

Approved: 3-24-97
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Steve Morris at 10:00 a.m. on March 17, 1997 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: All present

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes
Nancy Kippes, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Representative Sharon Schwartz
George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner for the State of Kansas
Mike Jensen, Executive Vice President, Kansas Pork Producers Council

Others attending: See attached list

Senator Downey made a motion to approve the minutes of the March 13 meeting as submitted. Senator Huelskamp seconded and the motion carried.

HB 2279 **an act concerning livestock; relating to disposition of pseudorabies virus infected swine; duties of livestock commissioner; indemnity to owners**

Representative Sharon Schwartz explained the purpose of **HB 2279** and stated that it would give the Animal Health Department the tools to move Kansas to Pseudorabies (PRV)-free status (Attachment 1).

George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner for the State of Kansas, testified in support of **HB 2279**, providing information about pseudorabies and its consequences to the swine producers of this state (Attachment 2). He stated this disease is spread by direct contact and through aerosol transmission. He advised the members of the committee that most states participate in the National Pseudorabies program and follow guidelines set out by the National Pseudorabies Committee, whose program consists of five stages. He stated that Kansas is currently at stage III and in order to progress to Stage IV no infection can exist and Stage V is obtained after twelve months of maintaining Stage IV status. Mr. Teagarden stated that much less testing is required in Stage IV and under Stage V testing requirements for importation of Kansas swine into other states are dropped, thus saving millions of dollars in production costs over time for Kansas swine producers.

Mike Jensen, Kansas Pork Producers Council, testified that the members of his organization are very supportive of efforts to eradicate pseudorabies in this state and **HB 2279** gives the Animal Health Department and the Livestock Commissioner the tools to help move Kansas to PRV free status (Attachment 3).

Senator Biggs made a motion to pass **HB 2279** favorably. Senator Umbarger seconded and the motion carried.

Discussion on HB 2289:

Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes, advised that bur ragweed was two words rather than one word as in line 29 of page one.

Senator Downey made a motion to pass **HB 2289** favorably with the technical amendment to make bur ragweed two words. Senator Tyson seconded. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

There is no meeting scheduled.

HOUSE BILL 2279

This bill would allow the Animal Health Department the tools to move Kansas to PRV-free status. Pseudorabies (PRV) is a swine disease that spreads via aerosol transmission.

Presently, Kansas participates in a federal certification program to certify individual's herds as "qualified negative".

The State has only .003% of its swine population infected. This small percent of infected swine cost the swine industry of Kansas approximately \$3 million each year in testing and re-testing costs.

To move to 0%, the Animal Health Department needs the authority to assume control of any remaining infected swine, if effective steps have not been taken.

The passage of this bill will allow the Kansas Animal Health Department the vehicle needed to declare the State of Kansas PRV-free and the State of Kansas to be a step ahead of surrounding states and be a leader in the region.

*Senate Agriculture
Attachment 1
March 17, 1997*

PRV Progress

Fall 1996

Pseudorabies on the agenda for USAHA

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The United States Animal Health Association Pseudorabies Committee met to fine tune the eradication program by recommending deadlines for completing cleanup in infected herds.

The deadlines for eradication that were recommended to the United States Department of Agriculture are Jan. 1, 1999 for all herds quarantined before Jan. 1, 1997; two years after the date of quarantine for those herds that were quarantined during 1997; and Jan. 1, 2000 for herds quarantined after Jan. 1, 1998.

his quarter brings the number of states in Stage IV or higher to 29. Plus, 29 states are indicated in most of the reports issued by USAHA.

means that the number of states short of 32 states in Stage III or higher and 24 percent of the total. Arnold Taft, the USAHA Pseudorabies Eradication Program Director, is pleased with the progress, like South Dakota.

was made by the U.S. Virgin Islands, which went from Stage II to Stage IV.

"They've been able to do that because they've never had any infection," he said. "They had to prove they've had surveillance and looked for all possible infection to go to Stage IV."

