

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Agriculture and Livestock

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Bill Fuller at _____
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./p.m. on January 17, 1984n room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes Office
Kathleen Moss, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Harlan Priddle, Secy., Board of Agriculture

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who welcomed the committee members, and especially new member, Pat Weaver, and Norman Furse from the Revisor's office. He also welcomed Lee Hamm as the ranking minority member.

The Chairman noted that there is a new seating arrangement, and if members find it unsuitable they should speak with him.

The Chairman announced that he is developing a meeting schedule for the next week and would welcome input from members, farm organizations and agencies concerning needs for developing legislation.

Harlan Priddle, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was introduced to discuss activities of the Board and any re-organization that may be planned. He distributed material which had been prepared. (See Attachments 1 and 2.) There was a slide presentation in conjunction with his remarks. After summarizing the marketing division, he told the committee that the job of marketing is never completed, and said that Eldon Fastrup is in place as the new Marketing Director.

During the presentation of the Water Division, Secretary Priddle said he hoped David Pope could appear before the committee to discuss "chemigation", which is the application of chemicals through irrigation. He said it is a critical issue and health hazards are involved.

Secretary Priddle referred the committee to some figures in Attachment 2. He said they would like to make an annual report and plan to request the legislature for permission to do so. At the present time they prepare only a biennial report.

The Chairman reminded the committee there are a number of carry over bills and if members have interest in any of them they are encouraged to visit with him in his office.

Rep. Rezac told the committee that he is on Rep. Slattery's agriculture advisory committee and he would be glad to pass on ideas from the committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:57 A.M. The next meeting will be January 18, 1984, 9:00 A.M., Room 423-S.



HARLAND E. PRIDDLE
Secretary

Attachment No. 1
KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1280

109 S.W. 9th Street
913-296-3556

January 17, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of House Agriculture and Livestock Committee
Members of Senate Agriculture & Small Business Committee

From: Harland E. Priddle, Secretary

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE BEFORE
HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES ON JANUARY 17, 1984

Enclosed is a copy of information presented to you on January 17, 1984. Please contact us at anytime for clarification or additional information. In the event I am not available, Don Jacka, Assistant Secretary, has been designated as the staff member primarily responsible for legislative matters for 1984. He and other members of our staff will be glad to assist you.

Attachment No. 1

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Recapitulation Information

Size of Organization

1983	305
1984	294
1985 (Governor's Recommendation)	297

Management Structure

12 Board Members (See Attached Sheet)
Secretary Acts As Agency Head

Budget

1983 Actual	\$ 9,469,118
1984 Estimate	10,290,349
1985 (Governor's Recommendation)	10,947,995

Principal Place of Agency

109 SW 9th Street
Topeka, KS 66612

Telephone: 913-296-3558

1984

B O A R D M E M B E R S

<u>NAME</u>	<u>WIFE'S NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE NUMBER</u>
Jack Beauchamp	Lyndell	R.R. 3, Ottawa, 66067	913-242-3540
F. E. Bliss	Gwen	Box 198, Longton, 67352	316-642-6611
Floyd O. Coen	Maxine	Elkhart, 67950	316-697-4707
Alvin Epler	Wilma	R.R. 1, Hallowell, 66744	316-597-2558
Altis Ferree	Peggy	Box 254, Yates Center, 66783	316-625-2603
Charles E. Hamon	Mary Jo	R.R. 1, Valley Falls, 66088	913-945-3584
William Mai	Wilma	H.C. 1, Box 360, Sharon Springs, 67758	913-852-4455
Gaylord R. Munson	Josephine	R.R. 3, Box 160, Junction City, 66441	913-238-6462
John C. Oswald	Elizabeth	4901 N. Lorraine, Hutchinson, 67501	316-662-0862 316-663-4458
Leon Riffel	Donna	Enterprise, 67441	913-479-5848
Duane Steeples	Carol	R.R. 1, Box 51, Zurich, 67676	913-737-5415
Robert Teagarden	Iva	LaCygne, 66040	913-757-2137

O F F I C E R S

Alvin Epler, President
William Mai, Vice President
Harland E. Priddle, Secretary
Leon Riffel, Treasurer

M A R K E T I N G

From year to year the Marketing Division reports to you activities of our staff. During the last year the focus of our efforts have been to tell Kansans and the world about Kansas agriculture and products produced in our State. Our activity year began at the last Kansas State Board of Agriculture annual meeting when we shared with you an audio-visual describing the beauty and bounty of Kansas. Since that time that production has been shared with more than 5,000 Kansans and others in 11 counties. We want Kansans to know about the diversity of landscape and farm production of our state. We want to dispell the many stereotypes attributed to Kansas, to make Kansans proud of our state and to encourage them to buy the bounty that is available from Kansas farms and Kansas companies.

Also at this meeting one year ago representatives of a task force announced a new educational effort focusing on agriculture which is directed toward students from kindergarten through twelveth grade. Agriculture In The Classroom, a nationwide educational plan in action is now more than a year old in Kansas. In July the Kansas Task Force for Agriculture In the Classroom became the Kansas Foundation for Agriculture In the Classroom. Among the foundation goals for the next year are to form a group of educators and agricultural resource persons to write curriculum guides this spring and prepare materials which will be field tested in the fall. Statewide distribution of the curriculum guide and materials is slated for 1985.

This brings you up-to-date on two of the numerous activities the division has been involved in during the past year.

If you have been watching television over the past year you may have seen one of the Marketing Division home economists demonstrating Kansas agricultural products. Marketing Division marketing specialists provide consumer information via the regularly scheduled monthly television shows, printed publications, in answer to numerous consumer phone calls and written requests for information. If you have not seen a division marketing specialist on TV perhaps you saw

the staff at the Kansas State Fair where they work alongside producer organizations where thousands of Kansans see Kansas agricultural products. This year the Marketing Division again coordinated the promotional efforts in the exhibits building renamed The Pride of Kansas building.

Today, at this meeting a new trademark campaign is being launched featuring the division's From The Land of Kansas Trademark. We hope every Kansan will look for and buy products From The Land of Kansas.

Numerous other activities such as observance of National Agriculture Day, distribution of materials featuring Kansas agricultural products to Kansas Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics Teachers, a student intern program, preparation of a variety of exhibits and work with Kansas companies who process Kansas products have been major projects in the annual operating plan of the domestic marketing staff.

The division strives to tell not only Kansans but the world about the quality of Kansas products. A major activity of the international section of the division during the past year was the National Food and Agriculture Exposition sponsored by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This show held in Atlanta, Georgia, was the first totally U.S. Food Show for foreign buyers. The show allowed U.S. companies to inform and show foreign buyers U.S. products available for export, to emphasize value added products and to allow Kansas and other U.S. firms to gain experience in international marketing.

