National Milk Producers Federation

Regulatory Register

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Food Labeling

NMPF Applauds Letter to FDA on Milk Labeling Standards

NMPF, along with the International Dairy Foods Association, thanked lawmakers Dec. 16 for urging federal regulators to crack down on the inappropriate labeling of products designed to imitate milk.

In a letter written by Reps. Mike Simpson (R-ID) and Peter Welch (D-VT), and cosigned by 30 other members of the House, lawmakers insisted that U.S. Food and Drug Administration Commissioner Robert Califf should more aggressively police the improper use of dairy terms, which are used on the labels of products with no real dairy ingredients.

Federal standards of identity stipulate that milk and related foods have to be made from animal sources to use these terms. Labeling plant-based foods as such is "misleading to consumers, harmful to the dairy industry, and a violation of milk's standard of identity," the letter said.

"We request that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) exercise its legal authority to investigate and take appropriate action against the manufacturers of these misbranded products."

NMPF has advocated for stronger FDA enforcement in the past, urging the agency to restrict the use of dairy terms on labels of plant-based imitation products.

"You haven't 'got milk' if it comes from a seed, nut or bean," said Jim Mulhern, President and CEO of NMPF. "We don't need new regulations on this issue, we just need FDA to enforce those that have been on the books for years."

Contact: Beth Briczinski

Food Labeling

USDA Begins Work on Bioengineered Food Standard

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has started work on the required regulations for a mandatory labeling system for foods produced using biotechnology, as outlined in legislation passed into law in July.

The new law directs USDA to create a standard for food manufacturers to disclose whether a food contains genetically engineered material via an on-package label, a quick reader code, or by other means. USDA has two years to develop the rule, meaning the regulation must be issued by July 30, 2018.

USDA is expected to issue an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) in December or January and subsequently may hold public meetings. The ANPR should give the dairy community and other stakeholders insight into the issues USDA plans to address in rulemaking.

NMPF will continue to actively engage in the rulemaking process, just as during the legislative

process. Issues of focus include how absence claims will be regulated and by whom; what the de minimis levels for disclosure will be; how cultures, enzymes and processing aids will be regulated under the standard; and how USDA will prevent disparagement against foods produced using biotechnology.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

In this issue

Nutrition

NMPF Opposes FDA's Limit on Sodium in Foods, Cheese

Efforts by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to reduce the sodium content of cheese has drawn strong opposition from NMPF.

NMPF submitted comments in October to an FDA draft guidance that recommended the estimated average U.S. sodium intake of 3,400 mg per day be reduced to 2,300 mg per day over the next 10 years. The guidance, titled "Voluntary Sodium Reduction Goals: Target Mean and Upper Bound Concentrations for Sodium in Commercially Processed, Packaged, and Prepared Foods," included sodium reduction targets for a number of processed foods, including cheese and other dairy foods.

In its comments, NMPF suggested FDA drop its proposal to include cheese in its sodium reduction efforts, emphasizing the complex role of sodium in cheese quality, functionality and safety. NMPF was joined by the International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA) in challenging the proposed short-term sodium reduction targets.

"Overall, after much discussion and consultation with our members and dairy foods experts, NMPF and IDFA encourage FDA in the strongest way possible to remove the entire cheese category from the sodium reduction guidance," the comments said. "Salt plays a crucial role in the manufacture and ripening of natural and processed cheeses and impacts overall product functionality, safety, and quality."

In a parallel effort focused on FDA sodium guidelines, NMPF suggested that FDA had overlooked two potential food categories for sodium reduction: imitation dairy beverages (e.g., soy beverage) and imitation dairy products (e.g., soy "cheese," rice "yogurt").

"Unlike with milk, where sodium is naturally-occurring, sodium is added to imitation dairy beverages and imitation dairy foods for taste, and in amounts greater than what is needed for microbial safety and product stability," according to the comments.

Contact: Beth Briczinski

Food Safety

FDA Extends Compliance Deadlines for Certain Rules

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is extending the compliance dates regarding customer assurances when preventive controls are applied downstream in the distribution chain.

FDA believes that the requirement for written assurance significantly exceeds the current practice of even the largest facilities, so compliance by Sept. 19, 2016, was not feasible. The agency decided to extend the compliance dates for two years for the written assurance requirements.

