

2016 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 29

BY SENATOR LAFLEUR

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. Provides relative to the sale of raw milk by a farmer to a consumer. (8/1/16)

1 AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact R.S. 40:921(A) and 922(A) and to enact Subpart C of Part VII of  
3 Chapter 4 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of  
4 R.S. 40:931 through 938, relative to the sale of milk; to authorize incidental sales of  
5 raw milk for human consumption; to provide for definitions; to provide for labeling;  
6 to provide for chemical, bacteriological, and temperature standards; to provide for  
7 sanitation standards; to provide for standards for bottling, packaging, and container  
8 filling; to provide for animal health standards; to provide for product recalls; to  
9 prohibit statements implying endorsement by the state Department of Health and  
10 Hospitals; and to provide for related matters.

11 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

12 Section 1. R.S. 40:921(A) and 922(A) are hereby amended and reenacted and  
13 Subpart C of Part VII of Chapter 4 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950,  
14 comprised of R.S. 40:931 through 938, is hereby enacted to read as follows:

15 §921. Grade A requirements; powdered whole milk and powdered skim milk  
16 labeling requirements

17 A. ~~All~~ **Except for the sale of raw milk pursuant to R.S. 40:931 et seq., all**

1 fluid milk, cream, buttermilk, and milk beverages sold, offered for sale, or delivered  
 2 for the purpose of human consumption as such, shall be Grade A according to  
 3 specifications in the rules and regulations promulgated by the state Department of  
 4 Health and Hospitals, hereinafter referred to as the "department"; provided that a  
 5 person may sell properly labeled milk of a quality less than Grade A for a period of  
 6 thirty days under permit from the department, provided it is labeled as to grade.

7 \* \* \*

8 §922. Rules and regulations prescribing sanitary standard requirements and grade  
 9 labeling requirements

10 A. The department is hereby empowered and shall hereby have the authority  
 11 to promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the sanitary standard requirements  
 12 of all milk sold or offered for sale in this state, **other than raw milk sold pursuant**  
 13 **to R.S. 40:931 et seq.**, provided that no rules and regulations shall be promulgated  
 14 setting up standards lower than those as set forth in the U.S. Public Health Service  
 15 Milk Ordinance and Code.

16 \* \* \*

#### 17 **SUBPART C. SALE OF RAW MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

##### 18 **§931. Definitions**

###### 19 **As used in this Subpart:**

20 **(1) "Incidental sales of goat milk and whole milk for human**  
 21 **consumption that has not been pasteurized" means those sales where the**  
 22 **average monthly number of gallons sold does not exceed five hundred gallons.**

23 **(2) "Raw milk" means goat milk and whole milk that has not been**  
 24 **pasteurized.**

25 **(3) "Whole milk" means the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete**  
 26 **milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, that when offered**  
 27 **for sale contains at least three and one-fourth percent of butterfat and eight and**  
 28 **one-fourth percent solids that are not fat. The term "whole milk" shall not**  
 29 **include lacteal secretion obtained within fifteen days before or five days after**

1 calving, or a longer period if necessary, to render the milk practically colostrum  
2 free.

3 §932. Incidental sales of raw milk for human consumption; authorization;  
4 labeling; inspection

5 A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, incidental sales  
6 on the farm of raw goat milk or whole milk produced on such farm for human  
7 consumption may be made, provided such sales are made pursuant to the  
8 provisions of this Subpart.

9 B. Information describing the standards used by the farm or dairy with  
10 respect to the production of raw goat milk or whole milk shall be provided to  
11 the consumer by the farmer, together with the results of tests performed on the  
12 milk and the animals that produced the milk, and an explanation of the tests  
13 and test results.

14 C. With respect to goat milk or whole milk that has not been  
15 pasteurized, the seller shall affix a label to the front of the bottle or package that  
16 includes the following information in bold typed print of not less than fourteen-  
17 point font:

18 (1) The name and address of the farm or dairy, with the seller's contact  
19 information.