Other major efforts to establish export markets for Kansas products included a new edition of the Kansas Export Directory, which along with other detailed product information is provided to some 72 foreign countries. Five trade development missions conducted in Mexico, Singapore, Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan laid groundwork for future participation by Kansas companies in food exhibitions and trade missions. The division was involved in cooperative participation with in-state exporters in international food exhibitions held

in London, England and Cologne, Germany. The division collected, distributed and provided follow-up assistance on 647 select trade leads in 1983. Staff Members developed itineraries for and hosted a number of foreign trade missions visiting Kansas ranging in size from the 30-member Procurement Mission from the Republic of Taiwan, who signed contracts for Kansas grain totaling \$28 million, to single individuals interested in purchasing only several thousand dollars worth of products.

The basic responsibility of the international program of the Marketing Division is that of bringing buyer and seller together in order to maximize potential sales. Our program has successfully met this responsibility in 1983.

Since export markets for significant percentages of each of our grains must be sought each year, the self-help assessment program and the Grain Commodity Commissions is another important activity area for the Marketing Division. The Commodity Commissions program provides funds for promotion, market development and research of three of our major grain crops--corn, soybeans and grain sorghum. Kansas has taken a very decisive leadership role in developing markets and providing research money for these three important crops. During 1983 the commission programs jointly sponsored 10 soybean profit seminars throughout the state, hosted 8 foreign feed grain delegations that came to study feed technology and milling and funded 3 research investigations which studied drought and varietal disease resistance.

A majority of the activities of the Marketing Division we have shown you are enhanced by aid of modern technology and a micro-computer which processes a variety of information facilitating the work of the division. For example the computer processes incoming trade leads matching them with Kansas suppliers. These leads are then sent out immediately to those suppliers. The computer reduces the elapsed time between the foreign buyer and potential seller in Kansas. The computer compiles producer listings, country profiles and manages a variety of other information for division staff in addition to word processing, labeling and printing capabilities.

The charge to the Marketing Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is to share the message that Kansas produces high quality products and is the source of plentiful supplies of food, animal feeds and agricultural equipment. The division works closely with Kansas producers, farm organizations, companies and other government agencies to develop and cultivate markets to enhance our state's image throughout the country and the world.

As you have seen, the Marketing Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture offers many services to assist producers in promoting Kansas products and expand export markets. As evidenced by the presentation, approximately one year ago the Division received the Presidential E. Award for Excellence in Exporting Service, progress is being made . Only seven other states have received this award. We continually ask ourselves "Are the activities and programs accomplishing our goals and objectives?"

The capability of the Marketing Division to accomplish an effective linkage between state exporting interests and national and regional market development programs has resulted in directly generating \$10,902,800 and has provided verifiable assistance in securing an additional \$37,220,000 for a total of \$48,122,800 in export sales of Kansas agricultural commodities and food products in 1983.

Simply put - for every dollar in our total budget \$119 of new export sales resulted from our program.

Looking to the future we will continue to target areas of the nation and world for markets for Kansas products. We will participate in food shows in Tokyo, Paris, Seoul and Chicago. Our activities and programs with Henan Province, our sister state, in the Peoples Republic of China, will be accelerated. Our plans to act as co-host for the 1985 food show for some 600 U.S. companies and foreign buyers from over 100 countries will be finalized.

Continued attention will be given to markets already established (i.e. Taiwan). We believe the emphasis should be placed on market analysis and targeting.

In this legislative session, we hope to receive the recommended 10% increase in marketing funds for continued market expansion. Although not currently recommended, an additional market analyst position would be extremely helpful.

D I V I S I O N O F W A T E R R E S O U R C E S

It was once said that people cry for wine but they will die for water. In the Division of Water Resources within the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, we are responsible for the appropriation of water throughout the State of Kansas. This applies not only to agricultural use, such as irrigation, but to municipal and industrial use as well. There are some 22 separate laws for which our Division of Water Resources enacts and holds the responsibility for regulation. Mr. David Pope, our new Chief Engineer and Director of the Division of Water Resources, could not be here today but I hope he can make an additional presentation to you sometime during this session.

This slide summarizes the major program areas related to our water laws. Administration of the Water Appropriation Act continues to be one of the major functions of the Division as it relates to the use of both surface water and ground water in Kansas.

We also work closely with the five existing groundwater management districts in the state and approve their management programs and rules and regulations. Another major function within the Division relates to the review of plans and issuance of permits relating to the construction of dams, levees and channel changes to existing watercourses in the state.

During 1983, the number of applications received for permit to appropriate water continued at a lower level than the past. Presently, approximately 500 applications per year are reviewed compared to 2000-3000 applications received per year a few years ago. We feel the emphasis has shifted from the development of water resources and additional irrigation in

Kansas to a period of conservation and management of existing water resources of the state. Many factors are responsible for this, such as stricter regulation by the state and local groundwater management districts, the economics of irrigation farming and the over-all attitude of the public related to water in Kansas.

We are highly involved in trying to address the many problems in Kansas related to water. For example, the interrelation between surface water and groundwater in many of our alluvial stream systems is a concern because of declining streamflow. We have limited the amount of ground water available for appropriation in certain areas of the state by special policies. In addition, on November 30, 1983, the Division initiated proceedings to establish an intensive groundwater use control area on the Smoky Hill River in an area below Cedar Bluff Reservoir because of concerns about the ability of the aquifer to satisfy the demands for use of water in the area. This is the fourth such area either already designated or now pending and the first outside of an existing groundwater management district.

We also continued to enhance our program of making field inspections to determine the extent that a water right has been perfected or developed in accordance with permits already issued. Because of the large numbers of applications filed for permit to appropriate water during the 1970's, a considerable backlog of this work has developed.

The red bars on this graph show the magnitude of the workload and that we are now making some progress in reducing the backlog largely due to the availability of funds for contract inspections and shifting resources within our office, but it will take several years to reduce the backlog to a workable level.

This is the final product, the certificate of appropriation, which is then filed with the Register of Deeds in the county wherein the point of diversion is located.

We are also highly involved in streamflow administration. Our field personnel divide up water during times of shortage between holders of water rights. We also face more responsibilities in the future as we will be protecting, from unlawful diversion, releases from federal reservoirs which have been made under contract with municipalities and industries. We will also be responsible for the administration of the minimum desirable streamflow program which will be submitted to the 1984 legislature for consideration as a part of the State Water Plan.

No, this is not a strange looking fishing rod. It is one of our employees measuring streamflow.

I am happy to announce that our efforts for the last few years to computerize our water right records has been successful and the system is now operational. This slide shows one of our hydrologists, retrieving data on a water right from a computer terminal. We can essentially call up any available information on a given water right using this system. Examples would be the maximum rate of diversion, quantity of water authorized, legal descriptions of wells or other diversion points, names, addresses, type of use, historic actions and other related information. This capability also exists at our field offices throughout the State.

