

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dan Johnson at 3:30 p.m. on March 19, 2001, in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Flora - absent

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Gordon Self, Revisor of Statutes Office
Kay Scarlett, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary, Kansas Department of Agriculture
Tom Sim, Program Manager, Plant Protection & Weed Control, Kansas Department of Agriculture
Bill Scott, State Weed Specialist, Plant Protection & Weed Control, Kansas Department of Agriculture
George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner, Kansas Animal Health Department

Others attending: See attached list

Hearing and action on SB 334 - Commercial feeding stuffs; seizures thereof

Chairman Johnson opened the hearing on **SB 334**. Raney Gilliland explained that **SB 334** would amend provisions of the Kansas Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to issue and enforce written or printed stop sale orders for any commercial feeding stuff which contains or may contain any substance injurious to the public health. The bill would give the Secretary seizure and civil penalty authority for violations, and make violations of the law or its rules and regulations a class A, a nonperson misdemeanor.

Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary, Kansas Department of Agriculture, appeared in support of **SB 334** and discussed the Department's stepped-up surveillance and prevention measures in light of emerging issues in Europe regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). She explained that feed is the first line of defense against BSE, and the Department's efforts, through the Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program and the Kansas Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law, are meant to supplement the efforts of the federal government. She said that **SB 334** would provide the necessary enforcement tools the Department needs to effectively implement their stepped-up BSE surveillance strategy under the Kansas Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law. (Attachment 1)

The Chairman closed the hearing on **SB 334** and opened the floor for discussion. Representative Schwartz moved to recommend SB 334 be passed, and because the bill is of a noncontroversial nature, be placed on the consent calendar. Seconded by Representative Freeborn, the motion carried.

Tom Sim, Program Manager, Plant Protection & Weed Control, Kansas Department of Agriculture, reviewed the proposed changes in the Kansas Noxious Weed Law.

Bill Scott, State Weed Specialist with the Plant Protection & Weed Control Division of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, discussed major trends in the control of various noxious weeds in Kansas.

Discussion and action on HB 2468 - Enacting the land stewardship and productivity act.

Chairman Johnson called for the Subcommittee Report on **HB 2468**. Raney Gilliland explained that the Subcommittee recommendation would amend current law to require a board of county commissioners to establish a program to provide chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds to

CONTINUATION SHEET

landowners through chemical dealers on a discount basis. The bill, however, would allow a board of county commissioners to adopt a resolution to eliminate the program. A petition provision calling for an election to reinstate the program is also outlined in the bill. As the bill was substantially changed, the Subcommittee recommends passage of **Substitute for HB 2468**. (Attachment 2)

Representative Dahl moved to adopt the Subcommittee Report. Seconded by Representative Larkin, the motion carried. Committee discussion ensued.

Representative Freeborn moved to recommend **Substitute for HB 2468** favorable for passage as amended. The motion was seconded by Representative Hutchins. The motion carried.

George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner, Kansas Animal Health Department, briefed the committee on the threats raised by the presence of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain and other countries around the world and the efforts by the United States Department of Agriculture to prevent foot and mouth disease in the United States. (Attachment 3)

Gordon Self, Revisor of Statutes Office, explained a proposed House Concurrent Resolution urging the President, Congress, and USDA to place an immediate and total ban on importation of certain animals and their meat and meat products into the United States because of foot and mouth disease. (Attachment 4) Representative Feuerborn, seconded by Representative Thimesch, moved to introduce the resolution. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 5:20 p.m. No further meetings of the House Committee on Agriculture are scheduled for the 2001 Legislative Session.

HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 19, 2001

NAME	REPRESENTING
Howell	117 th District
Gatty Clark	KFB
Edd Johnson	KLA
William T. Scott	Ks. Dept of Agriculture
Pat Robinson	LABETTE County
JOHN KABUS	SHAWNEE County
Bob Abel, Jr.	Jefferson County
Fanny Allen	Kansas Association of Counties
Tom Sim	Kansas Dept. of Agriculture
David Miller	DOB
Doug Wareham	KOFA / KFCA
Mike Ohrt	Pinegar - Smith
Rodney Biresenthal	Pottawatomie Co NXWD
Sherrin Gibson	124 th h Dist.
Andy Shaw	Kearney Law Office
Greg Got	KS
Constantine Cotseradis	KS Dept. of Agriculture
Joe Lieber	KS Co-op Council
George Teagarden	KAHD

STATE OF KANSAS

BILL GRAVES, GOVERNOR

Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary of Agriculture
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KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Agriculture Committee

March 19, 2001

Testimony Regarding SB 334

Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary of Agriculture

Chairman Johnson and members of the committee, I am Jamie Clover Adams, Kansas Secretary of Agriculture. I am here today to discuss stepped-up surveillance and prevention measures the Kansas Department of Agriculture is taking in light of emerging issues in Europe regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). SB 334 is part of that effort.

In the past two months, BSE was found for the first time in cattle in Spain and Germany. Also capturing media attention were increased numbers of BSE cases in France, the processing and distribution of cattle from an infected herd to (but reportedly recalled from) French grocery stores, and a 19-year-old Frenchman dying of new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.

BSE was first diagnosed in 1986 in the United Kingdom. Since that time, the United States has taken the following steps to prevent BSE from ever occurring here:

- The United States has not imported beef from the U.K. since before 1985.
- In 1989, the U.S. banned the import of live ruminant animals, and most ruminant products, from countries with confirmed BSE cases.
- In 1990, USDA initiated an active surveillance program to examine brains of U.S. cattle. More than 60 veterinary diagnostic laboratories throughout the U.S. participate in this surveillance. In ten years, USDA has tested more than 11,700 brain specimens from cattle displaying any neurological symptoms that might indicate BSE. No cases have been found.
- In 1997, the USDA prohibited the import of live ruminants, and most ruminant products, from all of Europe.

House Agriculture Committee
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Attachment 1

- Also in 1997, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) promulgated regulations to prohibit the feeding of most mammalian proteins to ruminants. Approximately 10,000 BSE feed inspections have been conducted, 80 percent of which were done by the states.
- In December 2000, the USDA banned the import of all rendered animal protein products, regardless of species, from Europe. The restriction applies to products that either originated in, were rendered or processed in, or otherwise associated with products from, Europe.

Feed is the first line of defense against BSE, and I want KDA to do its part to protect Kansas consumers and the Kansas beef industry. KDA's efforts, through the Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP) and the Kansas Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law, are meant to supplement the efforts of the federal government. Our enforcement plan includes the following:

- A memorandum outlining KDA's zero-tolerance policy regarding good manufacturing practices (GMP) inspections was sent to renderers, feed mills and feedlots that mix feed. A copy of that memorandum is attached.
- KDA asked to increase its spending cap on the feeding stuffs fee fund to allow the purchase of necessary laboratory equipment and to implement increased surveillance measures. This was approved by the House Appropriations Committee.
- KDA has secured temporary emergency regulations, adopting the most recent FDA regulations regarding GMPs and the ban on the use of mammal-derived protein byproducts in cattle and other ruminant feed.
- KDA inspectors have begun inspections and reinspections, and the new laboratory equipment has been secured and is being calibrated.

SB 334 provides the necessary enforcement tools KDA needs to effectively implement our stepped-up BSE surveillance strategy under the Kansas Commercial Feeding Stuffs law. Specifically, the bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture civil penalty authority of not more than \$1,000 per violation, which parallels penalties under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) for adulterated feed. A Senate Agriculture Committee amendment increases the criminal misdemeanor provisions of the law to complement the civil penalties. It also provides for review of agency actions by the district court. Further, it gives the Secretary the authority to seize in place any commercial feeding stuffs misbranded, adulterated or suspected to contain any substance or substances injurious to public health or the health of livestock. Again, this action is subject to the Kansas Administrative Procedures Act and the district courts. I envision using it when KDA believes product is not labeled with the required precautionary statement or when a product may be commingled and thus adulterated. Suspect feed will be held in place while tests are performed at the KDA laboratory.

