

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. on March 20, 1984 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representatives Arbuthnot and Solbach; and Representative Weaver, who was excused.

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Margaret Gentry, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner
Mike Beam, Kansas Livestock Association
Dr. Al Adams, Extension Specialist, Poultry Science, KSU

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who announced hearing on SB 574. He recognized Rep. Polson who explained the Senate had made amendments to the bill as originally introduced, and that those changes were probably good because it would more nearly put Kansas into alignment with surrounding states insofar as brucellosis status is concerned.

Staff explained this bill is an attempt to address a problem in tracking brucellosis sources. The Committee was told that the definition as to who registers is the key. Lines 30 through 39 defines "livestock dealer" and "person". The bill does not require licensure of livestock market operators or feed lot operators who are licensed under under Kansas statutes. Lines 61 through 67 gives the Livestock Commissioner authority to set fees. Section 4 is the penalty section. Staff called attention to several printing errors on lines 20, 21, 94 and 96.

Dr. Gerald Gurse, Livestock Commissioner, appeared in support of the bill. He testified that this legislation will allow advancement in the brucellosis classification status here in Kansas. Kansas is presently in B status but without the livestock dealer requirements provided in this bill, it will slip to a C status. (See Attachment 1.)

Upon questioning, Dr. Gurse said that he estimates the requirements would impact on about 150 individuals. He said he did not anticipate a need for a lot of extra people and were going to attempt to use the staff they have in accomplishing registration.

Mike Beam, Kansas Livestock Association, testified in support of SB 574. He told the Committee that philosophically KLA does not like this kind of requirement or regulation, but support it because of the federal requirements in USDA's eradication program. He explained that the requirements provide that livestock dealers must be registered or licensed and keep records which facilitate locating infected or exposed animals. (See Attachment 2.) He directed attention to attachments which provide in-depth information. The hearing was closed.

The Chairman opened the hearing on SB 736, and staff explained that the proposal had been requested by the Livestock Commissioner on behalf of poultry producers. It was further explained that the bill would permit the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to implement the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Agriculture and Livestock,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 20, 1984

In addition to allowing the Commissioner to enter into a memorandum agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it prohibits poultry from being shipped into Kansas from areas that are not Ppullorum-typhoid clean." It also allows the Commissioner to investigate reports of infection.

Dr. Al Adams, Poultry Science, KSU, told the Committee that the main sources of infection are small hatcheries and breeders that deal primarily in show birds and are not operating under the provisions of NPIP. This bill would allow closer supervision of sanitation practices. (See Attachment 3.)

Dr. Gurse called attention to Line 72 of the bill, and suggested that the Committee consider amendatory language by striking "an area" and inserting "a source".

Rep. Niles distributed copies of informational material concerning Soybean Commission export investments. (See Attachment 4.)

Minutes for February 6, 8, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 29; and March 1 and two sets for March 2, were distributed.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 A.M. The next meeting is scheduled for March 21, 1984, 9:00 A.M., Room 423-S.



ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT
217 East 4th Street, 4th Floor
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M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: March 20, 1984
TO: Senate Agriculture and Small Business Committee
FROM: Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner
SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 574

Senate Bill No. 574 is related and pertains to the Brucellosis Eradication Program. The national brucellosis committee recommended that one of the standards of the Uniform Methods and Rules requires that each state shall enact a livestock dealers law or regulation that would require recordkeeping of the livestock dealer's operation. The purpose is to provide a record of information showing the movement and the identification of animals that could be brucellosis infected or brucellosis exposed. These records kept by the livestock dealers would also assist in the epidemiology of other diseases; such as, cattle scabies, hog cholera, tuberculosis, or any exotic disease. It would also provide information used in regard to theft investigations.

The Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules establish standards that each state must meet in order to maintain a certain brucellosis status. All states have been assigned a brucellosis status and are classified as O, A, B or C. Kansas is classified as a B state. This status is based primarily on the brucellosis herd infection rate; however, several other standards include BRT (Brucellosis Ring Test) milk samples, brucellosis testing at certain concentration points, application of backtags, dealers registration and recordkeeping, testing of contact herds, and others.

The Animal Health Department has been advised by the brucellosis staff of Veterinary Services that we lack the livestock dealers requirements and that this deficiency will prevent any advancement in our brucellosis classification status. They have also advised us that if action is not taken to meet these standards, our present B status would be reduced to C status. This act is our effort to correct this deficiency.