We also have ability to list Vested and Appropriation rights showing similar information for any given area such as by stream, basin, county or other defined area. We also generate by computer our annual water use report forms that are mailed to water users each year about now and request them to

report the amount of water used during the past year. We will continue to add additional capability to this system as time, money and needs dictate.

The Division is highly involved in the watershed district program and has responsibilities during their organization, approval of their general plan and approval of their specific projects for dams to be developed within their district. There are currently 83 organized watershed districts in Kansas with 14 more proposed. There currently are a large number of structures being built in the Wet Walnut Watershed District and the Pawnee Watershed District in the western part of the state. It appears this program may receive additional emphasis in the future.

We also review plans for construction of dams in Kansas that store over 30 acre feet of water. We make inspections during and after construction of these dams to see that they are completed properly. We are hoping to enhance this program to inspect on a periodic basis the high hazard structures that could cause the loss of life if a failure occurred.

In summary, the Division of Water Resources continues to address the many water related problems that we face. These are related to the administration of the Water Appropriation Act to resolve groundwater problems, administer streamflow and utilize the computerized facilities to make our operations more efficient. The system allows us to retrieve the information needed to administer water rights and to provide data needed by other agencies for planning or by individuals for other uses.

We also have active programs involving water structures such as the watershed program to prevent flood damages, erosion and sediment problems and to incorporate water supply features where feasible. We are working to insure that the public interest is protected from the damages that can result from

improperly constructed dams or changes to watercourses.

In looking to the future, we want to work closely with all agencies to develop a State Water Plan; reduce our backlog in perfecting water rights and assist in all possible ways to properly appropriate and effectively use the water within our state.

WEED AND PESTICIDE DIVISION

The Weed and Pesticide Division, under the direction of Freeman Biery, activities are most appropriately divided into three areas, namely Noxious Weed Control Program, Agricultural Usage of Pesticides and Records of Licenses, Certifications and Registrations.

The Records Center services the records of more than 30,000 individuals, businesses and governmental agencies. The records, including the pesticide business licensing, certifying of individuals who wish to be qualified to apply restricted use pesticides and governmental agencies registering as users of restricted use pesticides. The center strives to respond quickly to all applications and other inquiries from the businesses, individuals and agencies needing the service to comply with the Kansas Pesticide Law. This operation is entirely a manual system and needs to automate as soon as possible. We are working closely with the Division of Information Systems and Computers to make this conversion.

Under the supervision of Jon Flint, the Pesticide Section of this Division administers the Agricultural portion of the Kansas Pesticide Law and Regulations. The Kansas Pesticide Law includes the following provisions:

Certification of Applicators

Licensing of Businesses

Enforcement of Unlawful Acts

There are 10 categories under which applicators certify and businesses license. Our goal is safe and proper use of pesticides by providing competence through certification and enforcement of unlawful acts. Numbers of enforcement actions taken this year were about the same as in past years, even though we are taking a more strict posture toward offenders. This seemingly contradictory statement is due primarily to our program of compliance monitoring, in which we visit businesses that apply pesticides to check their business practices regarding pesticide use and their understanding of the label. We also make available pertinent information through these monitoring activities. These

activities bring forth the importance of proper pesticide use and provide a basis for allowing continued availability of pesticides and public acceptance of their use.

The issue of chemigation, the application of pesticides through irrigation systems, has received much attention from this division this year. Use monitorings of these systems were performed at a commercial business and Kansas State University Experiment Field. It would seem that chemigation is an issue which will need to be dealt with in the near future.

This illustrates the need for proper supervision being essential to the prevention of problems that may result when pesticides are applied through irrigation systems. Consideration must be given to safeguards, such as an emergency water supply on hand in case of applicator contamination. Here the only source of fresh water was the spigot coming out of the heat exchanger pipe. If a problem develops and the rig shuts down, this water supply is lost.

Proper system maintenance is critical when pesticides are applied to irrigation water. Seals and gaskets impervious to deterioration by pesticides are necessary to prevent leakage such as this--resulting in local over-application or contamination.

Research is being done in the area of chemigation by Kansas State University. Here researchers are checking the distribution pattern and the effects of wind by injecting a highly visible dye. We are pleased that the Governor has recommended funds to support our review and study of chemigation.

Another area of concern we have been watching is the development of cotton as a crop in central and south central Kansas. The concern being the sensitivity of cotton to phenoxy herbicides, which are widely used throughout Kansas. Soybeans are normally thought of as being sensitive to phenoxy herbicides. Here we have a perfectly normal appearing soybean plant growing next to a severely damaged cotton plant, indicating the relative sensitivity of cotton to phenoxy

herbicides. The implications are obvious.

The Kansas Noxious Weed Control Program is often used as a model program for other states involved with noxious weed control. Bill Greenwood, shown here with a Lincoln County Weed Supervisor, is the Kansas Noxious Weed Law Administrator and works directly with his area representatives and counties throughout the State in the eradication of noxious weeds. Intensive training programs on control and eradication of musk thistle are being continued and expanded to other noxious weeds. More effective training in cooperation with state area and county extension service personnel is happening and greatly appreciated.

The fall spray program for the control of musk thistle using tordon has proved most effective. In addition no complaints have been received of any damage that may have occurred from fall spraying with aerial application of tordon.

With all of our technology, new chemicals and equipment training, we cannot overlook the most critical part of the musk thistle or any other eradication program. The systematic follow-up to ensure that one escapee does not blow seed and start the process all over again.

Johnsongrass is being eradicated chemically on noncropland. Other chemicals and cultural practices are doing an excellent job on cropland.

New research on field bindweed in wheat is showing excellent results. Hopefully, this new treatment will have label approval soon.

Currently, we are assisting county commissioners in developing a most effective county noxious weed program through a detailed county evaluation system. The primary objective of this evaluation system is to continue to build a stronger, more unified program in counties across the state. Through this program, we will improve the standard and substandard county noxious weed control program and help discover ways of increased service in counties with

outstanding programs.

We feel that the State's Noxious Weed Control Program will certainly enhance the future of agriculture.

ENTOMOLOGY DIVISION

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture's Entomology Division works to detect and control plant diseases and destructive insects. Entomologists in the Division work all over the State looking for insects and diseased crops.

The normal workload of the Entomology Division, under the direction of Dean Garwood, covers a wide variety of activities ranging from the operation of the state's field crop plant pest and disease survey program, to inspection and certification of products shipped overseas, and to registration of pesticide products and regulation of pesticide users. Consequently, we have selected just a few of the highlights of their work which I thought might be of particular interest to you.

We have some biological control programs which involves the release of parasites for control purposes. With respect to the Alfalfa Weevil Parasite release, 1983 was the second year that parasites were released as an aid in alfalfa weevil control. A larval parasite was released at 52 sites in 31 counties and an adult parasite was released at 4 sites in 3 counties. High spring rainfall, high humidity, and development of fungus diseases in the weevil all combined to produce poor conditions for parasite establishment.