While no case of BSE has ever been found in the United States, it has upped the ante for the Kansas Commercial Feeding Stuffs law. Feed manufacturing is our first line of defense to prevent BSE from surfacing in the United States. KDA needs to be able to act quickly to protect the Kansas beef industry. Further, human health is now a potential issue. If necessary, we need to be able to assure the public that quick and effective action is being taken to protect the food supply.

SB 334 is needed because the current Commercial Feeding Stuffs law does not provide the tools we need to accomplish this task. The primary available tool is the stop sale order. While it prohibits further sale and movement of a product until there is evidence that the law, and rules and regulations, have been complied with, there is nothing to deter an individual from ignoring the stop sale order and moving the adulterated product into channels of trade. Current law also makes willful or wanton violation of the act a criminal misdemeanor and provides monetary penalties of no more than \$100 for the first violation, and between \$100 and \$500 for each subsequent violation. The monetary penalty will be determined by the county district court. Current law also gives the Secretary seizure authority and allows product to be condemned, disposed of, or sold as the court may direct.

KDA believes that civil penalties are essential to ensure that our stepped-up BSE surveillance is successful. It will provide a deterrent for those who need it, and it will give KDA the efficient, effective tools it needs to implement the Commercial Feedings Stuffs law. Everyone in agriculture will benefit from the effectiveness of this type of program.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear in support of SB 334. I will be glad to answer your questions at the appropriate time.

STATE OF KANSAS

BILL GRAVES, GOVERNOR

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KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rendering Plants, Feed Mills and Other Interested Parties

FROM: Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary of Agriculture

SUBJECT: Good Manufacturing Practices and Prohibited Material

DATE: January 31, 2001

This memorandum is to inform all interested parties of the Kansas Department of Agriculture's (KDA) zero-tolerance enforcement policy with regard to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) inspections.

Background

KDA routinely conducts GMP inspections at FDA-licensed and non-licensed feed mills. These inspections include verifying that firms handle prohibited material following established procedures to prevent feed containing prohibited materials from being fed to cattle and other ruminants.

Due to recent events here and in Europe, we reexamined our GMP inspection program and decided to redirect some of our resources to place greater emphasis on the BSE portion of the GMP inspection. Also, we will better utilize some of the enforcement measures available to us to prevent from entering the food chain feed that has not been produced according to established procedures.

Policy

KDA will immediately conduct GMP inspections at rendering plants producing feed and will also reinspect feed mills with a focus on:

- 1) Ensuring that feed containing prohibited material is properly labeled with a caution statement indicating that the feed is not to be fed to cattle or other ruminants.
- 2) Guaranteeing that procedures are in place to prevent commingling prohibited materials with other feed products.
- 3) Verifying proper record keeping.

Product found to contain prohibited material and not properly labeled may be seized and destroyed. Firms without established procedures to prevent commingling of prohibited materials with other feed products will be told to correct the problem immediately. These firms will be reinspected and, if deficiencies have not been corrected, feed produced between the initial inspection and reinspection may be seized and destroyed. I realize these enforcement measures may seem severe, but I believe that the potential risk to human health and the Kansas economy are adequate justification.

My expectation is that feed product manufacturers understand the requirements for manufacturing feed containing prohibited material, the seriousness of this issue and the potential impact manufacturer's actions have on Kansas industry. Consequently, rendering plants and feed mills should already be in compliance. We appreciate that the industry has cooperated in the past, and we look forward to continued cooperation as we address this very serious issue.

We will gladly provide any information or assistance anyone needs to comply with the rules governing Good Management Practices. For more information or assistance, please call Constantine Cotsoradis, ACAP program manager, (785) 862-2415.