20 (2) The following statement: "WARNING Raw Milk: This product is  
21 fresh whole milk that has NOT been pasteurized and therefore may contain  
22 harmful bacteria that can cause serious illness in children, the elderly, and  
23 persons with weakened immune systems."

24 D. A farmer who sells fresh unpasteurized goat milk or whole milk shall  
25 permit inspection of his cows or goats and barns by any customer, upon request,  
26 with reasonable notice.

27 E. A farmer shall permit the state Department of Health and Hospitals  
28 to inspect the farm's cows or goats and barns quarterly and upon request of a  
29 customer. The farm shall post on the premises the date of the inspection and

1 provide any findings made by the department to customers upon request.

2 §933. Chemical, bacteriological, and temperature standards

3 All raw milk produced for human consumption pursuant to this Subpart  
4 shall conform with all of the following chemical, bacteriological, and  
5 temperature standards:

6 (1) No process or manipulation other than appropriate straining and  
7 refrigeration shall be applied to the milk for the purpose of removing or  
8 deactivating microorganisms.

9 (2) The milk shall be temperature cooled to forty degrees Fahrenheit or  
10 lower immediately after being drawn at the first milking. The milk shall be  
11 maintained at that temperature until purchased by the customer.

12 (3) Drug residue tests on the milk shall be conducted at least two times  
13 during any consecutive twelve months. There shall be no positive results on  
14 drug residue detection methods.

15 (4) Raw milk shall not contain zoonotic pathogens including: Salmonella  
16 spp., Escherichia coli 0157:H7, Campylobacter spp., and Listeria  
17 monocytogenes.

18 (5) Raw milk testing for coliform bacteria shall result in a rolling  
19 three-month average of less than twenty-five coliforms per milliliter of raw  
20 milk.

21 (6) Raw milk testing for Standard Plate Count (SPC) shall result in less  
22 than fifteen thousand per milliliter of raw milk.

23 (7) Documentation and assurance that herds are tuberculosis-free and  
24 tested one time per year or meet local tuberculosis requirements shall be  
25 provided.

26 (8) Documentation or assurance that herds are brucellosis-free shall be  
27 provided.

28 (9) All test results, including testing type and date of last test, shall be  
29 logged and provided to the Department of Health and Hospitals and customers

1 upon request.

2 (10) Commingling of raw milk with milk from other dairies is not  
3 permitted.

4 §934. Sanitation

5 All raw milk produced for human consumption pursuant to this Subpart  
6 shall conform with all of the following sanitation requirements:

7 (1) Milk with abnormalities.

8 (a) Lactating animals which show evidence of the secretion of milk with  
9 abnormalities in one or more quarters, based upon bacteriological, chemical,  
10 or physical examination, shall be milked last or with separate equipment, and  
11 the milk shall be discarded.

12 (b) Lactating animals that have been treated with, or have consumed,  
13 chemical, medicinal, or radioactive agents, which are capable of being secreted  
14 in the milk and which may be deleterious to human health, shall be milked last  
15 or with separate equipment, and the milk shall be discarded.

16 (c) Milk from lactating animals being treated with medicinal agents  
17 which are capable of being secreted in the milk shall not be offered for sale for  
18 such time period as is recommended by the attending veterinarian or as  
19 indicated on the package label of the medicinal agent.

20 (d) Milk from lactating animals treated with or exposed to insecticides  
21 not approved for use on dairy animals by the United States Environmental  
22 Protection Agency shall not be offered for sale.

23 (e) Bloody, stringy, off-colored milk or milk that is abnormal to sight or  
24 odor, shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that precludes the infection  
25 of other lactating animals and the contamination of milk utensils.

26 (f)(i) Lactating animals secreting milk with abnormalities shall be  
27 milked last or with separate equipment which effectively prevents the  
28 contamination of the wholesome supply.

29 (ii) Milking equipment used on animals with abnormalities in their milk

1 shall be maintained clean to reduce the possibility of reinfection or cross  
2 infection of the dairy animals.

3 (g) Equipment, utensils, and containers used for the handling of milk  
4 with abnormalities shall not be used for the handling of milk to be distributed,  
5 unless they are first cleaned and effectively sanitized.