In 1984, a release of adult parasites will be made in 27 additional sites. The Division's rearing (yes we do raise parasites) laboratory will continue to process samples and will monitor the recovery surveys of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, do samples from Kansas and Oklahoma, plus process samples for an ongoing methods study currently underway in Nebraska.

In the plant pest survey and detection program we try to locate and identify new pests and determine infestations of old pests.

Gypsy moth is a new and very serious pest of hardwoods and is most prevalent in the eastern U. S. Four gypsy moths were trapped in Kansas in 1982. This was the first time this pest had been found in the state. Further, two (2) were taken from the same location (Uniontown in Bourbon County), indicating the possibility of an infestation. As a consequence, a more extensive trapping program was conducted in 1983. A total of 317 traps were placed in 16 counties during 1983, mostly in northeast Kansas. One moth was trapped in Fairway in Johnson County. Data gathered indicates that no gypsy moth infestations currently occur within Kansas. Two part-time employees to assist with the trapping were hired during the summer with funds provided by USDA-APHIS. Approximately the same number of traps will be placed in 1984. Why is it important? Kansas has a very substantial walnut and pecan industry and we want to protect it.

The chinch bug is a small but might character. The annual winter chinch bug survey was conducted in early March and revealed that overwintering populations of chinch bugs were very low in most of the areas surveyed. A few isolated areas with somewhat higher populations were found in McPherson and Reno counties. Generally, chinch bugs were not a serious problem in Kansas in 1983. Hopefully the cold weather has helped us in this area.

The annual survey of grasshoppers on Kansas rangeland was completed by mid-July. These surveys were limited to major areas of western Kansas having a history of grasshopper problems. Grasshopper populations were generally low during 1983, and can be expected to cause few problems during 1984.

In late October, Kansas was one of 12 states receiving a letter from the Florida Department of Agriculture stating that two horses valued at over \$1 million had recently been killed by eating hay infested with blister beetles. These beetles feed on alfalfa and other plants and produce a toxin to which horses are extremely sensitive. The letter asked for our cooperation in reducing the occurrence of blister beetles in hay intended for horses.

In cooperation with the Marketing Division, an "alert" was prepared and sent to Kansas hay producers informing them of the problem and containing information regarding blister beetle monitoring and protection programs to assure potential buyers that Kansas hay products are among the safest available in the U. S. hay market.

It is a well known biological fact that as we start to develop and intensively grow new crops we also develop new pests of that crop. The new pest this year was a longhorned wood borer which is showing up in areas where sunflower production has become most intensive. This borer caused considerable lodging of cultivated sunflowers in many fields in the major growing area in Wichita and Greeley counties.

Significant interest in 1983 regarding honeybees was the migration threat of the Africanized (or if you desire "The Killer Bee") honeybee from South and Central America. It is very difficult to identify because, externally it is almost identical to our Italian honeybees. Initial predictions and research on the Africanized honeybee made by Dr. Orley Taylor at KU in 1975 have remained quite accurate. Northward movement from the accidental release site in 1975 at San Paulo, Brazil has been at a rate of approximately 300 miles per year. In 1983, the Africanized honeybee was detected in Costa Rica. If

the previously mentioned northward rate continues, the bees will reach Texas by 1988. Ongoing research is being conducted to try and impede or stop this northward migration. If the honeybee does reach the US, many honey producers, for many reasons, think that it will destroy the industry.

In early May, 1983, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture submitted an application to the Environmental Protection Agency requesting use of a pesticide called Supracide in control of cornfield infestations of spider mites in the western Kansas area. This request was granted by EPA, at the last minute, and the product made available to corn growers of the area. It is our intent to again submit application for use for the 1984 growing season.

The Division's pesticide use enforcement and certification programs continued on a relatively normal basis during 1983, except in two (2) different areas. First, the numbers of persons appearing to take commercial pesticide applications exams increased dramatically, particularly toward the end of the year. This heavy exam load was partially attributable to the need by many applicators for certification and licensing renewal for 1984. This was also the time when the bulk of the certified applicators were required to renew their certification for another 3 year period. At the same time, significant numbers of grain industry personnel came to take exams for the first time in response to recent proposals by EPA to restrict most grain fumigants not already restricted.

A second area of special activity this year revolved around pesticide contamination of structures following termite control treatments. The Division was called upon to do a great deal more in

this area during 1983 including air testing of homes for possible pesticide contaminates and in acting as technical advisors to companies performing treatments as well as their customers. To date, our investigations have shown that, in all instances where homes have been contaminated, the problem was a result of improper applications (not following the label by spraying crawl spaces) or by accidental drilling and injection of the pesticide directly into heat or air ducts beneath structures built on concrete slabs.

In the past year we have initiated a program to access a computer system in Colorado called the National Plant Pest Survey and Detection system. This system gives us information on all known pests including current populations, areas of infestation and other such data. Our staff has provided significant input in the development stage of this program.

A subject which has been receiving some national level attention is EDB. EDB is a chemical used to fumigate soil for nematodes, citrus fruit, stored grain and cleaning of milling machinery. Recent tests in Florida have revealed contamination of ground water from soil fumigation. Kansas does not use EDB as a soil fumigate nor as a fumigant for citrus fruits. We do use it for stored grain and milling machinery. Laboratory tests in animals has determined EDB as highly toxic and hazardous. EPA is attempting to determine how much it takes to "hurt you".

STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Statistical Division of the Board of Agriculture, known to you as the Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, is staffed by both the United States Department of Agriculture and Kansas employees. A true picture of the growth of Kansas agriculture is available because the Statistical Division has gathered and shared facts on crop and livestock production and prices for more than 100 years. This Division is under the direction of Mr. Moe Johnson.

Included in your brochure is a copy of the latest facts and figures as they relate to Kansas agriculture and I will not review them specifically.

One item of special interest and related to this division is the Farm Facts Book. Although the statute requiring this report states the report may be biennial, prior to this year it has been published annually. Funds for this year's publication were not approved during the 1983 legislative session. We are recommending legislation to establish this as an annual report and requesting funds to support its publication.

I N S P E C T I O N S

Within the Board of Agriculture we have several areas which are basically designed to perform the same type of function, inspections. These are meat and poultry, egg, dairy, weights/measures and seed/fertilizer/feeding stuffs and liming. The specific laws are listed on this slide. We have, over the past few months, begun actions to consolidate these into a single Division of Inspections effective July 1, 1985. At that same time, we will create a Division of Laboratories. Currently, laboratory personnel are spread through four divisions. This new laboratory division will not require additional people.

This reorganization effort is in our 1985 budget and has favorable recommendations from the Division of the Budget and the Governor.