FACT SHEET

Good Manufacturing Practices

There are three important elements to Good Manufacturing Practices that relate to handling prohibited materials:

1. Label any feed product containing prohibited material with a caution statement stating that the product is not to be fed to cattle or other ruminants.
2. Provide for measures to avoid commingling or cross-contamination of prohibited and non-prohibited materials, and maintain written procedures that document these preventive measures.
3. Maintain sufficient records to track materials through their receipt, processing and distribution.

Prohibited Materials

Meat	Leather Hydrolysate	Meat Byproducts
Dried Meat Solubles	Meat Meal Tankage	Fleshings Hydrolysate
Meat and Bone Meal	Glandular Meal and Extracted Glandular Meal	Animal Byproduct Meal
Meat and Bone Meal Tankage	Mechanically Separated Bone Marrow	Hydrolyzed Leather Meal
Animal Digest	Hydrolyzed Hair	Cooked Bone Marrow
Meat Protein Isolate	Bone Meal Cooked	Unborn Calf Carcasses
Bone Meal Steamed	Animal Liver	Meat Meal

For more information, please contact Constantine Cotsoradis, Kansas Department of Agriculture, at (785) 862-2415, or by email at ccotsora@kda.state.ks.us.

PROPOSED BILL NO. _____

By

AN ACT concerning agriculture; relating to noxious weeds; county discount program; amending K.S.A. 2-1333 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2-1333 is hereby amended to read as follows: 2-1333. (a) The board of county commissioners ~~may--adopt a-resolution-to~~ shall authorize the establishment of a program to provide chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds to landowners through chemical dealers on a discount basis.

(b) ~~If--such--program--is--authorized,~~ Except as provided in subsection (d), the county weed supervisor shall issue discount certificates, prior to the chemicals being purchased from the chemical dealers, to the landowners. Such certificate shall be taken to a chemical dealer and be presented for the purchase of the chemical material. The chemical dealer shall issue an invoice showing the credit amount of the discount certificate. The dealer shall send the certificate and a copy of the invoice to the county weed supervisor. The certificates and invoices shall be turned over to the board of county commissioners, and no more than the stated amount on the certificate shall be reimbursed to the chemical dealers. The discount certificates shall be paid from the noxious weed fund.

(c) ~~If--such--program--is--authorized,~~ Except as provided in subsection (d), on January 1 of each year, the board of county commissioners shall determine the amount of money that may be used from the noxious weed fund to provide for the control and eradication of noxious weeds on privately owned land. The board shall state the dollar amount the county shall pay per unit for the purchase of chemical materials used on privately owned lands. Whenever official methods of eradication, adopted by the state board of agriculture, are not followed in applying the chemical materials, the board of county commissioners may refuse to pay the discount certificate and the total cost shall be paid by the

private landowner.

(d) A board of county commissioners may adopt a resolution to eliminate the program to provide chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds to landowners through chemical dealers on a discount basis as provided in this section.

(e) (1) If a board of county commissioners adopts a resolution to eliminate the program as provided in subsection (d), a petition to submit a proposition calling for an election to reinstate the program to provide chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds to landowners through chemical dealers on a discount basis may be filed with the county election officer. Such petition shall be signed by qualified voters of the county equal in number to not less than 5% of the voters of the county who voted for the office of secretary of state at the last preceding general election at which such officer was elected.

(2) Upon the submission of a valid petition calling for an election pursuant to the subsection, the county election officer shall submit the question of whether the program as provided in this section shall be reinstated in such county at the next state or county-wide regular or special election which occurs more than 60 days after the petition is filed with the county election officer.

(3) If a majority of the votes cast and counted are in opposition to reinstating the program as provided in this section in such county, the county election officer shall transmit a copy of the result to the secretary of state who shall publish in the Kansas register the result of such election and the program as provided in this section shall not be reinstated in such county.