FDA is also extending the date for facilities producing Grade "A" milk and milk products covered by the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) under the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) to comply with the current Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) requirements.

FDA had not established compliance dates for the modernized cGMPs that are different from the general compliance dates for the preventive controls requirements, with one exception related to "PMO facilities." Specifically, FDA said the extension of the compliance date for PMO facilities until Sept. 17, 2018, applied only to "subparts C and G" (the principal provisions of the human preventive controls requirements). Now, FDA is extending the date for compliance with the modernized cGMPs by PMO facilities until Sept. 17, 2018.

FDA will continue to work with NCIMS to modify the PMO to reflect the modernized cGMPs and the preventive control requirements. The extension will create a single compliance date for the Grade "A" milk and milk products covered by the PMO. This extension applies only to Grade A milk and milk products covered by NCIMS under the PMO, not to the manufacturing, processing, packing or holding of other food produced in such facilities. NMPF took a leadership role in making changes to the PMO at the 2015 conference, and will be doing so again when changes are proposed in 2017.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Food Safety

2016 Food Facility Registration Not Required for Most Farms

Section 415 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD & C Act) requires food facilities that are obligated to register with FDA to renew such registrations during the period beginning on October 1 and ending on December 31 of each even-numbered year – including 2016. Dairy farms are not required to register, unless the farm is a "mixed-type facility," which also involves on-farm processing.

"Updating" is a different function than "renewing." During the renewal period, you will not see the "Update" button listed on the Food Facility Registration Module main menu, until the registration is renewed. If a registration is not renewed by 11:59 p.m. on Dec. 31, 2016, the registration is considered expired and will be removed. If registration is expired or canceled, a company cannot ship food from that facility.

The type of facilities that are required to either renew or register with FDA has not changed. **Dairy producers should be wary of solicitations to register their farm under FSMA,** as dairy farms that did register in the past do not need to register their facility in the future.

FDA's Food Facility Registration system can be accessed here Food Facility Registration.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen, Beth Briczinski

Food Safety

DHS Issues Revised Chemical Security Tools

In order to more specifically regulate food processing facilities' use of certain chemicals, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has shifted to the use of a revised Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) top-screen application, a revised CSAT Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) application and a revised CSAT Site Security Plan (SSP) application, described as "CSAT 2.0."

The Department has begun collecting information using CSAT 2.0 from chemical facilities of interest using a phased approach. When the regulation went into effect, hundreds of dairy processing facilities had to submit screening information about the chemicals used and the quantities of those chemicals on hand. The majority of facilities screened out of the rule, but a number are subject to the rule's requirements. All facilities with Chemicals of Interest (COI) above the threshold quantities must do the revised Top Screen, even if they previously had been excluding through the screening process.

Agriculture production facilities that use COI "in preparation for the treatment of crops, feed, land, livestock (including poultry), or other areas of an agricultural production facility or during application to or treatment of crops, feed, land, livestock or other areas of the facility" were granted an indefinite extension for compliance. That extension remains in effect. Dairy producers, for the most part, should not have to comply with this rule at this time.

Contact: Clay Detlefsen

Food Safety

New Documents Outline Expanded Drug Residue Testing Program

Details on the new Appendix N program are now being released through the National Conference of Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) website. State and federal milk safety regulators began developing the new program to test for tetracycline residues in raw milk samples. NMPF has been engaged in the NCIMS process since the organization voted in 2015 to expand the required testing of milk for drug residues beyond beta-lactams through a pilot program.

While the new pilot program will target the tetracycline class of drugs (including oxytetracycline, tetracycline and chlortetracycline), the timing of that testing has yet to be determined. Once the implementation date is announced – likely not until the spring of 2017 – NMPF will host a webinar for its members outlining the nature of the sampling process.

To prepare the industry for the next step, the NCIMS has released the following draft documents:

1. DRAFT 2015 NCIMS Proposal 211 Pilot Program Accepted Tetracycline Test Kit Using Both Undiluted and Diluted Steps
2. DRAFT Appendix N Pilot Program Question and Answer Version 3
3. DRAFT PowerPoint 2015 NCIMS Proposal 211 Raw Milk Testing Pilot for Non-Beta Lactam Drugs Version 3
4. DRAFT Appendix N Modification LEO Responsibilities for New Tetracycline Test Kits

NMPF staff will continue to work with the Appendix N Committee on the remaining details of the pilot program.