Today we will discuss the inspection entities by their commonly known titles.

MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

The purpose of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program is to deliver a good, wholesome food product to the tables of Kansans.

During 1983 we saw a decline in the number of animals slaughtered under state inspection. While cattle slaughter decreased by 16.8%, we were having increases in swine slaughter by 13.2% and increases in sheep and goat slaughter. The total of all animals slaughtered was still down by 3.9% overall.

Since perfectly good and healthy meat can be adulterated in an unsanitary environment or by improper handling, one of our main concerns is good sanitation or the control of potentially harmful bacteria. Quick spoilage of meat and poultry products is often due to sanitation related problems.

We also continue to investigate reports of illegal slaughter and processing activities. We must always be alert and on guard against the person or persons that attempt to salvage diseased, distressed or dead animals and move the meat into commerce.

We were pleased to note the retention of the meat and poultry program

in our budget for 1985. On the national level, legislation to permit intra-state shipment by state plants has not received any action.

EGG INSPECTION

Much of the work of the egg inspectors is directed towards the problems associated with handling, transportation and storage of eggs. One of the problems associated with eggs occurs at convenience stores where eggs may not be sold promptly and where the stock is not rotated.

Eggs should be stored at 60 degrees or cooler and thus we find that our storage problems occur primarily during the summer months.

DAIRY INSPECTION

Public health is one of the major concerns in both the Grade A Program and also in the Manufactured Milk Program. From the cow to the glass of milk or dish of ice cream on the table, sanitation is of importance. Our Dairy Commissioner and state employee of over 42 years has been responsible for this program, Brace will retire in March of this year.

During 1983 we saw a decline in the number of dairy farms in Kansas by 31 and a decline in the number of processing plants by 2. One additional processing plant is scheduled to close in the very near future.

Since public health is a concern, then it stands to reason that we are always nervous about the sale of raw milk directly from the farm.

A significant issue which must be addressed by this legislature is the Filled Dairy Product Act. This Act was declared unconstitutional this year. We have held meetings with dairy industry officials and suggest hearings be held on the future needs in this area. Your chairman attended the last meeting and we are preparing input for you on this subject. We are requesting repeal of the Filled Milk Act and Filled Dairy Product act.

CONTROL INSPECTION

Bob Guntert has been with the Board of Agriculture for 37 years, the last 27 as Director of the Control Division. Bob will retire on March 17.

Control Inspection covers the inspection of fertilizer, lime, feeds,

seeds, pet foods, and livestock remedies. From 1949 to 1980, we saw a continued increase in fertilizer sales. Since 1980, there has been a reduction in fertilizer tonnages.

I am sure that everyone is aware of the wide variety of pet foods available. We have some 1,377 different items registered and we have some 2,532 livestock remedies registered.

There is a proposed revision of the Kansas Seed Law being reviewed at the current time. Your Chairman has a copy and is considering a hearing date at this time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures staff under John O'Neill is charged with the responsibility of checking large scales such as is used by elevators and sale barns as well as small scales as are used by retailers, drug stores, etc. In addition to this, they check packaged products such as those found in retail stores. The division also administers the Anhydrous Ammonia Act which regulates the handling, transportation and the storage of the product. Inspectors also regulate the sale, labeling and the accurate metering of liquified petroleum gas.

At the present time, we are fully staffed in the weights and measures area with two new fully trained and certified members in our laboratory. Full staffing has been a problem in the past.

Current issues of concern center around three areas. First, our equipment is old. Our trucks are costing us an arm and a leg to maintain. We need a new truck. One has been placed in the budget and we strongly urge funding this critical requirement. Secondly, in the area of anhydrous ammonia, we desperately need another staff person. We have over 800 plants to inspect with 1 person. There is no time left for training. We also are spending too much time reinspecting the safety reports. It takes at least three visits to correct deficiencies. We believe we should consider developing a citation system whereby the plant is cited and fined if items are not corrected by the

second visit. A \$100 fine is suggested. In the case of anhydrous ammonia we are dealing with life and death in the event of an accident. Third, we are not generating sufficient fees to support our operation. We are currently developing a program for establishing licenses for fertilizer plants, large scales and LPG meters. We also may want to do the same for moisture meters and meters on bulk fuel delivery vehicles in the event legislation is developed on these two subjects.

As you can see by these slides, all of the inspections and all of the analysis, tests, and compliance work is designed to ensure that you the consumer... you the producer... you the retailer... that the marketplace will contain a safe healthy supply of wholesome, nutritious, accurately labeled and measured or weighed products.

State inspection for your protection.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Support the Kansas State Board of Agriculture
Budget Augmentations contained in the attachment

Develop Legislation to Replace Filled Milk Law
and Filled Dairy Product Act

Review and Adopt Licensing Fees, if considered
appropriate, for Weights and Measures Functions

Thoroughly Review and Adopt, if deem necessary,
a new Kansas Seed Law

The Fiscal Year 1985 Budget of the State Board of Agriculture is a continuation of present program levels with the following exceptions and augmentations.

Agricultural Report & Farm Facts. During the 1983 Session of the Legislature, the funding for the Agricultural Report & Farm Facts was eliminated from the FY 1984 Budget. It was decided that this report should only be published on a biennial basis. The FY 1985 Budget contains a supplemental fund request for FY 1984 so that the Agricultural Report & Farm Facts can be published this year. Also, in this regard, legislation is being requested to amend present law to require the publication on an annual basis. (Approximately \$35,000 annually.)

Agricultural Statistician. An additional state funded Agricultural Statistician is requested to allow the Statistical Division to place more emphasis on State funded surveys and special data requests originating within the state. This position would help insure an accurate and timely statistical reporting, as well as to improve upon the responsiveness to requests for statistical data. (Approximately \$23,000.)

Anhydrous Ammonia Program. To augment the Anhydrous Ammonia Safety Program, an additional Agricultural Inspector II is requested. This position will provide necessary manpower to augment the inspection of anhydrous ammonia facilities and equipment across the state. Presently, there are only one and one-half FTE positions involved in this program. (Approximately \$36,000 for salaries and wages and travel and subsistence costs.)

Large Capacity Scale Inspection Program. The FY 1985 Budget includes \$115,000 for the purchase of a replacement large capacity scale testing truck. This purchase is necessary to maintain the present level of program operation. The new truck would not be a program augmentation in that it is simply a replacement of a 1967 vehicle which is subject to continuous maintenance and repair at a great cost to the State in program effectiveness/efficiency and actual repair costs.

Weights and Measures Laboratory. There are requests in this budget to augment the capabilities and services provided by the Weights and Measures Laboratory. Those augmentations and the costs associated are as follows:

Pressure Testing Unit	\$55,000
Temperature Testing Unit	42,000
100-Gallon L.P. Gas Prover	15,000

These items would allow for the certification of standards in the area of pressure, temperature, and L.P. Gas volume.