(4) If a majority of the votes cast and counted are in favor of the proposition, the county election officer shall transmit a copy of the results to the secretary of state who shall publish in the Kansas register the result of such election and that the program as provided in this section shall be reinstated in such

county.

(5) The election provided for by this section shall be conducted, and the votes counted and canvassed, in the manner provided by law for question submitted elections of the county, except that the county election officer shall publish in the official county newspaper a notice of such election once each week for two consecutive weeks, the first publication to be not less than 21 days before the election, and such notice shall state the date and time of the election and the proposition that will appear on the ballot.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2-1333 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

USDA:APHIS

USDA:APHIS

Phone: 785/235-2365
FAX: 785/235-1464
email: kevin.p.varnor@usda.gov1947 NW Topeka Blvd., Ste. F
Topeka, KS 66608-1826**The Threats Raised by the Presence of FMD in the British Isles****How could FMD virus arrive in the US ?**

Each year, 16 million people travel between the US and Great Britain. An individual can be standing on an infected premise in England at 8:00 AM and in less than twelve hours be on their farm in Kansas. Enough virus particles to infect animals can persist in soil adhered to shoes, on clothes, etc. If you walk into your farrowing barn wearing these shoes you could begin an outbreak.

Most likely the virus would arrive in fresh or cured meats that have been smuggled into the US. Uneaten meat that is discarded, if it is fed to a hog uncooked, can begin an outbreak.

FMD is one of the most highly contagious organism's in the world and the cloven hooved animals in the US (cattle, goats, sheep, hogs and deer/elk) have no antibodies to protect them. If this virus is introduced it could spread with explosive speed.

What barriers are in place ?

1985- Ban on the importation of British beef

1989- Ban on the importation of British ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats) and most ruminant products.

Since the FMD outbreak- importation of British swine has also been prohibited

Passenger Traffic- Passengers arriving from Great Britain are required to declare whether they have any agricultural products. Many of these products are turned in voluntarily. Passenger searches reveal 2-3 % of passengers are trying to smuggle illegal products into the US. The customs questionnaire also asks if they have been on a farm in England. If they have and their shoes are visibly dirty they will be disinfected.

International Flights- Garbage on these planes is collected and incinerated.

Garbage feeding to swine: If a State allows garbage feeding, the garbage must be cooked to a minimum temperature for a defined period of time. This cooking will assure that any virus particles in the meat will be destroyed.

How would we discover FMD ?

- Private practitioners are the first line of defense. They are the personnel most likely to see the first infected animal. We communicate with practitioners about FAD's and they are instructed to notify us as soon as they have identified a suspected FAD.

- Specially trained State or Federal personnel would be sent to investigate the report and to collect samples. These samples would be sent to USDA's Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory on Plum Island.

- If an FAD is identified KAHD and USDA-APHIS would mobilize internal response teams. Other government agencies would be employed to assist.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

March 2001

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly communicable viral disease of cattle and swine. It also affects sheep, goats, deer, and other cloven-hooved ruminants. FMD is not recognized as a zoonotic disease.

This country has been free of FMD since 1929, when the last of nine U.S. outbreaks was eradicated.

The disease is characterized by fever and blister-like lesions followed by erosions on the tongue and lips, in the mouth, on the teats, and between the hooves. Many affected animals recover, but the disease leaves them debilitated. It causes severe losses in the production of meat and milk.

Because it spreads widely and rapidly and because it has grave economic as well as clinical consequences, FMD is one of the animal diseases that livestock owners dread most.

What Causes It

The disease is caused by a virus. The virus survives in lymph nodes and bone marrow at neutral pH, but destroyed in muscle when in pH < 6.0 i.e. after rigor mortis. The virus can persist in contaminated fodder and the environment for up to one month, depending on the temperature and pH conditions.

There are at least seven separate types and many subtypes of the FMD virus. Immunity to one type does not protect an animal against other types.