6 (h)(i) Processed animal waste derivatives used as a feed ingredient for  
7 any portion of the total ration of the lactating dairy animal shall be properly  
8 processed in accordance with at least those requirements contained in the Model  
9 Regulations for Processed Animal Wastes as Animal Feed Ingredients  
10 developed by the Association of American Feed Control Officials and shall not  
11 contain levels of deleterious substances, harmful pathogenic organisms, or other  
12 toxic substances which are secreted in the milk at any level that may be  
13 deleterious to human health.

14 (ii) Unprocessed poultry litter and unprocessed recycled animal body  
15 discharges shall not be fed to lactating dairy animals.

16 (2) Milking barn or parlor construction.

17 (a) A milking barn or parlor shall be provided on all farms or dairies in  
18 which the milking herd shall be housed during milking time operations.

19 (b) All floors shall be maintained in good repair and free of excessive  
20 breaks or low areas that may create pools.

21 (c)(i) Walls and ceilings shall be smooth, painted, or finished in an  
22 approved manner, and in good repair.

23 (ii) Approved materials include wood, tile, smooth-surfaced concrete,  
24 cement plaster, brick, or other equivalent materials with light colored surfaces.

25 (iii) Walls, partitions, doors, shelves, windows, and ceilings shall be kept  
26 in good repair. Surfaces shall be refinished whenever wear or discoloration is  
27 evident.

28 (iv) If feed is stored overhead, ceilings shall be constructed to prevent  
29 the sifting of chaff and dust into the milking barn, stable, or parlor. If a hay

1 opening is provided from the loft into the milking portion of the barn, the  
2 opening shall be provided with a dust-tight door which shall be kept closed  
3 during milking operations.

4 (d) Separate stalls or pens for horses, calves, and bulls shall be provided.  
5 The portions of the barn that are not separated by tight partitions shall comply  
6 with all requirements of this Section.

7 (e) Natural or artificial light well-distributed for day or night milking  
8 shall be provided to ensure that all surfaces, particularly the working areas, will  
9 be plainly visible. The equivalent of at least ten foot-candles, or one hundred  
10 ten lux, of light in all working areas shall be provided.

11 (f) Sufficient air space and air circulation to prevent condensation and  
12 excessive odors shall be provided.

13 (3) Milking barn, stable, or parlor cleanliness.

14 (a) The interior of the milking barn, stable, or parlor shall be kept clean.  
15 Floors, walls, ceilings, windows, pipelines, and equipment shall be free of filth  
16 and litter and shall be kept clean. Outside surfaces of pipeline systems located  
17 in the milking barn, stable, or parlor shall be kept reasonably clean.

18 (b) Gutter cleaners shall be kept reasonably clean.

19 (c) Swine and fowl shall be kept out of the milking barn.

20 (d) All pens, calf stalls, and bull pens, if not separated from the milking  
21 barn, stable, or parlor, shall be kept clean.

22 (e) Feed shall be stored in a manner that will not increase the dust  
23 content of the air or interfere with the cleaning of the floor, such as in covered,  
24 dust-tight boxes or bins. Open feed dollies or carts may be used for distributing  
25 the feed, but not for storing food, in the milking area.

26 (f) Milk stools, surcingles, and antikickers shall be kept clean and stored  
27 in a clean place in the milking barn, stable, parlor, or milkhouse, when not in  
28 use.

29 (g) Food mangers shall be kept clean so as not to attract flies. Leftover

1 feed in feed mangers shall appear fresh and not be wet or soggy.

2 (4) Cowyard.

3 (a) The cowyard, which is interpreted to be the enclosed or unenclosed  
4 area approximately adjacent to the milking barn in which the lactating animals  
5 may congregate, including animal-housing areas and feed lots, shall be graded  
6 and drained and shall have no standing pools of water or accumulations of  
7 organic wastes.

8 (b) Wastes from the barn or milkhouse shall not be allowed to pool in  
9 the cowyard. Depressions and soggy areas shall be filled and lactating animal  
10 lanes kept reasonably dry. Cowyards which are muddy due to recent rains shall  
11 not be considered a violation of this Paragraph.