PRV Progress, state by state

(Stage status and number of infected herds)

State	Stage	3-31-96	6-30-96	9-30-96	Trend	% Infected
Alabama	III	1	0	0	—	0%
Arizona	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
Arkansas	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
California	III	3	2	2	—	0.3%
Florida	III	19	14	26	+12	1.4%
Georgia	III	6	6	1	-5	0.23%
Hawaii	III	1	1	0	-1	0%
Illinois	III	75	70	66	-4	0.4%
Indiana	II	272	254	248	-6	9.16%
Indiana	III	17	17	27	+10	31.8%
Iowa	II	1,993	1,843	1,609	-234	6.43%
Kansas	III	1	1	1	—	0.23%
Kentucky	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
Louisiana	III	0	0	0	—	0%
Massachusetts	III	2	2	2	—	0.26%
Michigan	II	103	100	88	-12	1.87%
Michigan	III	3	3	3	—	0.6%
Minnesota	II	221	209	187	-22	3.1%
Minnesota	III	60	51	47	-4	5.55%
Missouri	III	15	9	7	-2	0.92%
Nebraska	II	28	29	22	-7	2.2%
Nebraska	III	28	25	20	-5	2.0%
New Hampshire	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
New Jersey	III	5	4	3	-1	1.27%
North Carolina	II	407	401	433	+31	4.0%
North Carolina	III	69	74	71	-3	1.18%
Ohio	III	0	0	2	+2	0.16%
Oklahoma	IV	1	0	0	—	0%
Pennsylvania	III	43	41	37	-4	0.7%
Rhode Island	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
South Dakota	IV	5	4	0	-4	0%
Tennessee	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
Texas	III	3	6	10	+4	0.14%
West Virginia	IV	0	0	0	—	0%
Wisconsin	II/III	0	0	0	—	0%
TOTALS		3,381	3,164	2,912	-255	1.6%

◆ Stage V states are not listed. Bold states had no reported cases of PRV for six months.

Post-It Fax Note 7671

Pages 1-1-97 pages 1

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**Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service
Report January 1, 1997**

Updates....

Pseudorabies: APHIS, Veterinary Services has accepted the recommendation of the National Pseudorabies Control Board to advance or reassign status to the following States:

Connecticut and Utah - Reassigned to Stage V
Oklahoma - Reassigned to Stage IV
California, Massachusetts, and all but 3 counties of North Carolina reassigned to Stage III

Stage II	Stage II/III	Stage III	Stage III/IV	Stage IV	Stage V
Iowa	Indiana	California	Wisconsin	Alabama	Delaware
	Michigan	Florida		Arizona	Idaho
	Minnesota	Georgia		Arkansas	Maine
	Nebraska	Hawaii		Kentucky	Maryland
	North Carolina	Illinois		Oklahoma	Mississippi
		Kansas		South Dakota	Montana
		Louisiana		Tennessee	Nevada
		Massachusetts		US Virgin Islands	New Hampshire
		Missouri		(8)	New Mexico
		New Jersey			New York
		Ohio			North Dakota
		Pennsylvania			Oregon
		Texas			Puerto Rico
					Rhode Island
					South Carolina
					Utah
					Vermont
				Stage V	Virginia
				Alaska	Washington
				Colorado	West Virginia
				Connecticut	Wyoming
(1)	(5)	(13)	(1)		(24)

STATE OF KANSAS
KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

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Testimony on House Bill 2279

Senator Morris and members of the Senate Agriculture Committee:

I am George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner for the State of Kansas. I am here today in support of H.B. 2279 and hope to be able to provide you some information about pseudorabies and its consequences to the swine producers of this state.

Pseudorabies is caused by a virus of the Herpes group. This disease spreads by direct contact and through aerosol transmission. It affects swine and cattle and, to a lesser extent, sheep, dogs and cats. In cattle it causes an itch (mad itch) and in dogs it simulates rabies. In baby pigs, the mortality rate can be very high. Pregnant sows abort at a 10% rate. Conception rates are lower, and the growth rate of nursery and finish pigs is diminished.