Contact: Beth Briczinski

Animal Health

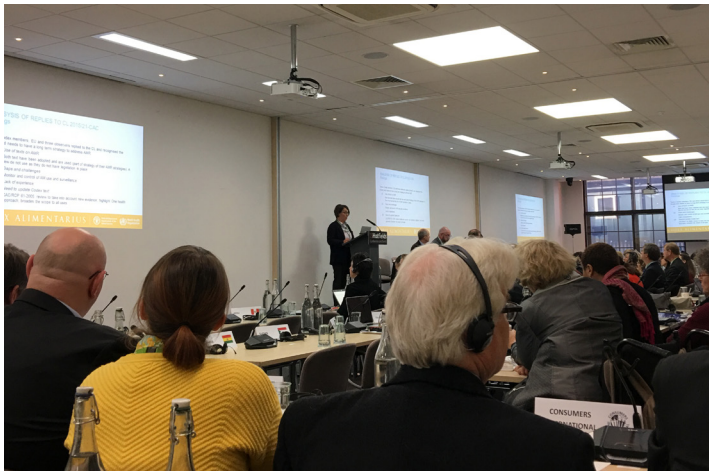
NMPF Perspective on AMR Reflected at International Codex Meeting

As governments around the world focus additional resources on battling the rise of antibiotic resistant bacteria and their causes, NMPF continues to engage on behalf of the U.S. dairy industry at international discussions of the emerging public health concern – including an international meeting earlier this fall.

The Codex Alimentarius Commission, created in 1963 to develop international food standards that protect consumer health and promote fair trade practices, is one of the key global platforms for addressing the intersection of food safety and antibiotic use. In July, the Codex Commission approved the re-establishment of an intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance, a group that develops science-based guidance on the management of foodborne antimicrobial resistance.

During the last week of November, a working group met in London to finalize the task force's Terms of Reference and draft proposals for new work to revise guidelines to monitor for and reduce the incidence of antibiotic resistance bacteria. NMPF represented U.S. dairy interests as a Codex stakeholder through involvement with both the U.S. government delegation to Codex and engagement with the International Dairy Federation. This work was also made possible through support of the U.S. Dairy Export Council.

In comments submitted to the U.S. Codex delegates on Oct. 6, NMPF asked for more clarity in the Terms of Reference, and proposed new work items to ensure that the task force focuses on managing antimicrobial resistance through the food chain. In London, the Codex working group adopted key elements of NMPF's request to focus this effort on food safety and fair trade in food. The revised project documents will now be submitted to the 40th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for adoption. The resulting standards are intended to give countries guidance on how to manage antimicrobial resistance through the food chain.



Attendees listen in on a presentation at an international Codex meeting in London.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

World Health Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Animal Health

NMPF Speaks at Johne's Disease Conferences

NMPF spoke this summer at the ParaTB Forum, a one-day symposium on regional and national Johne's disease control programs held in advance of the 13th International Colloquium on Paratuberculosis in Nantes, France.

The ParaTB Forum included 12 presentations from 11 countries. NMPF gave a presentation titled "An Overview of the Current U.S. Johne's Disease Program Efforts." Proceedings from the forum will be published in an International Dairy Federation publication. This activity is supported by the U.S. Dairy Export Council.

The colloquium, hosted by the International Association for Paratuberculosis, is held periodically to focus on the latest advances in scientific knowledge on Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis (MAP) and associated Johne's disease.

Conference sessions focused on the infection's course and host response (including pathogenesis, immunology and host genetics), MAP organism (including genomics, biology and diversity of the pathogen), diagnostic and detection (of the disease, the infection and the pathogen), and exposure and transmission (including epidemiology and modelling approaches to understand the disease dynamics in populations), among others.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

NMPF Outlines Dairy Antibiotic Stewardship Efforts for Presidential Advisory Council

In May, the Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria (PACCARB) published a Request for Information on educational programs and industry efforts to address resistance, and data collection on antibiotic use. NMPF sent comments to the PACCARB on the dairy industry's commitment to the responsible use of antibiotics on the farm.