How It Spreads

FMD viruses can be spread by animals, people, or materials that bring the virus into physical contact with susceptible animals. An outbreak can occur when:

- People wearing contaminated clothes or footwear or using contaminated equipment pass the virus to susceptible animals.
- Animals carrying the virus are introduced into susceptible herds.
- Contaminated facilities are used to hold susceptible animals.

- Contaminated vehicles are used to move susceptible animals.
- Raw or improperly cooked garbage containing infected meat or animal products is fed to susceptible animals.
- Susceptible animals are exposed to materials such as hay, feedstuffs, hides, or biologics contaminated with the virus.
- Susceptible animals drink common source contaminated water.
- A susceptible cow is inseminated by semen from an infected bull.

Signs

Vesicles (blisters) followed by erosions in the mouth or on the feet and the resulting slobbering or lameness are the best known signs of the disease. Often blisters may not be observed because they easily rupture, leading to erosions.

Some of these other signs may appear in affected animals during an FMD outbreak:

- Temperatures rise markedly, then usually fall in about 2 to 3 days.
- Ruptured vesicles discharge either clear or cloudy fluid and leave raw, eroded areas surrounded by ragged fragments of loose tissue.
- Sticky, foamy, stringy saliva is produced.
- Consumption of feed is reduced because of painful tongue and mouth lesions.
- Lameness with reluctance to move is often observed.
- Abortions often occur.
- Milk flow of infected cows drops abruptly.
- Conception rates may be low.
- FMD can lead to myocarditis (inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart) and death, especially in newborn animals.

Animals do not normally regain lost weight for many months. Recovered cows seldom produce milk at their former rates.

Confusion With Other Diseases

FMD can be confused with several similar, but less harmful, diseases, such as vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, bovine viral diarrhea, and foot rot in

cattle, vesicular exanthema of swine, and swine vesicular disease. Whenever mouth or feet blisters or other typical signs are observed and reported, laboratory tests must be completed to determine whether the disease causing them is FMD.

Where FMD Occurs

While the disease is widespread around the world, North America, Central America, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, and some countries in Europe are considered free of FMD. Various types of FMD virus have been identified in Africa, South America, Asia, and part of Europe.

Prevention and Control

FMD is one of the most difficult animal infections to control. Because the disease occurs in many parts of the world, there is always a chance of its accidental introduction into the United States.

Animals and animal byproducts from areas known to be infected are prohibited entry into this country.

Livestock animals in this country are highly susceptible to FMD viruses. If an outbreak occurred in the United States, this disease could spread rapidly to all sections of the country by routine livestock movements unless it was detected early and eradicated immediately.

If FMD were to spread unchecked, the economic impact could reach billions of dollars in the first year. Deer and wildlife populations could become infected rapidly and could be a source for reinfection of livestock.

What You Can Do

You can support U.S. efforts against FMD by:

- Watching for slobbering, lameness, and other signs of FMD in your herd; and
- Immediately reporting any unusual or suspicious signs of disease to your veterinarian, to State or Federal animal disease control officials, or to your county agricultural agent.

If FMD should appear in your animals, your report will set in motion an effective State and Federal eradication program.

Your participation is vital. Both the early recognition of disease signs and the prompt notification of veterinary officials are essential if eradication is to be carried out successfully. Your warning may prevent FMD from becoming established in the United States, or, if it does spread, reduce the time and money needed to wipe it out.

Additional Information

For more information about FMD, contact
USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services
Emergency Programs
4700 River Road, Unit 41
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone (301) 734-8073
Fax (301) 734-7817

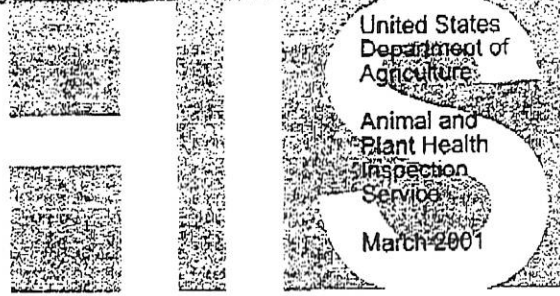
Current information on animal diseases and suspected outbreaks is also available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>.