12 (c) Manure, soiled bedding, and waste feed shall not be stored or  
13 permitted to accumulate in such a manner as to permit the soiling of lactating  
14 animals' udders and flanks. Animal-housing areas including stables without  
15 stanchions, such as loose-housing stables, pen stables, resting barns, holding  
16 barns, loafing sheds, wandering sheds, or free-stall housing, shall be considered  
17 part of the cowyard. Manure packs shall be solid to the footing of the animal.

18 (d) In loafing or lactating animal housing areas, lactating animal  
19 droppings and soiled bedding shall be removed, or clean bedding added, at  
20 sufficiently frequent intervals to prevent the soiling of the lactating animal's  
21 udder and flanks.

22 (e) Cooling ponds shall be allowed, provided they are constructed and  
23 maintained in a manner that does not result in the visible soiling of flanks,  
24 udders, bellies, and tails of lactating animals exiting the pond.

25 (f) Waste feed shall not be allowed to accumulate.

26 (g) Swine shall be kept out of the cowyard.

27 (5) Milkhouse or room construction and facilities.

28 (a) A separate milkhouse or room of sufficient size shall be provided, in  
29 which the cooling, handling, and storing of milk and the washing, sanitizing,



1 and storing of milk containers and utensils shall be conducted, except as  
2 provided for in Paragraph (12) of this Section.

3 (b) The milkhouse shall be provided with a smooth floor constructed of  
4 concrete or equally impervious material and maintained in good repair.

5 (c) The walls and ceilings shall be constructed of smooth material, in  
6 good repair, well-painted, or finished in an equally suitable manner. Surfaces  
7 up to splash height shall be nonabsorbent and easily cleanable.

8 (d) The milkhouse shall be adequately ventilated to minimize odors and  
9 condensation on floors, walls, ceilings, and clean utensils.

10 (e) Each milkhouse shall be provided with facilities for heating water in  
11 sufficient quantity and to such temperatures as are necessary for the effective  
12 cleaning of all equipment and utensils.

13 (6) Milkhouse or room cleanliness.

14 (a) The floors, walls, ceilings, windows, tables, shelves, cabinets, wash  
15 vats, nonproduct contact surfaces of milk containers, utensils, and equipment,  
16 and other milkhouse equipment shall be kept clean. Vestibules, if provided,  
17 shall be kept clean.

18 (b) The milkhouse shall be kept free of trash, animals, and fowl.

19 (c) Incidental articles such as desks, refrigerators, and storage cabinets  
20 may be in the milkhouse provided they are kept clean, ample space is available  
21 to conduct the normal operations in the milkhouse, and they will not cause  
22 contamination of the milk.

23 (7) Toilet facilities.

24 (a) Every farm or dairy shall be provided with one or more toilets,  
25 conveniently located and properly constructed, operated, maintained, and  
26 utilized in a sanitary manner. There shall be at least one flush toilet connected  
27 to a public sewer system or to an individual sewage-disposal system or a  
28 chemical toilet, earth pit privy, or other type of privy.

29 (b) The waste shall be inaccessible to flies and shall not pollute the soil

1 surface or contaminate any water supply. Vents of earth pits shall be screened.

2 (c) The toilet room, including all fixtures and facilities, shall be kept  
3 clean and free of insects and odors.

4 (d) Where flush toilets are used, doors to toilet rooms shall be tight and  
5 self-closing. All outer openings in toilet rooms shall be screened or otherwise  
6 protected against the entrance of insects.

7 (8) Water supply.

8 (a) Water for milkhouse and milking operations shall be from an  
9 approved supply which is properly located, protected, and operated and shall  
10 be easily accessible, adequate, and of a safe, sanitary quality.

11 (b) No cross connection shall exist between a safe water supply and any  
12 unsafe or questionable water supply or any other source of pollution.

13 (c) There shall be no submerged inlets through which a safe water  
14 supply may be contaminated.

