feedstuffs for their herds.

Before Hurricane Irma had passed through Florida, NMPF staff were alerted by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) about the feed supply situation. Animal feed shipments had been curtailed before the hurricane's arrival, which meant prior to the storm, animal feed stocks were already running low.

On Sept. 10, NMPF contacted the chair of the federal government's Critical Infrastructure Cross Sector Council to request assistance with grain shipments to Florida once conditions improved. This council was established by the Department of Homeland Security to facilitate interaction between governmental entities and representatives from

critical infrastructure owners and operators. NMPF has been a member of that council since its inception over a decade ago.

The following day, NMPF was notified by the Florida DACS that in addition to animal feed, fuel for generators was also running low. NMPF, in coordination with the department, asked FEMA Region IV officials and the National Business Emergency Operations Center to prioritize the distribution of animal feed and generator fuel. NMPF continued to participate in the daily, private-sector FEMA information-sharing calls, and remained vigilant in securing resources for the Florida dairy community.

These efforts paid off when FEMA announced a "grain train" would depart from Georgia at midnight on Sept. 14, and arrive in Okeechobee the next day. Numerous entities, including the Florida DACS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Grain and Feed Association, the Florida Farm Bureau and FEMA were involved in this endeavor.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Environment

U.S. Court of Appeals Grants Temporary Motion to Stay of CERCLA/ EPCRA Mandate

NMPF continues to work with others in animal agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Congress to secure a satisfactory ending to the long-fought debate over the use of CERCLA/EPCRA regulations within the agriculture community.

On Aug. 16, the U.S. Court of Appeals granted EPA's motion for a stay of the court's earlier April 11 ruling that will vacate the animal agriculture exemption under CERCLA/EPCRA air emission reporting requirements. Without August's stay, dairy farmers and other livestock producers could be compelled to file thousands of reports about air emissions that don't provide useful information to local first responders. The CERCLA and EPCRA regulations are designed to facilitate emergency reports of spills and catastrophic releases of hazardous chemicals, not create data about low-level manure emissions.

The court has stayed its decision until Nov. 14, 2017, to allow EPA to develop guidance to assist 64,000 farmers in understanding the reporting requirements. The court also indicated that EPA may request an extension of the stay within the next 75 days, but would be required to provide a status update on EPA's efforts to develop the guidance.

NMPF and other animal agriculture organizations are pursuing a permanent solution to avoid any reporting requirements that don't provide useful data to local governments. Those efforts may include changes to the EPA's regulation or legislative changes in Congress.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Food Safety

NMPF Joins Others in Pushing Back on FDA's Listeria Guidance

National Milk and 17 other associations, working together as the Alliance for Listeriosis Prevention, filed substantive comments on July 16, on FDA's revised draft guidance for industry on "Control of *Listeria monocytogenes* (Lm) in Ready-To-Eat Foods."

Among one of the most important issues, the Alliance agreed with FDA's recommendation that it is appropriate to use *Listeria* spp. as an indicator microorganism for Lm and that finding *Listeria* spp. does not equate to the presence of Lm. It also supported FDA's position that an initial finding of *Listeria* spp. should trigger a corrective action rather than a requirement to identify the species of *Listeria* or assume the product is contaminated.

With respect to hygienic zoning, contrary to FDA's position, the Alliance commented that creating four zones is an appropriate approach to hygienic zoning, and that by focusing sampling on Zones 2 and 3, facilities can help prevent product contamination in Zone 1. In addition, the Alliance expressed concern with FDA's definition of Zone 2, specifically, that drains are most often viewed as Zone 3, depending on their location in the facility. Drains are generally not the source of Lm contamination, especially when they are designed properly, but Lm may still be found in drains. FDA should view any positive *Listeria* spp. findings in and around the surrounding areas of drains with this consideration.

FDA recommended that finished products be routinely tested for Lm to verify the adequacy of Lm control measures. NMPF opined that routine finished product testing is a lagging indicator of Lm control in a facility and an unreliable use of food safety resources. Even when there is a systematic problem, assigning resources to root cause analysis and environmental monitoring is a more preventive and proactive approach than product testing.

NMPF and the Alliance addressed many other issues that could impact dairy processing and other industries.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Food Safety

FDA Offers Food Defense Guidance to Small Businesses, but More Clarity Needed

FDA issued guidance on Aug. 25 to inform domestic and foreign food facilities about the Intentional Adulteration (IA) rule and how to comply with it. The guidance was intended for small entities that have limited resources and limited understanding of the rule, and addresses who is required to comply and who is exempt. It also explains when compliance is expected, and discusses food defense plans, vulnerability assessments and mitigation strategies. The guidance document is also considered a good refresher for knowledgeable regulated entities.