I have been advised that all but three states have some kind of existing livestock dealers registration or licensing law. In an effort to proceed toward our goal in the eradication of brucellosis, I recommend that Senate Bill 574 be accepted.

Atch. 1

TO: - Agriculture and Livestock Committee

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SUBJECT - SB 736

I am Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner. The Kansas Poultry Industry and Dr. Albert Adams, extension poultry specialist, at Kansas State University, have requested that Kansas take the necessary steps to obtain a U.S. pullorum - typhoid clean status.

These two poultry diseases, pullorum and typhoid, are both caused by salmonella organisms. They are closely related and are transmitted primarily through the egg at the time of hatching. For this reason, all hatching eggs should originate from clean, disease free flocks. Diagnosis of the disease can be made by culturing or by serological testing. Control of the disease is accomplished by eliminating all reservoirs of the diseases. Surveillance of hatchery flocks and of exhibition flocks using the official whole blood agglutination test will identify the infected flocks.

Certain procedures, as outlined in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, must be followed. These include blood testing for pullorum and typhoid, quarantining infected flocks, testing exhibition flocks, and others. The purpose is to locate and eliminate the disease from the state and reach a clean status which will facilitate the movement of poultry and poultry products into other states without restrictions. There are 30 states that are presently classified as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid clean.

The USDA and the state of Kansas Animal Health Department will enter into an understanding that the procedures outlined in the National Poultry Improvement plan will be followed and the records that are on file will indicate Kansas is free of these diseases and is eligible for a clean status.

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Subject - SB 736

The procedures outlined in SB 736 will provide administrative duties and functions necessary to reach this status. For these reasons, the Animal Health Department supports the passage of SB 736.

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TO: Senate Agricultural and Small Business Committee

FROM: The Kansas Poultry Association

RE: Senate Bill 736, "Poultry Disease Control Act" *(Albert W. Adams)*

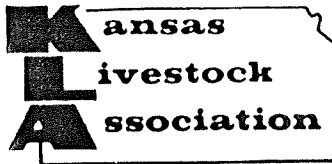
We, Wilburn Nelson, owner of Nelson's Poultry Farms, Inc. and a Director of the Kansas Poultry Association, and Albert W. Adams, Extension Poultry Specialist, Kansas State University, and the Official Contact Representative for the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in Kansas support the passage of Senate Bill 736, "Poultry Disease Control Act".

At its annual board meeting in May, 1983, the Board of Directors of the Kansas Poultry Association voted to support passage of legislation that would provide provisions for attaining the NPIP U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State status in Kansas. We believe Senate Bill 736 contains these provisions.

The Kansas Poultry Association is the trade association representing the \$21.6 million egg and poultry meat production industry, the \$3.6 chicken and turkey hatchery industry, and the exhibition (show) bird breeders in Kansas. Also, for many years the Kansas Poultry Association has served as the Kansas Livestock Commissioner's designated agent for administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Kansas.

We believe enactment of Senate Bill 736 is needed by the Kansas poultry industry for the following reasons:

- 1) The main remaining reservoir of pullorum-typhoid and other infectious diseases of poultry is the small hatcheries, breeders, and chick stores that don't presently operate under the supervision of the NPIP. As the commercial industry has become more specialized with fewer but larger flocks (20,000-40,000 birds per unit), the danger of severe economic loss from the spread of infectious diseases from small to large commercial flocks has been magnified.



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Owns and Publishes The Kansas STOCKMAN magazine and KLA News & Market Report newsletter.

Statement of the
KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

to the

HOUSE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE
Rep. Bill Fuller, Chairman

relative to

SB574

Requiring the Registration of Livestock Dealers

Presented by

Mike Beam
Executive Secretary
Cow-Calf/Stocker Division

March 20, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mike Beam with the Kansas Livestock Association. Thank you for allowing us to present testimony in support of SB574.

This legislation defines a "livestock dealer" and requires that this individual annually register with the Kansas Animal Health Department. This fee shall be established by the commissioner, but shall not exceed \$50. The commissioner shall remit at least monthly all moneys received under this regulation to the state treasury and be credited to the livestock dealers' registration fee fund.

Section 3 requires that the livestock dealer shall keep sufficient records to enable the commissioner to trace individual animals back to the herd of origin and point of destination. These records shall be kept for at least two years. In addition, the commissioner may deny or revoke any registration if formal findings are made that the person has failed to comply with these requirements.

