

House Agriculture suggested additions to H.484 regarding unpasteurized milk  
Prepared by Cameron Wood

- Eliminates mandatory farm visit prior to selling unpasteurized milk.
  - Still requires the producer to provide the opportunity for the customer to visit the farm.
- Lifts caps on Tier II producers from 280 gallons a week to 350 gallons.
- Changes the sign label and size requirements.
  - Currently the sign on the farm is required to be in letters 1 inch in height.
  - Change allows the sign to be 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> by 11 inches in size with letters in 46 point type font.
  - Removes language that raw milk may cause miscarriage, fetal death, or death of a newborn.
  - Adds language that raw milk must be kept at 40 degrees Fahrenheit or lower at all
    - times.
- Allows for sale of unpasteurized milk at a farmers' market.
  - Sale must be by the producer or someone with intimate knowledge of the producer's farm and unpasteurized milk.
  - Must inform the customer that they are purchasing raw milk and the potential health effects.
  - No longer require customer to purchase milk in advance of sale or delivery.
- Testing.
  - Allows producers to have their milk tested in lab approved containers — Currently they are required to have the milk tested in the container the milk is sold in.
  - Spells out in statute what happens when the producer has a high test count.
    - 2 out of 4 consecutive, monthly tests and the Agency shall issue the producer a warning.
    - 3 out of 5 consecutive, monthly tests and the Agency may suspend milk sales until an acceptable test result is achieved.
    - The producer shall not be required to warn the customer of a high test result — the producer is required to post them on the farm and make them available to customers.
- Changes to brucellosis and tuberculosis testing.
  - Currently unpasteurized milk producers must get their animals tested annually.
  - Changes:
    - Prior to milk sales — producer must test all ruminant animals.
    - Afterwards — must test all dairy animals that enter the herd prior to using their milk for sale, including animals born on the farm.
  - Unless:
    - The animal is imported and has a USDA approved test that is negative for either brucellosis or tuberculosis.
    - The animal leaves the farm and subsequently re-enters the herd from a state that is certified free of brucellosis and tuberculosis.
  - Producer must make these results available to the Agency.