Water Appropriation. This budget requests the restoration of four (4) Engineering Technician V positions which had previously been contained in this program but which were deleted for FY 1984. These positions were initially requested to correct the Water Appropriation backlog and are again requested for that reason. These positions would assist this program in the processing of audits for the issuance of certificates to appropriate water. The cost of these positions is \$94,785.

Also contained in the Water Appropriation's Budget is \$224,000 to contract with private engineering firms for the auditing (field inspections) of water

rights. This funding, in conjunction with the above staffing enhancement, will allow for backlog correction.

High-Hazard Dam Inspection. The FY 1985 Budget includes an enhancement of two personnel in the area of hazardous dam inspection. This request is for an additional Civil Engineer and a clerical position to perform necessary inspections of dams classified as high-hazard under the National Dam Inspection Program. Prior to the discontinuation of the National Dam Inspection Program (FY 1983) several of the approximately 135 high-hazard dams in Kansas were inspected and found to have deficiencies which need correction and further investigation. High-hazard dams are classified as such due to their potential to cause loss of life should they fail.

Agricultural Laboratory Safety & Equipment. This budget contains \$10,000 for safety up-date at the Agricultural Laboratory. These funds are to be spent to prevent State employees working at the Laboratory from suffering work related injury. Also included is \$4,228 for required equipment replacement and augmentation at the Laboratory.

Agricultural Market Promotion & Development. This budget represents the third year of aggressive activity in International and Domestic Marketing of agricultural products. The request for FY 1985 is a continuation of this aggressive marketing program. Necessary cost increases have been included to insure continued growth of agricultural product market promotion and development.

Agricultural Marketing Analyst. This budget contains a new position to provide support for the marketing program and the Secretary of Agriculture. This position would provide the necessary analysis of foreign market potentials, agricultural policy, and other marketing dimensions.

Chemigation. In the FY 1985 Budget, there is a request for two additional Ecological Specialists. The proposed functions of these positions would be to: 1) increase the level of professional assistance afforded to Kansas by evenly distributing the existing staff's duties; and 2) to meet the needs of a new and expanding pesticide application technique, that of applying pesticides through center pivot irrigation systems.

There is also money budgeted to investigate the extent of chemigation and possible need for regulatory activity. These funds are included to conduct surveys of the level of chemigation practiced statewide and the methods of application.

Noxious Weed, Special Program Coordinators. The FY 1985 Budget request includes two new positions--Special Program Coordinators. These positions are requested as augmentations to support the county noxious weed programs in special training conducted at the county level in the following areas: chemicals; safety and equipment; weed inspection; control demonstrations; and production of intensive training materials. These positions would also involve themselves in noxious weed control with railroads, state and federal agencies, and Kansas State University.

Automated Data Processing. A program of automated data processing is included in the FY 1985 Budget. The greatest portion of funding requested in this area is for the continuation/completion of the Water Appropriations computerized

system. However, a continuation of existing systems is requested in the areas of Entomology (pest survey) and Marketing (trade lead follow-up). For FY 1985, initiatives in the area of data processing are requested in the Division of Inspections (licensing and certification), Weights and Measures (pressure and temperature testing), and the Water Structures function (breach analysis for dam safety).

Inspections--Reorganization. The reorganization proposed, internally, within the Board of Agriculture impacts the FY 1985 Budget. The reorganization of the State Board of Agriculture would involve the combination of: the Control Division; the Egg Program; the Dairy Division; the Weights and Measures Division; and the Meat and Poultry Inspection Division. These divisions would be combined into one organization--the Division of Inspections of the State Board of Agriculture. Also created by this reorganization is a Division of Laboratories with all laboratory functions centralized. The fiscal impact of this reorganization is primarily in the areas of Salaries & Wages. These impacts are as follows:

Positions Abolished

- Director of Meat & Poultry Inspection Division
- Assistant Director of Meat & Poultry Inspection Division
- Dairy Commissioner/Director of Dairy Division
- Director of Control Division

Positions Created

- Director of Inspection Division
- Assistant Director of Inspection Division
- Director of Laboratories

This reorganization is a net savings of one Director level FTE position.

Attachment No. 2

A BRIEF SUMMARY
OF
CURRENT AGRICULTURAL DATA

FOR PRESENTATION TO
HOUSE AND SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEES
JANUARY 17, 1984

BY
HARLAND E. PRIDDLE, SECRETARY
KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Atch. 2