Although philosophically we do not like this type of requirement or regulation, the Kansas Livestock Association supports this measure because of a federal requirement in USDA's Brucellosis Eradication Program.

Several years ago USDA adopted a regulation commonly referred to as the Uniform Method & Rules (UM&R) of the Brucellosis Eradication Program.

Atk h. 2

The UM&R's "Minimum Program Standards" require that for a state to qualify as a "Class B" status or better it must adopt a dealer licensing law.

It requires that livestock dealers "must be registered or licensed with the appropriate state agency and maintain required records which will facilitate trace-back of exposed and/or reactor animals by state authorities to the herd of origin or other point of original infection."

(Refer to attachments.)

In the past, KLA and the Kansas Animal Health Department have been opposed to enacting a livestock dealer registration law. Dr. Gurss has received written and oral correspondence that if Kansas is going to maintain a "Class B" status it must adopt this type of program. Kansas cattlemen will be upset if Kansas is designated a "Class C" state. Since we are very close to reaching the "A" status, it's important that we adopt this legislation.

Our association has enjoyed a close working relationship with Dr. Gurss and his department. Because of their efforts and the producers' cooperation from 1982 to 1983, there has been a 20% reduction in the incidences of brucellosis.

We both have delayed addressing the dealer licensing law requirement until now. For the future benefit of less stringent intra and interstate movement requirements of test eligible cattle we urge your support of SB574. Thank you.

UNIFORM METHOD & RULES (UM&R) OF USDA'S BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

I. State Classification

CLASS FREE - Zero infection for at least 12 months

CLASS A STATUS (Colorado & Nebraska) - Low risk of brucellosis (<2.5 herds/1,000 and less than 1 reactor/1,000 cattle tested)

CLASS B STATUS (*Kansas, Oklahoma & Missouri) - Intermediate risk of brucellosis. (<15 herds/1,000 and less than 3 reactors/1,000 cattle tested)

CLASS C STATUS (Arkansas, 1/2 of Texas, etc.) - Higher risk of brucellosis. (>15 herds/1,000 and more than 3 reactors/1,000 cattle tested)

*To reach a "Class A" status, Kansas needs to have approximately 120 accumulated infected herds by the end of a federal fiscal year (September 30).

<u>Number of Infected Herds</u>	<u>Date</u>
268	September 30, 1981
152	September 30, 1982
136	September 30, 1983

The following classes of cattle may move without test requirements from herds not under quarantine in all classifications of states:

- 1) Certified free herds
- 2) All cattle under 18 months of age
- 3) Vaccinated cattle of beef breeds under 24 months of age
- 4) Vaccinated cattle of dairy breeds under 20 months of age
- 5) Cattle of any age shipped directly to slaughter
- 6) Steers and spayed heifers of any age (They may also move without test from quarantined herds.)

II. Regulations for Movement of Cattle on Change of Ownership Within or From States by Classification

"CLASS FREE"

Non-exposed cattle may move to slaughtering establishments or to markets for sale for immediate slaughter without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained.

For breeding cattle, a certificate is required for interstate movements but there are no premovement rest requirements.

"CLASS A"

Cattle from non-quarantined herds may move to recognized slaughtering establishments, stockyards or livestock markets for sale for immediate slaughter without test restrictions if identity to source is maintained.

Test eligible cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds can move without test requirements if identity to source is maintained (same in all states).

Test eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds may move intrastate for breeding purposes without test restrictions. A negative test within 30 days before movement and a certificate is required for interstate movement from the farm of origin directly to the farm of destination.

"CLASS B"

Test eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds must be tested within 30 days before movement or be "S" branded. These cattle moving interstate must also have a health certificate.

Test eligible cattle originating in nonquarantined herds may move directly to slaughtering establishments, approved stockyards or markets for sale for immediate slaughter without "S" branding.

Test eligible cattle from nonquarantined herds may move interstate if they have a negative test within 30 days and a certificate prior to interstate movement. The cattle must be quarantined at destination with a retest 45-120 days postmovement.

Test eligible cattle may move intrastate if they have a negative test within 30 days prior to movement. A retest on the premises of destination is recommended but not required.

"CLASS C"

Same basic requirements as Class B states on movement for feeding and immediate slaughter purposes.