15 (d) The well or other source of water shall be located and constructed  
16 in such a manner that neither underground nor surface contamination from any  
17 sewerage systems, privy, or other source of pollution can reach the water  
18 supply.

19 (e) New individual water supplies and water supply systems that have  
20 been repaired or have otherwise become contaminated shall be thoroughly  
21 disinfected before being placed into use.

22 (9) Utensils and equipment construction.

23 (a) All multiuse containers, equipment, and utensils that are exposed to  
24 milk or milk products, or from which liquids may drip, drain, or be drawn into  
25 milk or milk products, and used in the handling, storage, or transportation of  
26 milk shall be made of smooth, nonabsorbent, corrosion-resistant, nontoxic  
27 materials, and shall be constructed to be easily cleaned. Acceptable materials  
28 include:

29 (i) Stainless steel of the American Iron and Steel Institute 300 series, or

1 equally corrosion-resistant, nontoxic metal.

2 (ii) Heat-resistant glass.

3 (iii) Plastic or rubber and rubber-like materials which are relatively  
4 inert, resistant to scratching, scoring, decomposition, crazing, chipping, and  
5 distortion, under normal use conditions, are nontoxic, fat-resistant, relatively  
6 nonabsorbent, relatively insoluble, do not release component chemicals or  
7 impart flavor or odor to the product, and which maintain their original  
8 properties under repeated use conditions.

9 (b) All containers, utensils, and equipment shall be in good repair and  
10 shall be free of breaks, corrosion, pits, cracks, or inclusions.

11 (c) Strainers, if used, shall be constructed of perforated metal design, or  
12 single-service strainer media should be utilized. Multiple-use woven material  
13 shall not be used for straining milk.

14 (d) All single-service articles shall be manufactured, packaged,  
15 transported, stored, and handled in a sanitary manner. Articles intended for  
16 single-service use shall not be reused.

17 (e) Mechanically cleaned milk pipelines and return-solution lines shall  
18 be self-draining. If gaskets are used, they shall be self-positioning and shall be  
19 of such design, finish, and application as to form a smooth, flush interior  
20 surface. If gaskets are not used, all fittings shall have self-positioning faces  
21 designed to form a smooth, flush interior surface. All interior surfaces of welded  
22 joints in pipelines shall be smooth and free of pits, cracks, and inclusions.

23 (f) Hoses shall be drainable, be as short as practical, have sanitary  
24 fittings, and be supported to maintain uniform slope and alignment.

25 (g) The end fittings of hoses shall be permanently attached in such a  
26 manner that will assure a crevice-free joint between the hose and the fitting that  
27 can be cleaned by mechanical means. The hoses shall be included as part of a  
28 mechanical cleaning system.

29 (h) Short lengths of flexible plastic tubing eight feet or less may be

1 inspected for cleanliness by sight or by use of a rod. The transparency or  
2 opacity of the tubing under this condition shall not be a factor in determining  
3 cleanliness.

4 (i) Whenever air under pressure is used for the agitation or movement  
5 of milk or is directed at a milk-contact surface, it shall be free of oil, dust, rust,  
6 excessive moisture, extraneous materials, and odor.

7 (10) Utensils and equipment cleaning.

8 The product-contact surfaces of all multiuse containers, equipment, and  
9 utensils used in the handling, storage, or transportation of milk shall be cleaned  
10 after each milking or once every twenty-four hours for continuous operations.

11 (11) Utensils and equipment sanitization.

12 The product-contact surfaces of all multiuse containers, equipment, and  
13 utensils used in the handling, storage, or transportation of milk shall be  
14 sanitized before each use.

15 (12) Utensils and equipment storage.

16 (a) All containers, utensils, and equipment used in the handling, storage,  
17 or transportation of milk, unless stored in sanitizing solutions, shall be stored  
18 to assure complete drainage and shall be protected from contamination prior  
19 to use, except that pipeline milking equipment such as milker claws, inflations,  
20 weigh jars, meters, milk hoses, milk receivers, tubular coolers, plate coolers,  
21 and milk pumps which are designed for mechanical cleaning and other  
22 equipment, as accepted by the United States Food and Drug Administration,  
23 which meet these criteria, may be stored in the milking barn or parlor, provided  
24 this equipment is designed, installed, and operated to protect the product and  
25 solution-contact surfaces from contamination at all times.