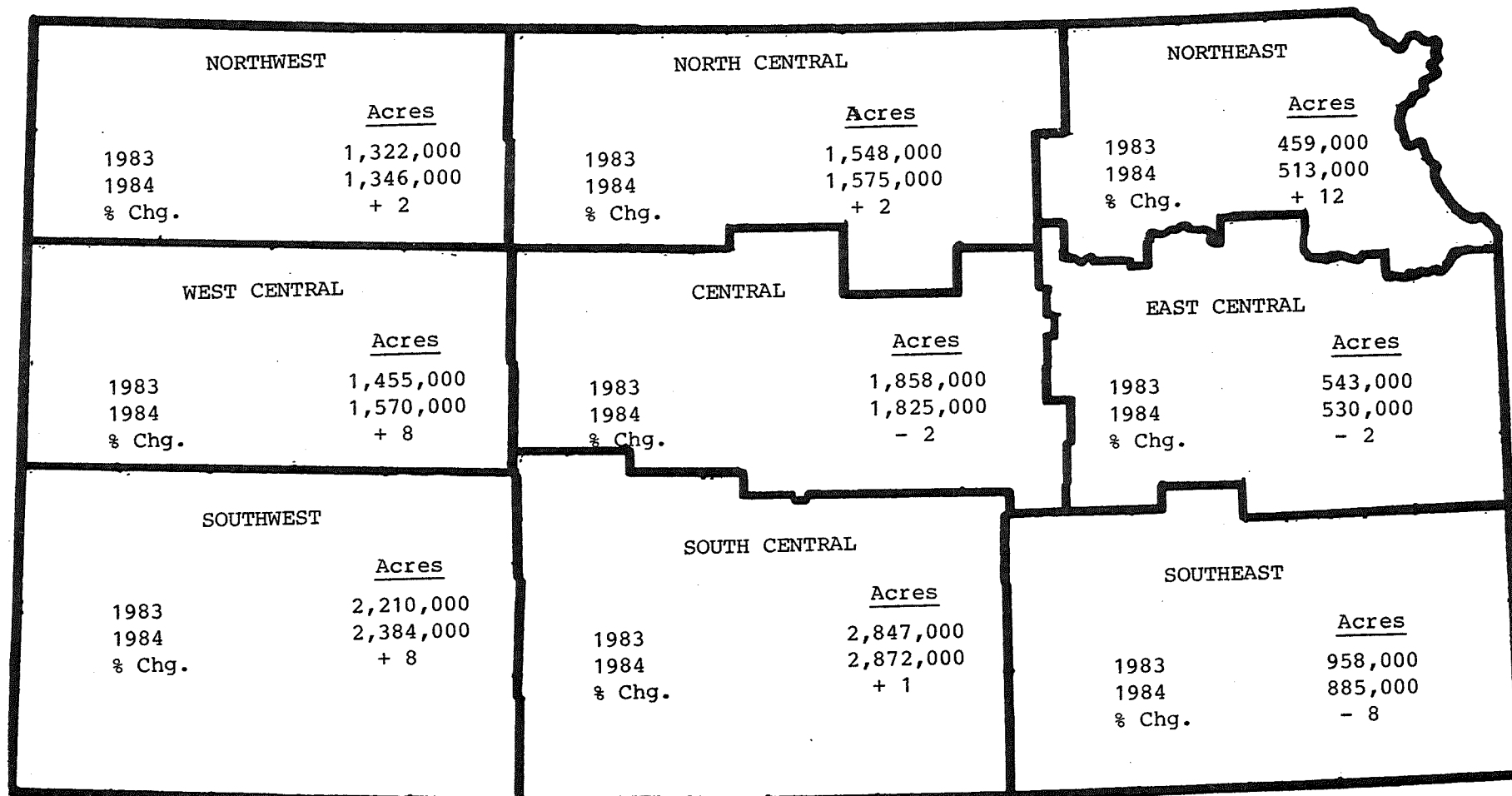
DECEMBER WINTER WHEAT REPORT

TOP 11 STATES 1/

STATE	ACRES SEEDED FOR CROP OF			
	1982	1983	1984	% CHG.
	ACRES			
KANSAS	14,200,000	13,200,000	13,500,000	+ 2
OKLAHOMA	8,000,000	7,800,000	7,700,000	- 1
TEXAS	8,200,000	7,850,000	7,400,000	- 6
COLORADO	3,430,000	4,000,000	3,900,000	- 2
NEBRASKA	3,100,000	2,850,000	3,300,000	+16
WASHINGTON	2,730,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	+ 2
MONTANA	2,450,000	2,550,000	2,700,000	+ 6
MISSOURI	2,500,000	2,200,000	2,350,000	+ 7
S. DAKOTA	1,350,000	1,500,000	1,900,000	+27
ARKANSAS	2,000,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	NC
ILLINOIS	1,600,000	1,550,000	1,700,000	+10
UNITED STATES	66,501,000	62,503,000	64,920,000	+ 4

1/ RANKED ON ACRES SEEDED IN THE FALL OF 1983 AND INTENDED FOR HARVEST IN 1984.

KANSAS WHEAT ACREAGE PLANTED FOR HARVEST IN 1983 & 1984



STATE

	<u>Acres</u>
1983	13,200,000
1984	13,500,000
% Chg.	+ 2

CROP REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1983

CROP	ACREAGE		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED 1982	FOR HARVEST 1983	1982	1983	1982	1983 INDICATED	% CHG.
<u>KANSAS</u>	1,000		1,000				
WHEAT, ALL, BU. <u>1/</u>	13,200	10,800	35.0	41.5	462,000	448,200	- 3
CORN, FOR GRAIN, BU.	1,230	840	114.0	90.0	140,220	75,600	-46
SORGHUM GRAIN, BU.	3,350	2,800	62.0	43.0	207,700	120,400	-42
SOYBEANS, BU.	1,810	1,610	26.0	15.0	47,060	24,150	-49
ALL HAY, TONS	2,350	2,430	2.56	2.04	6,013	4,947	-18
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	1,000	930	3.65	2.90	3,650	2,697	-26
OTHER HAY, TONS	1,350	1,500	1.75	1.50	2,363	2,250	- 5
<u>UNITED STATES</u>							
WHEAT, ALL, BU. <u>1/</u>	78,981	61,492	35.6	39.4	2,812,297	2,425,408	-14
WINTER, BU. <u>1/</u>	58,487	47,686	36.1	41.8	2,111,806	1,993,888	- 6
DURUM, BU. <u>1/</u>	4,217	2,492	35.0	29.3	147,503	72,979	-51
OTHER SPRING, BU. <u>1/</u>	16,277	11,314	34.0	31.7	552,988	358,541	-35
CORN, FOR GRAIN, BU.	73,152	51,204	114.8	80.5	8,397,334	4,120,983	-51
SORGHUM GRAIN, BU.	14,247	10,137	59.0	47.5	841,079	481,992	-43
SOYBEANS, BU.	69,821	61,398	31.9	25.0	2,229,486	1,536,519	-31
ALL HAY, TONS	60,679	60,394	2.51	2.36	152,424	142,654	- 6

1/ DEC. 22, 1983 ANNUAL SMALL GRAIN SUMMARY.

WORLD TRADE, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: TRADE YEARS BEGINNING JULY 1

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 PROJECT.	% CHG.
MILLION METRIC TONS						
<u>PRODUCTION:</u>						
TOTAL NON-U. S.	365.3	377.4	373.0	403.2	419.4	+ 4
UNITED STATES	58.1	64.6	76.2	76.4	65.5	-14
WORLD TOTAL <u>1/</u>	423.4	442.0	449.2	479.6	485.0	+ 1
<u>EXPORTS:</u>						
TOTAL NON-U. S.	48.8	52.2	52.5	58.3	62.6	+ 7
UNITED STATES	37.2	41.9	48.8	39.9	38.1	- 5
WORLD TOTAL <u>1/</u>	86.0	94.1	101.2	98.2	100.7	+ 3
<u>CONSUMPTION:</u>						
WORLD TOTAL	443.4	442.3	444.5	468.3	479.1	+ 2
<u>ENDING STOCKS:</u>						
TOTAL FOREIGN	56.4	53.8	53.7	54.8	63.9	+17
UNITED STATES	24.5	26.9	31.7	41.9	38.7	- 8
WORLD TOTAL <u>1/</u>	81.0	80.7	85.4	96.7	102.6	+ 6