Test eligible nonvaccinated cattle may move interstate if they have two consecutive negative tests at least 60 days apart. (Second test must be within 30 days before movement and first test is valid for 12 months.) Test eligible vaccinated cattle may move interstate with only one negative test within the preceding 30 days followed by quarantine at destination and retest within 45-120 days. A certificate from the state of origin and a permit for entry form from the receiving state are required prior to interstate movement if the cattle move from a farm of origin directly to the farm of destination.

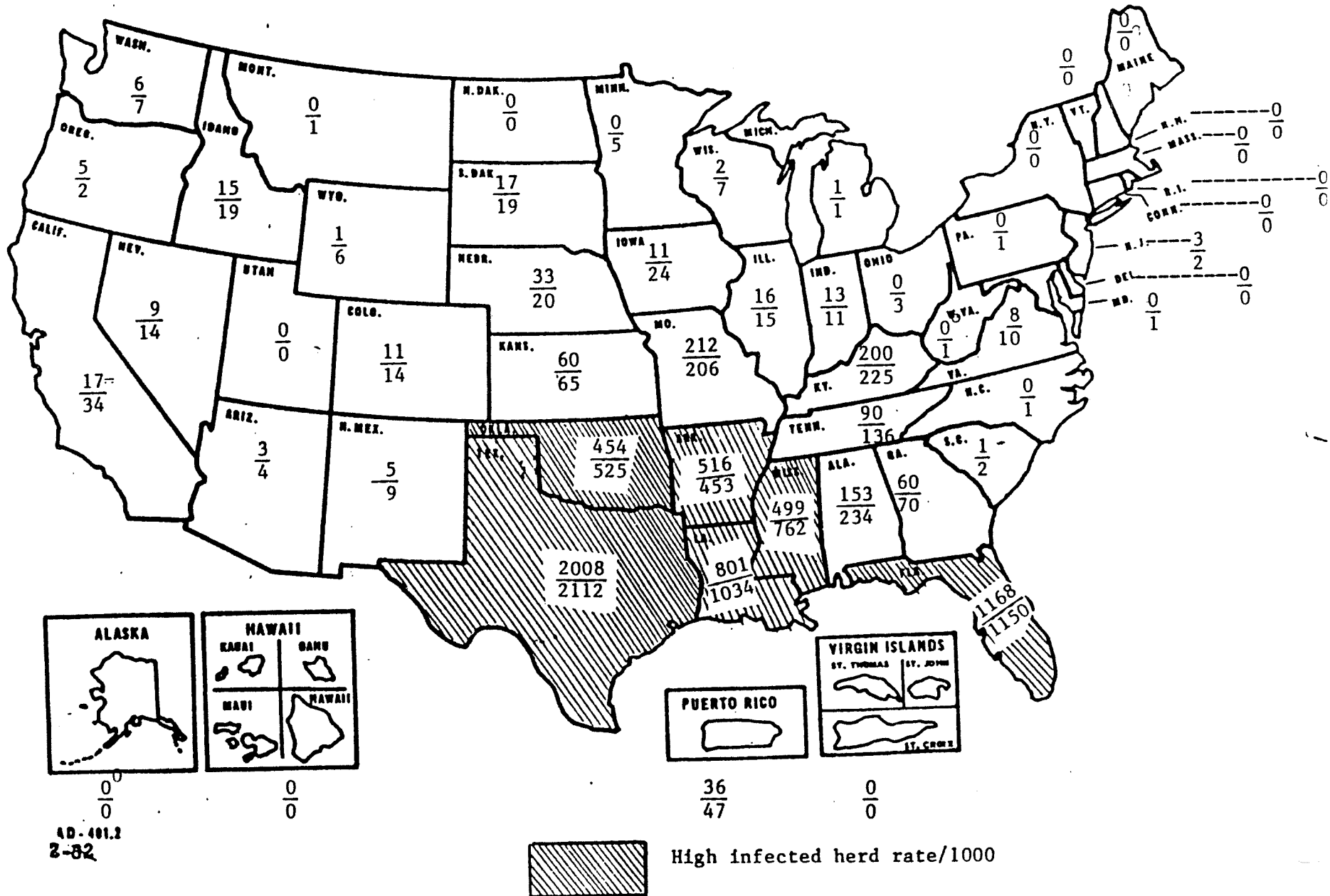
QUARANTINED HERDS BECAUSE OF BRUCELLOSIS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