National Milk's comments addressed dairy's proactive approach to animal care and wellbeing through the National Dairy FARM Animal Care Program, which focuses on the prevention, control and treatment of common diseases with veterinary oversight. The three elements of the FARM Animal Care Program – education, evaluation, and verification – were detailed in the comments, along with their near-universal adoption by the industry. The FARM Antibiotic Resistance Program and its partnership with the American Association of Bovine Practitioners were highlighted as additional commitments to the judicious and responsible use of antibiotics by dairy farmers.

The comments also discussed support for better granularity in on-farm antibiotic use data when clearly defined objectives are included. NMPF stated that a data collection program should have the following characteristics:

1. Objective driven. A data collection program should start with a clearly stated scientific purpose which drives the collection method.
2. Comprehensive. Data should be collected on all uses. Data from the human, veterinary and other sectors should also be collected in a way that makes meaningful comparison possible. The ad hoc and separate efforts in collecting use data and reporting metrics in the animal and human arenas currently hamper comparability. Human health care systems are not reporting on a weight-based measure, but rather in either days of treatment or defined daily doses. Simple comparisons by kilograms or pounds of antibiotics between animal and humans are inherently misleading simply due to the significantly larger biomass (40-fold) of food animals.
3. Globally comparable. Events continue to demonstrate the global nature of the antibiotic resistance challenge. Other countries have moved away from volume measurements to, for example, animal-defined doses. Ensuring the United States produces globally comparable data will assist in the necessary global coordination of mitigation efforts.
4. Protects confidentiality. Public use of farm-level data must be aggregated to protect confidentiality, and raw data must be protected from public disclosure.

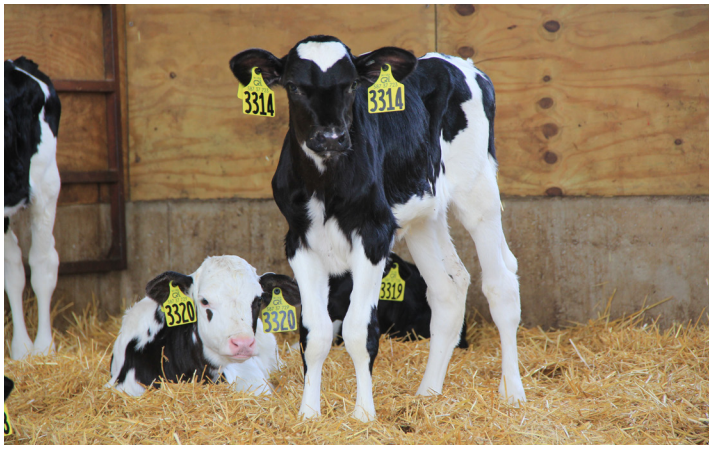
Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

USDA Tightens Rules on Handling of Nonambulatory Veal Calves

On Sept. 16, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service Final Rule became effective for facilities that produce veal meat. FSIS is requiring that veal calves that are brought to slaughter, but cannot rise and walk, be promptly and humanely euthanized, and prohibited from entering the food supply. NMPF previously submitted comments opposing the USDA-FSIS proposal due to the lack of data from USDA-FSIS to justify the change.

Previously, FSIS allowed veal calves that are unable to rise from a recumbent position to be set aside and warmed or rested, then presented for slaughter if they regain the ability to walk. USDA-FSIS data indicates the success with which USDA-FSIS inspectors ensure the implementation of the resting period with proper inspection to ensure that non-ambulatory cattle do not enter slaughter. NMPF had supported the previous regulations, which provide for tired and cold animals to rest upon arrival to the plant, allowing them to adjust to ambient temperature conditions and recover from transit fatigue.



Contact: Jamie Jonker

Animal Health

NMPF Comments on Organic Animal Production Standards

In response to USDA's request for comment on proposed changes to organic livestock production requirements, NMPF responded that the changes fall short of standards already employed by the National Dairy FARM Animal Care Program.