26 (b) Strainer pads, parchment papers, gaskets, and similar single-service  
27 articles shall be stored in a suitable container or cabinet and protected against  
28 contamination.

29 (13) Utensils and equipment handling.

1           (a) After sanitization, all containers, utensils, and equipment shall be  
2 handled in a manner that prevents contamination of any product-contact  
3 surface.

4           (b) Sanitized product-contact surfaces, including farm cooling holding  
5 tank openings and outlets, shall be protected against contact with unsanitized  
6 equipment and utensils, hands, clothing, splash, condensation, and other sources  
7 of contamination.

8           (c) Any sanitized product-contact surface which has been otherwise  
9 exposed to contamination shall be cleaned and sanitized before being used.

10           (14) Milking, flanks, udders, and teats.

11           (a) Milking shall be done in the milking barn or parlor.

12           (b) The flanks, udders, bellies, and tails of all milking cows shall be free  
13 from visible dirt. All brushing shall be completed prior to milking.

14           (c) The udders and teats shall be cleaned and treated with a sanitizing  
15 solution just prior to the time of milking, and shall be relatively dry before  
16 milking. Sanitizing solutions shall be used in accordance with manufacturer  
17 specifications and recommendations.

18           (d) Wet hand milking is prohibited.

19           (e) Flanks, bellies, tails, and udders shall be clipped as often as necessary  
20 to facilitate cleaning of these areas.

21           (15) Transfer and protection of milk.

22           (a) Each pail or container of milk shall be taken immediately from the  
23 milking barn or parlor to the milkhouse. No milk shall be strained, poured,  
24 transferred, or stored outside the milkhouse.

25           (b) The milk receiving receptacle shall be raised above the floor.

26           (16) Personnel.

27           (a) Hands shall be washed clean and dried with an individual sanitary  
28 towel or other approved hand-drying device immediately before milking, before  
29 performing any milkhouse function, and immediately after the interruption of

1 any of these activities. Milkers shall wear clean outer garments while milking  
2 or handling milk, milk containers, utensils, or equipment.

3 (b) No person who, by medical examination or supervisory observation,  
4 is shown to have or appears to have an illness, open lesion including boils, sores,  
5 or infected wounds, or any other abnormal source of microbial contamination  
6 shall perform work in any capacity that brings them into contact with the  
7 production, handling, storage, or transportation of milk, containers, equipment,  
8 or utensils.

9 (17) Cooling.

10 (a) Raw milk shall be cooled and maintained as provided in R.S. 40:933.

11 (b) Recirculated cold water that is used in plate or tubular coolers or  
12 heat exchangers shall be from a safe source and protected from contamination.

13 (c) All farm bulk milk tanks shall be equipped with an approved  
14 temperature-recording device.

15 (18) Vehicles.

16 Vehicles used to transport raw milk prior to distribution to the consumer  
17 shall be constructed and operated to protect their contents from sun, freezing,  
18 and contamination. The vehicles shall be kept clean, inside and out, and no  
19 substance capable of contaminating the milk shall be transported with the milk.

20 (19) Insect and rodent control.

21 (a) Effective measures shall be taken to prevent the contamination of  
22 raw milk, containers, equipment, and utensils by insects and rodents and by  
23 chemicals used to control such vermin.

24 (b) Milkrooms shall be free of insects and rodents.

25 §935. Bottling, packaging, and container filling

26 A.(1) Bottling, packaging, and container filling of raw milk shall be done  
27 at the place of production in a sanitary manner. Bottling, packaging, and  
28 container filling of milk may be conducted in the milkhouse or room.

29 (2) Containers shall be closed immediately after being filled.