STATE	TOTAL HERD POPULATION	NUMBER OF INFECTED HERDS	INFECTED HERD RATE PER 1000
ALABAMA	43,998	153	3.47
ALASKA	170	0	0.00
ARIZONA	33,989	3	0.08
ARKANSAS	45,991	516	11.21
CALIFORNIA	35,000	17	0.48
COLORADO	18,787	11	0.58
CONNECTICUT	2,000	0	0.00
DELAWARE	740	0	0.00
FLORIDA	25,372	1,168	46.03
GEORGIA	42,500	60	1.41
HAWAII	750	0	0.00
IDAHO	21,400	15	0.70
ILLINOIS	50,000	16	0.32
INDIANA	48,000	13	0.27
IOWA	70,000	11	0.15
KANSAS	50,796	60	1.18
KENTUCKY	69,802	200	2.86
LOUISIANA	29,000	801	27.62
MAINE	3,800	0	0.00
MARYLAND	8,100	0	0.00
MASSACHUSETTS	2,300	0	0.00
MICHIGAN	33,000	1	0.03
MINNESOTA	60,000	0	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	40,000	499	12.47
MISSOURI	99,000	212	2.14
MONTANA	16,400	0	0.00
NEBRASKA	41,000	33	0.80
NEVADA	3,829	9	2.35
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,900	0	0.00
NEW JERSEY	2,900	3	1.03
NEW MEXICO	9,488	5	0.52
NEW YORK	28,946	0	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA	46,000	0	0.00
NORTH DAKOTA	19,500	0	0.00
OHIO	47,000	0	0.00
OKLAHOMA	66,104	454	6.86
OREGON	31,500	5	0.15
PENNSYLVANIA	47,000	0	0.00
RHODE ISLAND	360	0	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,000	1	0.05
SOUTH DAKOTA	35,000	17	0.48
TENNESSEE	77,000	90	1.16
TEXAS	161,897	2,008	12.40
UTAH	9,900	0	0.00
VERMONT	5,400	0	0.00
VIRGINIA	40,000	8	0.20
WASHINGTON	24,000	6	0.25
WEST VIRGINIA	18,500	0	0.00
WISCONSIN	69,000	2	0.02
WYOMING	5,950	1	0.16
PUERTO RICO	45,629	36	0.78
VIRGIN ISLANDS	119	0	0.00
TOTAL	1,708,817	6,434	3.76

QUARANTINED HERDS BECAUSE OF BRUCELLOSIS

As of December 31, 1983 - 6,434

As of December 31, 1982 - 7,252



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TO: Dr. Gurss, State Livestock Commissioner

FROM: Al Adams, Extension Specialist, Poultry Science, KSU

RE: Reasons for Enactment of Poultry Disease Act

The Kansas poultry industry consists of a commercial egg production industry with 1.7 million layers producing 416 million eggs per year valued at \$18.2, 3.3 million chickens on farms valued at \$3.4 million, a hatchery industry that hatches 5.4 million chicks and poults per year valued at \$3.6 million, and a growing exhibition or show bird industry with an unknown value.

The main objective in seeking enactment of the Poultry Disease Act is to qualify Kansas as a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean state. Attainment of this status would benefit the Kansas poultry industry in the following ways:

- (1) The major concern of the commercial poultry industry is that, under current regulations, exhibition breeding flocks, hatcheries, chick and poults sales stores don't have to participate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP). By testing adult birds and eliminating disease carriers from the breeding flock, commercial chicken and turkey raisers have eliminated the costly pullorum-typhoid and other diseases. The main remaining reservoir of these two diseases and other infectious diseases, is the small hatcheries and breeders that primarily deal in exhibition or show birds and don't operate under the provisions of the NPIP. They represent a potential source for the spread of these and other infectious diseases to the commercial poultry industry. Enactment of the Poultry Disease Act would require all hatcheries, chick sales stores, and breeder flocks in Kansas to operate as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean and would allow closer supervision of their sanitation practices, advertising, and product quality.
- (2) Presently 30+ states are classified as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean. All states contiguous to Kansas, except Colorado, are now or soon will be U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean states. This means that all hatching eggs, young and adult poultry entering these states (other than for slaughter) must be from a Clean source or in the case of live adult birds, have been tested within 90 days of entry. Enactment of the Poultry Disease Act would facilitate the movement (sale and exhibiting) of hatching eggs and poultry from Kansas into these states and control the flow into Kansas of hatching eggs, young and adult poultry from non-certified pullorum-typhoid clean sources.