Most states participate in the National Pseudorabies program and follow guidelines set out by the National Pseudorabies Committee. The program consists of five (5) stages. The first two stages are organizational and implement the program. Stage III requires a minimal surveillance rate of 10% of the state's breeding herd by slaughter surveillance, first point testing or random herd testing and a state infection rate of 1% or less. Kansas is currently at stage III. Stage IV requirements are the same as stage III for surveillance, but no infection can exist. Stage V is obtained after 12 months of maintaining stage IV status. There is a reduced rate for surveillance under stage V.

Currently, Kansas participates in a federal certification program to certify individual herds as "qualified negative". Under this program, for a Kansas producer to export breeding swine and, in most cases, feeder pigs, the parent herd must be a qualified negative herd. If Kansas progresses to stage IV, much less testing will be required, and, under stage V, the state is considered pseudorabies free and testing requirements for importation of Kansas swine into other states are dropped.

*Senate Agriculture
Attachment 2
March 17, 1997*

Most pseudorabies outbreaks can be cleaned up with producer cooperation. However, this bill provides us with a mechanism to deal with producers that do not see the benefits of being disease free or are not concerned with the status of the state. Thousands of dollars of testing fees can be saved by Kansas swine producers each year if we advance to stage IV and then to stage V.

H.B. 2279 will give the Animal Health Department added tools to deal with swine pseudorabies and will save millions of dollars in production costs over time for the Kansas swine producers.

Thank you for your positive consideration of H.B. 2279.



Testimony to
Senate Agriculture Committee
on House Bill 2279

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mike Jensen. I serve as Executive Vice President of the Kansas Pork Producers Council. Our members are very supportive of efforts to eradicate pseudorabies (PRV) in this state. HB 2279 gives the Animal Health Department the tools to help move Kansas to PRV free status.

This is a national program that has been ongoing for ten years. It is a five stage program with Kansas currently at stage III. We **cannot** move to stage IV without this legislation. Thank you for your support of this bill.

*Senate Agriculture
Attachment 3
March 17, 1997*

Kansas Pork Industry Facts

Kansas recently rose to the number 8 state in hog and pig inventory

• In the last year, Kansas producers marketed:

2,103,833 market hogs
123,959 feeder pigs
26,953 seedstock
<hr/>
2,254,745 total

- 1995 gross market value was \$291,138,681.47
- Kansas' sow inventory rose 27% in the last year to 190,000 head or 2.85% of the U.S total.
- Kansas swine consume over 24 million bushels of grain, primarily Kansas-grown dryland milo.
- Approximately 500 Kansas operations:
 - market 77.5% of our swine
 - have the equivalent of a 50-sow operation
 - average above \$10,000 net income annually from swine

* The Kansas swine industry annually spends about:

- \$170 million for feed grains
- \$6 million for veterinary care
- \$7 million for utilities (gas, propane & electric)
- \$7 million for trucking costs (hog marketing only, no grain)
- \$6 million in interest
- \$27 million in construction
- \$15 million in supplies

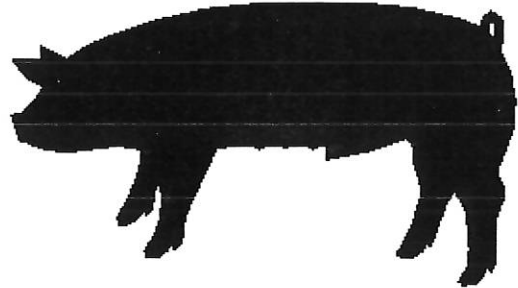
Geographically, the northcentral and northeast part of the state have the most hog operations. Washington county has the most hogs in the state with Nemaha in second and Clay in third. There are also some large operations in the southwest corner of the state.

Numbers as of January 1, 1997



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Symbol II



Symbol II is the pork industry's "perfect pig".

This hog will be marketed at 156 days of age weighing 260 pounds. It will yield a 195-pound carcass.