1                    **B.(1) All container caps, sealers, and closures shall be stored in a clean,**  
2                    **dry place protected from insects, rodents, dust, splash, or other contamination.**

3                    **(2) All container closure or sealing shall be done at the place of**  
4                    **production in a sanitary manner by approved mechanical equipment.**

5                    **§936. Animal health**

6                    **A. All raw milk for human consumption sold pursuant to this Subpart**  
7                    **shall be from healthy animals. Milk from unhealthy animals shall not be sold**  
8                    **or combined with other milk for human consumption.**

9                    **B.(1) All animals producing milk for human consumption shall be tested**  
10                    **for tuberculosis and brucellosis every twelve months.**

11                    **(2) If an animal shows positive by lesions or a positive test, all of the**  
12                    **following shall apply:**

13                    **(a) The animal shall be reported to the Department of Health and**  
14                    **Hospitals and shall be separated, and kept separate, from the remainder of the**  
15                    **herd.**

16                    **(b) A certificate identifying the animal, signed by a licensed veterinarian**  
17                    **and the director of the laboratory making the test, shall be filed with the**  
18                    **Department of Health and Hospitals.**

19                    **(c) The animal shall be retested by a licensed veterinarian at a frequency**  
20                    **specified by the United States Department of Agriculture, and test results shall**  
21                    **be filed with the Department of Health and Hospitals.**

22                    **(d) Disposition of diseased animals shall be conducted in accordance**  
23                    **with guidelines published by the United States Department of Agriculture and**  
24                    **shall be reported to the Department of Health and Hospitals.**

25                    **C. Animals shipped into Louisiana for addition to herds shall have been**  
26                    **tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis within thirty days prior to being brought**  
27                    **into the state. However, the provisions of this Subsection shall not apply, with**  
28                    **regard to brucellosis, to those cattle that have been vaccinated for brucellosis**  
29                    **and are between four and twelve months of age.**

1                    **D. Records supporting the tests required pursuant to this Section shall**  
 2                    **be validated with the signature of a licensed veterinarian and shall be made**  
 3                    **available for inspection upon request.**

4                    **§937. Product recall**

5                    **Each producer of raw milk for human consumption pursuant to this**  
 6                    **Subpart shall develop and maintain procedures for the notification of**  
 7                    **regulatory officials, consumer notification, and product recall. Such procedures**  
 8                    **shall be implemented as necessary with respect to any product for which the**  
 9                    **producer knows, or has reason to believe, that circumstances exist that may**  
 10                   **adversely affect its safety for the consumer. The producer shall be responsible**  
 11                   **for disseminating the notice in a manner designed to inform customers who may**  
 12                   **be affected by the problem.**

13                   **§938. Statement prohibited**

14                   **No producer of raw milk shall publish any statement that implies**  
 15                   **approval or endorsement by the state Department of Health and Hospitals.**

The original instrument was prepared by Curry J. Lann. The following digest, which does not constitute a part of the legislative instrument, was prepared by Mary Dozier O'Brien.

DIGEST

SB 29 Reengrossed

2016 Regular Session

LaFleur

Present law requires all fluid milk, cream, buttermilk, and milk beverages sold, offered for sale, or delivered for the purpose of human consumption to be Grade A according to specifications in the rules and regulations promulgated by the state Dept. of Health and Hospitals (DHH). Allows the sale of properly labeled milk of less than Grade A quality for a 30-day period under permit from DHH, if the milk is labeled as to grade.

Proposed law retains present law but adds an exception for raw milk sold pursuant to proposed law.

Present law authorizes DHH to promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the sanitary standard requirements of all milk sold or offered for sale in this state, provided that no rules and regulations shall be promulgated setting up standards lower than those as set forth in the U.S. Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code.

Proposed law retains present law but adds an exception for raw milk sold pursuant to proposed law.

Proposed law defines "incidental sales of goat milk and whole milk for human consumption that has not been pasteurized" as those sales where the average monthly number of gallons sold does not exceed 500 gallons.



Proposed law defines "raw milk" as goat milk and whole milk that has not been pasteurized.