Atch 3

Soybean Commission Export Investments

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3rd Int'l Soybean Conf.
Dutch Oils/Fats Team
Suit Unhydro Soy Oil
Europe Veg Oil Assoc
Dutch Fats & Oils Team to U.S.
Antwerp Oils & Fats Contact
Generic Oil Promo
Soyoil Italy/Belgium
Promo Soyoil/France
Greek Feed Compounders
French Soy Bread Promotion
Animal Nutri Research Highligh
Consultants UK, Italy, Greece
Soybean Oil Feed Promotion
Use Soyoil Carrier Pesticides
Italian Pork Prod Represent
Mgmt Assistance Swine Italy
Soy Protein Promotion
Soybean Bread Promotion
Soy Protein W/Livestock
Gen Soy Maragine Prog - German
Dairy Feed Trial W/Soy Hulls
U.S. Visit Feed Mfg/Denmark
Sem W/Commer. Feed Mfg/Denmark
Vienna Animal Nutrition Semina
Soybean Meal Leaflets/Austria
China Soybean Handbook
Chinese Oil Process Team
Swine Tech/China
Swine Mgmt Team U.S.
Soy Milk Team
Soy Milk Pilot
Chinese Oil Process Team to US
Chinese Livestock Team to U.S.
U.S. Livestock Tech to China
U.S. Soy Protein Tech to China
Consumer Oil Promo
Animal Nutr Trade Serv
Soybean Meal Teams
Institutional Oil Seminars
Feed Team to U.S.
Chinese Tech for Tofu
Soybean Curd Team
Rural Nutrition Inst
Soybean Grade Expert to Korea
Poultry Expert to Korea
Swine Technician to Korea
Poultry Team to U.S.
Pork Prod Team to U.S.
Swine Prod Sem.
Swine Breed & Prod Fair
Fish Feeding Trial
Soya Fortified Tortilla
Mex/C.A. Oil Team to U.S.
Soya Oil Tech Assist Mex/Cent
Tropical Swine Devel Program
Mex/Cent Amer Poultry Team/U.S.
Trop Swine Team/To U.S.
Pork Industry Hndbk-Spanish
Poultry Round Table Disc
Trop Swine Export to Mex/C.A.
Mex/Cen Amer Lvstock/Poul Fair
Mex/C.A. Human Nutrition Ctr
Mex/Cen Amer Soya Societies
Soya Fortify Mex Tortillas
Cari/Andean Soy Oil Workshop
Trop Swine Dev Program
Caribbean/Andean Area Soy Soc
Poultry Market Team
Portugal FEFAC Con
Consultant for Portugal
Consultant for N. Africa
Poultry Market Team
Portugal FEFAC Conf
Consultant For Portugal
Consultant For N. Africa
Egypt Poultry MGNT/Cutri VRKSP
Poultry Tech Assist Portugal
Swine Product Seminar/Portugal
Poultry Tech Assist/Middle Eas
Soy Complex Seminar/So. Africa
Soyoil Tech To Taiwan
Chinese Home Ec.
Taiwan TOFU Team Japan
Soysauce Tech Sem
World Congress of Food
Soybean Buying Mission to U.S.
Soybean Refine Team to Japan
Fluid, Soy Oil Frying Shorten
Generic Soy Oil Promotion
Swine Show
Soy Oil & Soy Foods Seminar
Asian Congress of Nutrition
Chinese Home Economics Annual
Chicken Recipes with Oil
Trade Serv. N. Africa
Algepian Team U.S.
Africa Survey Team
Griffis Travel to Tunisia
Hague Edigle Oil Comp
N. Africa Poultry Sem.
Nigerian Poultry Team
Nigerian Poultry Sem.
Govt Teams to U.S.
Outlook Conf to London
Hungarian Spec. Univ. of Ill.

Alb. 4

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S.E. Asia Oil Team to U.S.
Asean Science Congress
Soy Week - Thailand
World Food Day - Indonesia
Indonesian "buying" team to U.S.
S.E. Asia Oil Team to U.S.
Poultry Full-Fat Feed Demo.
Technical Assist-Phillipines
4th Asian Nutri Congress-Thail
Soyweek - Indonesia
Nigerian Team
Educ Allowance - Singapore
Tech Serc. S.E. Asia