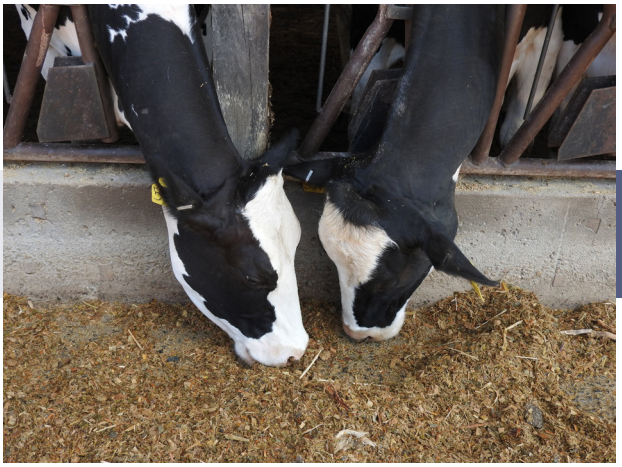
USDA announced it was inviting comments on its proposal in April, saying the changes would ensure the consistent application of USDA organic regulations to maintain confidence in organically produced animal products. Following USDA's request, NMPF responded in mid-July with more than 15 pages of comments highlighting technical changes, additions and deletions that would align the USDA's program with FARM.

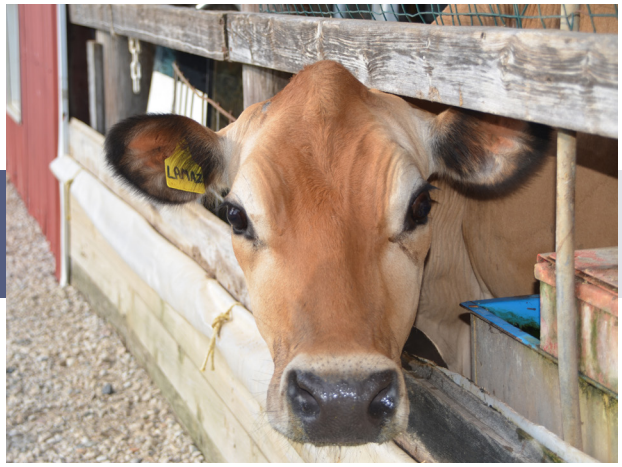
In its comments, NMPF suggested alterations to USDA's proposal so that its guidelines are more consistent with those created by the FARM Program, a national on-farm education, evaluation, and verification program created by NMPF in 2009.

One of USDA's proposed standards requires the notation of lameness, but does not otherwise require action to alleviate the issue. NMPF suggested the rule be amended to include "protocols for prevention and treatment of lameness," which is a requirement under the FARM Program. NMPF also suggested that the USDA proposal on preventing leg lesions in cattle be more precise in attention to the monitoring, measurement and conformance to industry standards that prevent hock and knee injuries.

"The FARM Program has the same goals as the organic livestock proposal, and has the added benefit of years of ongoing efforts to improve its rigor and acceptance in the food market chain," said NMPF.

Contact: Jamie Jonker





Animal Health

U.S., Canada Draft Framework for Foreign Animal Disease Response

NMPF has endorsed a draft plan for allowing the U.S. and Canada to cope with an outbreak of a serious foreign animal contagion, such as foot-and-mouth disease, suggesting the plan is a template for similar plans involving other important dairy export markets. The plan, drafted by the Agriculture Department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, calls for the United States and Canada to recognize each other's efforts to control an outbreak, while regionalizing how the outbreak is handled, so as to allow continued trade with disease-free areas of the country.

In 2014, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) released the draft "Framework for Implementing and Maintaining the Arrangement between the CFIA and the USDA for the Recognition of Foreign Animal Disease Control and Eradication Zones." NMPF's July comments in support of the framework were similar to the reaction in June from USDA and CFIA in their response.

The draft detailed an operational plan for implementation, establishes the processes for maintaining the arrangement over time, and outlines an approach to engage government and non-government stakeholders in developing the strategy, as well as resources to effectively implement the arrangement during a foreign animal disease outbreak.