While this guidance is helpful, more information is needed for businesses to understand their compliance obligations by July 26, 2019. Only small businesses are exempt from complying with the adulteration regulation. NMPF staff have worked on food defense issues since shortly after Sept. 11, 2001, and continue to play a critical leadership role in the presidential-mandated critical infrastructure partnership and Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance, which is creating training materials for the IA rule under a contract with FDA. Those training materials, as well as FDA's revised Food Defense Plan Builder tool, are expected to be available in 2018.

This is the first time any nation has attempted to regulate food defense and there will be challenges as entities progress toward compliance. As this process continues, FDA and the regulated community will learn what makes sense, what does not and what changes should be made. Due to NMPF's 16-year collaboration with FDA on food defense, the organization is in a good position to help this effort come to a proper conclusion.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Environment

NMPF Supports Rescission of Waters of the U.S. Regulation

Since the beginning of the year, NMPF has supported efforts by the Trump Administration to restart the regulatory process behind the controversial 2015 Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) rule. NMPF submitted comments in September in support of rescinding the 2015 rule as part of a substantive re-evaluation of the definition of WOTUS.

Rescinding the 2015 policy – which is currently not being enforced because an appeals court suspended it last year pending the outcome of several lawsuits – is the first step in a two-part process. In the forthcoming second step, EPA will need to propose a new rule that conforms to the various Supreme Court cases impacting definitions for WOTUS. In NMPF's letter to EPA, Jonker said that EPA and the Army Corps will need to correct the ambiguity resulting from the 2015 rule's lack of clarity on key terms and definitions, such as "adjacent," "floodplain" and "significant nexus."

NMPF continues to seek clarification of WOTUS and agrees that the proper course is to rescind the 2015 rule in the Code

of Federal Regulations, re-codify the definition that currently governs administration of the Clean Water Act, and pursue new notice-and-comment rulemaking. A fresh start and a more reasonable approach that complies with the Supreme Court rulings will provide greater certainty for dairy farmers.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

NMPF Continues Work on Modernization of National Tuberculosis Program in Cattle

In May 2016, NMPF submitted comments to U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) on a proposal to combine program standards for brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis eradication programs. NMPF identified several concerns about the implementation of the proposed rule, and commented that additional revision and stakeholder input will be necessary prior to finalization.

In response to NMPF's request, as well as comments from other stakeholders, APHIS held an invitation-only meeting on "Modernization of the National Tuberculosis Program in Cattle" from July 26-27 in Fort Collins, CO. NMPF Animal Health & Wellbeing Committee Chair Karen Jordan, DVM, and committee member Dean Letter, along with NMPF staff, represented the dairy industry at the meeting. The session examined a variety of issues relating to current bovine tuberculosis outbreaks and opportunities for modernizing the *Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules*. Meeting participants reviewed challenges relating to tuberculosis risks from wildlife and imported cattle from Mexico, and risks specific to large dairy farms. NMPF will continue to work with APHIS on modernizing the TB eradication program.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

NMPF Animal Health Leadership Meets with OIE Leadership

On June 19 and 22, NMPF Animal Health & Wellbeing Committee Chair Karen Jordan, DVM, and NMPF staff met with World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Director General Dr. Monique Eloit to review the international standards affecting the trade in animal foods. The meeting included discussions on animal health priorities like animal welfare, disease standards and antimicrobial stewardship. NMPF stressed the need for animal health standards to be grounded in science to ensure market access for U.S. dairy products.

The OIE is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide and is recognized as a

World Organisation for Animal Health

reference organization by the World Trade Organization. This activity is supported by the U.S. Dairy Export Council and Dairy Management Inc.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

NMPF Backs Funding for FMD Vaccine Bank

NMPF joined other livestock groups this summer in sending a letter to Congressional Agriculture Committee leadership in support of mandatory funding in the next Farm Bill to modernize the FMD vaccine bank. Additionally, on Sept. 9, NMPF President and CEO Jim Mulhern and others in the livestock coalition met with Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue to discuss the need for and support of this funding.

In 2014, the NMPF Animal Health & Wellbeing Committee recommended and the NMPF Board of Directors endorsed a series of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) preparedness principles, including funding by the U.S. government for a fully functional FMD vaccine bank for vaccinate-to-live scenarios with appropriate serotypes and quantities available for immediate use in an FMD outbreak.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

NMPF Participates in Workshop on Animal Biotechnology

In late June, NMPF's Jamie Jonker, Ph.D., participated in a panel during the Third International Workshop for Regulation of Animal Biotechnology, hosted by the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service and Virginia Tech University. The panel discussion focused on regulatory actions to encourage innovation in livestock genetics.

The workshop united regulatory and policy officials, animal biotechnology scientists and other livestock industry professionals. With more than 40 countries present, the event was aimed at enhancing the understanding of animal biotechnology adoption and regulation on a global scale while focusing on risk communication. Conference presentations are available online.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

Emerging Animal Disease Preparedness, Response Plan Released

On July 14, USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) released the *Emerging Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan*. The plan outlines a strategy to detect and respond to emerging animal diseases and define the processes that APHIS VS will use to identify, evaluate and respond to emerging diseases in animal populations. It reflects input from NMPF on dairy cattle health issues and how to address them.