Proposed law defines "whole milk" as the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, that when offered for sale contains at least 3-1/4% of butterfat and 8-1/4% solids that are not fat. Further provides that the term "whole milk" shall not include lacteal secretion obtained within 15 days before or five days after calving, or a longer period if necessary, to render the milk practically colostrum free.

Proposed law authorizes the incidental sales on the farm of raw goat milk or whole milk produced on such farm for human consumption, provided such sales are made pursuant to the provisions of proposed law.

Proposed law requires that information describing the standards used by the farm or dairy with respect to the production of raw milk be provided to the consumer by the farmer, together with the results of tests performed on the animals that produced the milk, tests performed on the milk, and an explanation of the tests and test results.

Proposed law requires the seller of goat milk or whole milk that has not been pasteurized to affix a label to the bottle or package that includes the following information in bold typed print of not less than fourteen-point font:

- (1) The name and address of the farm or dairy with the seller's contact information.
- (2) The following statement: "WARNING Raw Milk: This product is fresh whole milk that has NOT been pasteurized and therefore may contain harmful bacteria that can cause serious illness in children, the elderly, and persons with weakened immune systems."

Proposed law requires a farmer who sells fresh unpasteurized goat milk or whole milk to permit inspection of his cows or goats and barns quarterly by DHH and by any customer upon request, with reasonable notice.

Proposed law requires a farmer to permit DHH to inspect the farm's cows or goats and barns quarterly and upon request of a customer. Further requires the farm to post on the premises the date of the inspection and provide any findings made by the dept. to customers, upon request.

Proposed law establishes chemical, bacteriological, and temperature standards for raw milk sold pursuant to proposed law, including drug tests, and prohibits the presence of certain pathogens in raw milk. Proposed law requires test results to be provided to DHH.

Proposed law establishes sanitation standards for raw milk sold pursuant to proposed law including standards for milk with abnormalities; equipment, milking barn or parlor construction and cleanliness; the cowyard; milkhous or room construction, facilities, and cleanliness; toilet facilities; water supply; utensils and equipment construction, cleaning, storage, and handling; milking procedures; transfer of milk; personnel; cooling; transport of milk; and insect and rodent control.

Proposed law requires that bottling, packaging, and container filling of raw milk shall be done at the place of production in a sanitary manner. Further requires that containers be closed immediately after being filled and specifies the method of closure.

Proposed law requires that all raw milk for human consumption sold pursuant to proposed law be from healthy animals and additionally provides that milk from unhealthy animals shall not be sold or combined with other milk for human consumption.

Proposed law requires that all animals producing milk for human consumption pursuant to proposed law be tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis every 12 months and requires that

any animal tested positive for such diseases shall be reported to DHH and kept separated from the remainder of the herd. Further provides for the treatment and retesting of diseased animals and the disposition of diseased animals.

Proposed law requires that animals shipped into the state for addition to herds be tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days prior to being brought into the state. Exempts cattle that have been vaccinated for brucellosis and are between four and twelve months of age from such testing.

Proposed law requires each producer of raw milk for human consumption pursuant to proposed law to develop and maintain procedures for the notification of regulatory officials, consumer notification, and product recall, and to implement any of these procedures as necessary with respect to any product for which the producer knows, or has reason to believe, that circumstances exist that may adversely affect its safety for the consumer.

Proposed law prohibits a producer of raw milk from publishing any statement that implies approval or endorsement by DHH.

Effective August 1, 2016.

(Amends R.S. 40:921(A) and 922(A); adds R.S. 40:931-938)

#### Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

##### Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Health and Welfare to the original bill

1. Limits the sale of raw milk to the farm where the raw milk product was produced.
2. Requires the label on the raw milk product to be in bold typed fourteen-point font and to include the statement "WARNING Raw Milk: This product is fresh whole milk that has NOT been pasturized and therefore may contain harmful bacteria that can cause serious illness in children, the elderly, and persons with weakened immune systems."
3. Requires the farmer to allow DHH to conduct quarterly inspections and requires the farmer to submit all test results to DHH.

##### Senate Floor Amendments to engrossed bill

1. Legislative Bureau technical amendments.