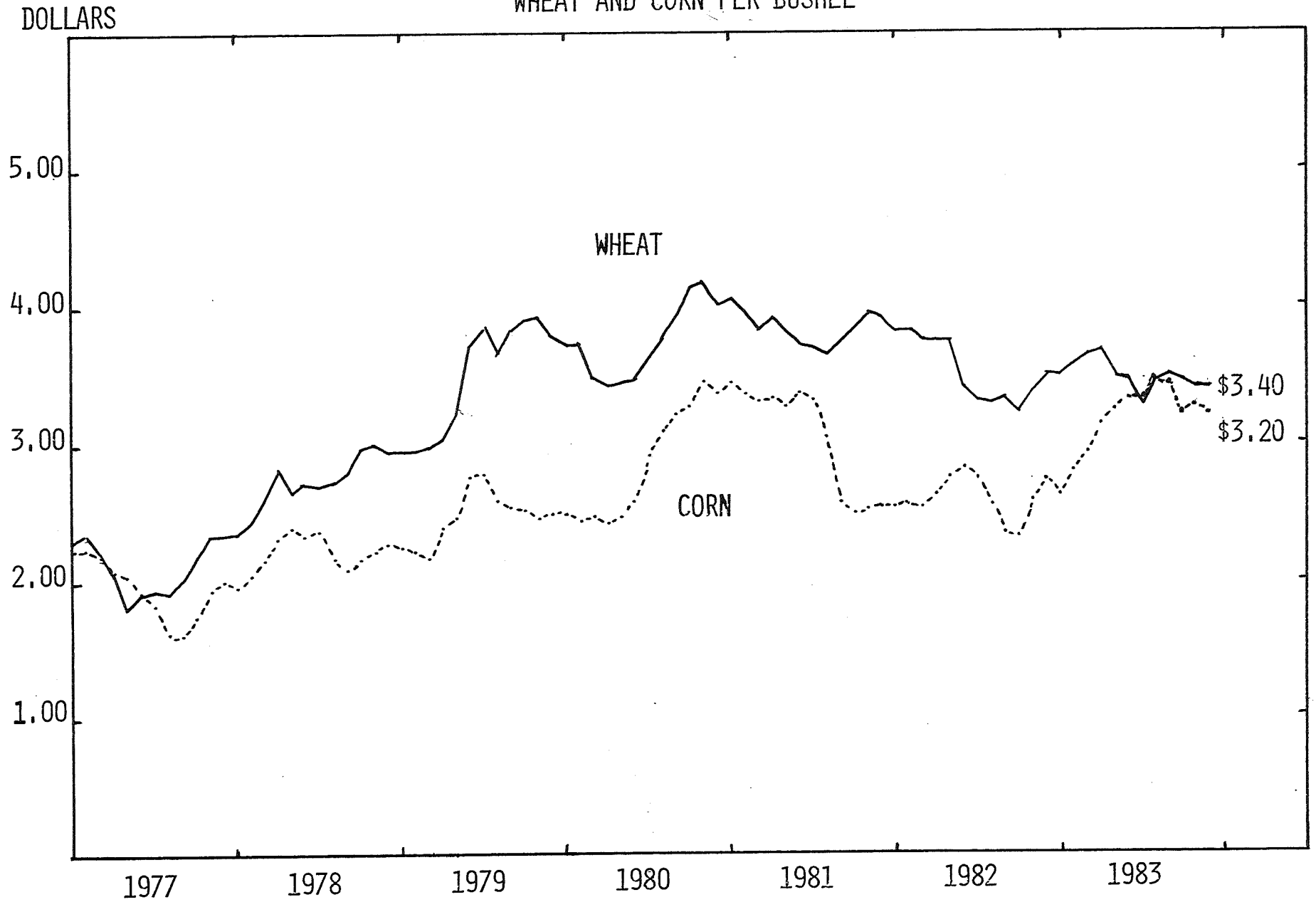
1/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

WORLD TRADE, COARSE GRAINS: TRADE YEARS BEGINNING JULY 1

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 PROJECT.	% CHG.
MILLION METRIC TONS						
<u>PRODUCTION:</u>						
TOTAL NON-U. S.	503.1	532.4	518.0	527.6	550.0	+ 4
UNITED STATES	238.7	198.4	249.0	255.5	136.0	-47
WORLD TOTAL <u>1/</u>	741.8	730.8	767.0	783.2	686.0	-12
<u>EXPORTS:</u>						
TOTAL NON-U. S.	27.5	38.6	39.8	37.0	35.3	- 5
UNITED STATES	71.4	69.3	58.6	54.0	55.4	+ 3
WORLD TOTAL <u>1/</u>	98.8	107.9	98.4	91.0	90.7	NC
<u>CONSUMPTION:</u>						
WORLD TOTAL	741.2	739.8	735.5	760.4	759.5	NC
<u>ENDING STOCKS:</u>						
TOTAL FOREIGN	39.9	48.8	43.8	39.4	41.5	+ 5
UNITED STATES	52.7	34.7	71.2	98.3	22.7	-77
WORLD TOTAL <u>1/</u>	92.6	83.5	114.9	137.7	64.2	-53

1/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

PRICES RECEIVED BY KANSAS FARMERS
WHEAT AND CORN PER BUSHEL



CATTLE ON FEED
DECEMBER 1 INVENTORIES, NOVEMBER PLACEMENTS AND MARKETINGS

STATE	DECEMBER 1 INVENTORY			PLACEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER			MARKETINGS DURING NOVEMBER		
	1982	1983	% CHG.	1982	1983	% CHG.	1982	1983	% CHG.
	1,000 HEAD			1,000 HEAD			1,000 HEAD		
ARIZONA	375	407	+ 9	69	59	-14	37	39	+ 5
CALIFORNIA	629	597	- 5	107	97	- 9	93	100	+ 8
COLORADO	1,040	980	- 6	199	195	- 2	150	180	+20
IOWA	1,100	950	-14	305	320	+ 5	255	215	-16
KANSAS	1,360	1,290	- 5	265	250	- 6	250	255	+ 2
NEBRASKA	1,880	1,700	-10	480	440	- 8	400	260	-35
TEXAS	1,940	1,890	- 3	360	350	- 3	300	410	+37
TOTAL 7 STATES	8,324	7,814	- 6	1,785	1,711	- 4	1,485	1,459	- 2

HOGS AND PIGS: NUMBER ON FARMS BY CLASSES
DECEMBER 1, AND FARROWINGS

CLASS	KANSAS			UNITED STATES		
	1982	1983	% CHG.	1982	1983	% CHG.
	1,000 HEAD			1,000 HEAD		
ALL HOGS AND PIGS	1,670	1,600	- 4	53,935	55,819	+ 3
BREEDING	195	194	- 1	7,415	7,352	- 1
MARKET	1,475	1,406	- 5	46,519	48,467	+ 4
SOWS FARROWING-YR.	351	365	+ 4	11,394	12,361	+ 8
DEC.-MAY	177	191	+ 8	5,592	6,221	+11
JUNE-NOV.	174	174	NC	5,802	6,140	+ 6
PIG CROP-YR.	2,663	2,733	+ 3	84,021	92,244	+10
DEC.-MAY	1,357	1,428	+ 5	41,026	46,765	+14
JUNE-NOV.	1,306	1,305	NC	42,995	45,479	+ 6
FARROWING INTENTIONS						
DEC.-MAY	191	172	-10	6,221	5,900	- 5