Contact: Jamie Jonker

Environment

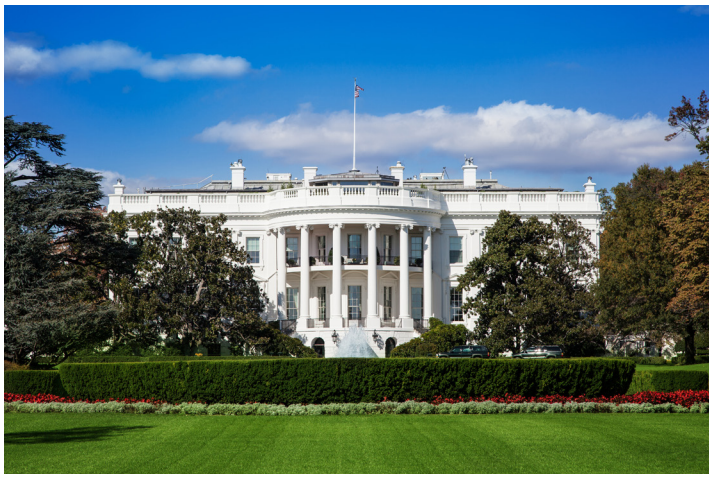
NMPF Attends White House Drought Resiliency Meeting

In late September, NMPF staff attended a drought resiliency meeting at the White House, led by leaders from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior. Participants discussed next steps following a March 2016 presidential memorandum on increased inter-agency focus on building resiliency to drought.

In addition to NMPF, the meeting was attended by a variety of stakeholders including municipalities, environmental organizations and agriculture leaders.

The meeting focused on creating more inter-agency cooperation and collaboration to track and communicate droughts before they hit – such as having the data and foresight to warn communities in California about a recent drought in Texas. Strong focus was also placed on creating more resilience to drought by using less water and pushing funding for water use efficiency.

NMPF will remain involved with this working group and will communicate potential funding opportunities for members



who are located in drought-stressed regions and are interested in installing water-saving technology in processing plants or on farms.

Contact: Ryan Bennett

Environment

Legislation Would Protect Dairy Farms from Litigation under Super Fund Environmental Law

Over the summer, NMPF supported bipartisan legislation introduced in the House of Representatives that would clarify the exemption of dairy farms and other livestock producers from being subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The Farm Regulatory Certainty Act (H.R. 5685), introduced in July and sponsored by Rep. Dan Newhouse (R-WA), would spell out that RCRA, enacted in 1976 to govern solid wastes in landfills, is not intended to regulate agricultural operations like dairy farms.

The RCRA statute has been used to inappropriately target agriculture, specifically dairy and livestock producers, even if they've demonstrated to be following approved plans for using manure as fertilizer. The Farm Regulatory Certainty Act would also protect farmers from citizen suits if they are undergoing efforts to comply with federal orders.

This measure comes in response to a federal court ruling last year in lawsuits brought against several dairies in Washington state. The litigation claimed that farms had inappropriately handled and stored animal manure under the RCRA law, even though RCRA was not intended to focus on farming practices or the management of livestock manure. The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington determined that the amount of manure deposited exceeded approved limits and constituted environmental and human endangerment.

"This legislation would help end the confusion among farmers about environmental regulations, especially those who practice responsible waste management," said Jim Mulhern, president and CEO of NMPF.

Contact: Jamie Jonker, Paul Bleiberg

FARM Environmental Stewardship to Launch in 2017

The Farmers Assuring Responsible Management (FARM) Program added a third module to support the sustainability efforts of dairy farmers. FARM Environmental Stewardship will be launched in early 2017.

FARM Environmental Stewardship focuses on measuring greenhouse gas emissions. It is voluntary and available to all FARM Program participants. This module integrates the methodology and science of Farm Smart, a carbon footprint assessment tool created by the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy. Farm Smart has been field-tested in several full supply chain pilots, and is familiar to the dairy cooperative, processor and retailer communities, but is still relatively new at the farm level. The Farm Smart science-based models are being fully integrated into FARM Environmental Stewardship, but will be updated in the future through a partnership between NMPF and the Innovation Center.

As dairy companies are increasingly asked for information about their environmental practices, FARM Environmental Stewardship will allow for the collection and dissemination of

information on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). The assessment will also help dairy producers identify potential efficiency gains and cost savings, offering them the ability to track progress in a secure, confidential platform. Farmers are already getting more efficient at producing milk, which in turn lowers their carbon footprint. But prior to this new option under the FARM Program, the industry hasn't had an easy way to track and promote that reduction to dairy customers.