Emerging disease events may negatively affect animal health, public health and trade. Examples of emerging diseases in the United States in the past 20 years include porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, infectious salmon anemia, West Nile virus, and more recently, porcine epidemic diarrhea virus. APHIS developed an initial draft framework for this plan in 2014. NMPF has provided feedback throughout development of this document, which may be updated as infrastructure or policies change. The plan provides APHIS with strategic direction to detect and respond to emerging animal diseases, and outlines the processes APHIS uses to identify, evaluate and respond to emerging diseases in animal populations. Rather than providing a single process to fit all emerging diseases, the APHIS VS plan outlines roles and responsibilities across APHIS business units for evaluating animal health information and determining response options. The plan also describes the need for communication and collaboration between APHIS, State Animal Health Officials, and animal industry representatives and stakeholders to effectively detect and respond to emerging animal diseases.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

Secure Milk Supply Releases Training Videos

This summer, the Secure Milk Supply (SMS) released several new materials to assist the dairy industry in developing and implementing biosecurity plans. SMS, supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and academic partners, is a continuity of business plan for dairy farmers, milk haulers, dairy cooperatives and proprietary processors during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak. Its goal is to minimize disease spread and assure a continuous supply of milk and milk products to consumers. NMPF staff and members are vital contributors to the continued SMS development. The new materials include:

- An SMS Plan Overview video
- An Implementing Enhanced Biosecurity During a FAD Outbreak video
- An SMS Plan factsheet

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

Antimicrobial Sales, Distribution Data based on Animal Species, Weight

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) published a paper in August proposing the use of a biomass denominator to adjust annual data on the amount of antimicrobials sold or distributed for use in food-producing animals in the United States. FDA contends this adjusted estimate will provide insight into broad shifts in the amount of antimicrobials sold for use in food-producing animals, and give the agency a more nuanced view of why sales increase or decrease over time in a manner that is specific to U.S. animal production. A biomass denominator is defined as the population of a given livestock species in the United States multiplied by the average weight of that species. This proposed method would group all dairy cattle regardless of age with all beef cattle regardless of age. FDA is soliciting comments by Nov. 13. NMPF is carefully reviewing the proposal and will provide comment.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

NMPF News

NMPF Sponsors ADSA Awards

National Milk awarded Sara K. Kvidera the 2017 NMPF Richard M. Hoyt Award on June 26 during an awards ceremony at the American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, PA. The Hoyt Award recognizes research efforts that have direct application to issues in the U.S. dairy industry, and is sponsored by the NMPF Dairy Leadership Scholarship Fund.

Kvidera was born and raised on a beef farm in northeast Iowa. She completed her bachelors at Kansas State University, where she ran track and worked in Barry Bradford's lab. In 2017 she earned her Ph.D. from Iowa State University under Lance Baumgard, researching the effect of gastrointestinal tract barrier dysfunction on the metabolism of bovines. She successfully executed a model and estimated that the activated immune system utilizes more than 1,000 grams of glucose during a 12-hour period in a lactating cow. Her studies shed light on the cross-talk between metabolism and immunity.

NMPF also presented awards to Amy Vasquez and Tony Carreira Bruinjé for the NMPF Graduate Student Paper Presentation Contest in Dairy Production, Ph.D. and MS divisions, respectively. Vasquez is a graduate student at Cornell University. Her presentation was titled "An on-farm algorithm to guide selective dry-cow therapy." Bruinjé is a graduate student at the University of Alberta and his presentation was titled "Using in-line milk progesterone data to characterize luteal activity parameters associated with reduced fertility in dairy herds."

Contact: Beth Briczinski

Upcoming Dates

World Dairy Expo
Madison, WI — October 3-7, 2017

American Butter Institute Fall Meeting
Tucson, AZ — October 5-6, 2017

121st U.S. Animal Health Association/American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians Annual Meeting
San Diego, CA — October 12-18, 2017

IDF World Dairy Summit
Belfast, Northern Ireland — October 29-November 3, 2017

NMPF Joint Annual Meeting
Anaheim, CA — October 30-November 1, 2017

NMPF
NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

2107 Wilson Blvd.,
Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 243-6111
www.nmpf.org

The National Milk Producers Federation, based in Arlington, Va., develops and carries out policies that advance the well-being of dairy producers and the cooperatives they own. The members of NMPF's cooperatives produce the majority of the U.S. milk supply, making NMPF the voice of dairy producers on Capitol Hill and with government agencies.

NMPF Regulatory Staff

Dr. Beth Briczinski
Vice President, Dairy Foods & Nutrition
beth@nmpf.org

Clay Detlefsen
Senior Vice President, Regulatory & Environmental Affairs & Staff Counsel
cdetlefsen@nmpf.org

Dr. Jamie Jonker
Vice President, Sustainability & Scientific Affairs
jjonker@nmpf.org