Contact: Ryan Bennett

OTHER NEWS TO KNOW

Veterinary Feed Directive Update

The marketing status of certain drug products will change from over-the-counter (OTC) to prescription (Rx) or to veterinary feed directive (VFD) at the end of calendar year 2016, reflecting an FDA letter earlier this year outlining the changes for retail establishments that sell medically important antimicrobials for use in feed or water for food animals. Once the changes are in place, distributors of those medically important antimicrobials will need to comply with appropriate requirements for Rx and VFD drugs when dispensing these products. Additional FDA resources can be found online. Contact: Jamie Jonker

NMPF Participates in United Nations Symposium on Antimicrobial Resistance

On Sept. 21, NMPF attended a high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), hosted by the United Nations in New York City. Over 70 nations delivered comments on the importance of addressing AMR on a global scale and the implementation challenges associated with it. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a political declaration on antimicrobial resistance affirming commitment to the development of national action plans based on the 2015 World Health Organization Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. Contact: Jamie Jonker

Annual USDA Report Somatic Cell Counts Demonstrates High Milk Quality

The latest update from the U.S. Department of Agriculture demonstrated the continued commitment to milk quality by America's dairy farmers. In September, the USDA's National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) released "Determining U.S. Milk Quality Using Bulk-Tank Somatic Cell Counts, 2015." This annual report includes data from bulk-tank somatic cell counts (BTSCCs) provided by four of the nation's 10 Federal Milk Marketing Orders. Contact: Jamie Jonker

2014 Dairy NAHMS Report on Milking and Mastitis Released

In September, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) released "Milk Quality, Milking Procedures, and Mastitis on U.S. Dairies, 2014," the second report from its Dairy 2014 study. The study was conducted in 17 of the nation's major dairy states, representsing 76.7% of U.S. dairy operations and 80.3% of U.S. dairy cows. Contact: Jamie Jonker

Looking Ahead: NCIMS 2017

Preparations for the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) are currently underway. NCIMS is a non-profit organization whose goal is to assure the safest possible milk supply. The 2017 Conference will be held May 12-17, 2017, at the Amway Grand Plaza Hotel in Grand Rapids, Mich. Links to more information are available on the 2017 conference page. NMPF will be reviewing conference proposals and preparing positions. Contact: Beth Briczinski

Comment Deadlines

- Defining "Healthy" | due date: Jan. 26, 2017
  FDA has started a public process to redefine the "healthy" nutrient content claim for food labeling. Redefining "healthy" is part of an overall plan to provide consumers with information and tools to easily and quickly make food choices consistent with public health recommendations, and to encourage the development of healthier foods by the industry.
  Contact: Beth Briczinski
- Hazard Analysis and Risk-Based Preventive Controls for Human Food | due date: Feb. 21, 2017
  FDA isued a draft guidance to help food companies establish risk-based preventive controls through a proactive and systematic approach to food safety programs through the use of preventive controls designed to protect food and the consumer from biological, chemical (including radiological) and physical hazards.
  Contact: Clay Detlefsen
- Establishing Appropriate Durations of Therapeutic Administration of Antibiotics | due date: March 13, 2017
  FDA is soliciting comments regarding the establishment of appropriately targeted durations of the use of antimicrobial drugs of importance to human medicine (i.e., medically important antimicrobial drugs) when they are administered in the feed or water of food-producing animals for therapeutic purposes.
  Contact: Jamie Jonker

Upcoming Events

National Ice Cream Mix Association (NICMA) 2017 Annual Meeting — January 15 - 18, 2017
Lago Mar Resort & Club | Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

National Mastitis Council 56th Annual Meeting — January 28 – 31, 2017
TradeWinds Island Grand Resort | St. Pete Beach, Fla.

3-A Sanitary Standards, Inc. 2017 Annual Meeting and Education Program — May 1-4, 2017
Hilton Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport Mall of America | Bloomington, Minn.

National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) 2017 — May 12-17, 2017
Amway Grand Plaza, Curio Collection by Hilton | Grand Rapids, Mich.

NMPF
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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.

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