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Foot-and-mouth disease Q's and A's

Q: What is foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)?

A: FMD is a highly contagious and economically devastating disease of cattle and swine. It also affects sheep, goats, deer, and other cloven-hooved ruminants. Many affected animals recover, but the disease leaves them debilitated. FMD causes severe losses in the production of meat and milk. Because it spreads widely and rapidly and because it has grave economic as well as physical consequences, FMD is one of the animal diseases that livestock owners dread most. The disease does not affect food safety or humans.

Q: What are the potential economic ramifications of an FMD outbreak in the United States?

A: An FMD outbreak in the United States could potentially cost the U.S. livestock industry billions of dollars in losses in the first year.

Q: Can people get the disease from animals?

A: It is not believed to readily affect humans. There was one recorded case in Britain in 1966. The effects of the disease for that person were similar to flu with some blisters. The disease has no implications for the human food chain. People, however, can spread the virus to animals because it can remain in human nasal passages for as long as 28 hours.

Q: How do you get rid of foot-and-mouth disease?

A: The virus can be killed off by heat, low humidity, or some disinfectants. It is only rarely fatal, although it is more likely to kill very young animals. There is no cure for the disease, and it usually runs its course in 2 or 3 weeks with most animals recovering, although some animals take up to 6 months to fully recover.

Q: If most animals don't die, why go to such great lengths to eradicate it?

A: The disease is highly contagious with nearly 100 percent of exposed animals becoming infected. If the disease became widespread in any country there would be disastrous economic consequences. For example, the most serious effects of the disease in dairy cattle are loss of milk and yield.

Q: What is the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) doing to protect the United States from foot-and-mouth disease?

A: In order to protect U.S. livestock from the introduction of FMD, USDA implemented an interim rule on February 21, prohibiting or restricting the importation into the United States of live swine and ruminants and any fresh swine or ruminant meat (chilled or frozen) or products from Great Britain or Northern Ireland. USDA's FMD policy has been to be proactive and preventative. As a result, the interim rule is effective retroactively. Products dated after January 14 are not permitted entry into the United States. This rule has not yet been published in the *Federal Register*.

Q: What is USDA doing to prevent travelers from bringing FMD into the United States?

A: There is no change in the regulation regarding U.S. surveillance measures of travelers for FMD. However, ports of entry have been notified to enhance surveillance of travelers coming from Europe, particularly the United Kingdom (UK) because that area is now considered to be at high risk for FMD.

Q: What should travelers do if they are planning to visit a farm or are in contact with livestock while abroad?

A: All international travelers must state on their Customs declaration form whether or not they have been on a farm or in contact with livestock and if they are bringing any meat or dairy products from their travels back with them. APHIS officials will inspect the baggage of all travelers who indicate they have been on a farm or in contact with livestock. Any soiled footwear must be disinfected with detergent

and bleach. If travelers are around livestock in the UK and they have livestock at home in the United States, they should avoid contact with their animals for 5 days after returning. In addition, soiled clothing must be washed and disinfected prior to returning to the United States.

Q: Can travelers bring animal products back to the United States from Europe?

A: Any ruminant or swine products (cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and other cloven-hooved animals included), with the exception of hard cheeses and canned products with a shelf life, will be confiscated.

Q: How can farmers support USDA in its efforts to prevent FMD in the United States?

A: As always, farmers can support U.S. efforts against FMD by watching for excessive salivating, lameness, and other signs of FMD in their herd and immediately reporting any unusual or suspicious signs of disease to their veterinarian, State or Federal animal disease control officials, or their county agricultural agent. Garbage feeders are encouraged to fully cook their feed before giving it to livestock.

Additional Information

For more information about FMD, contact:

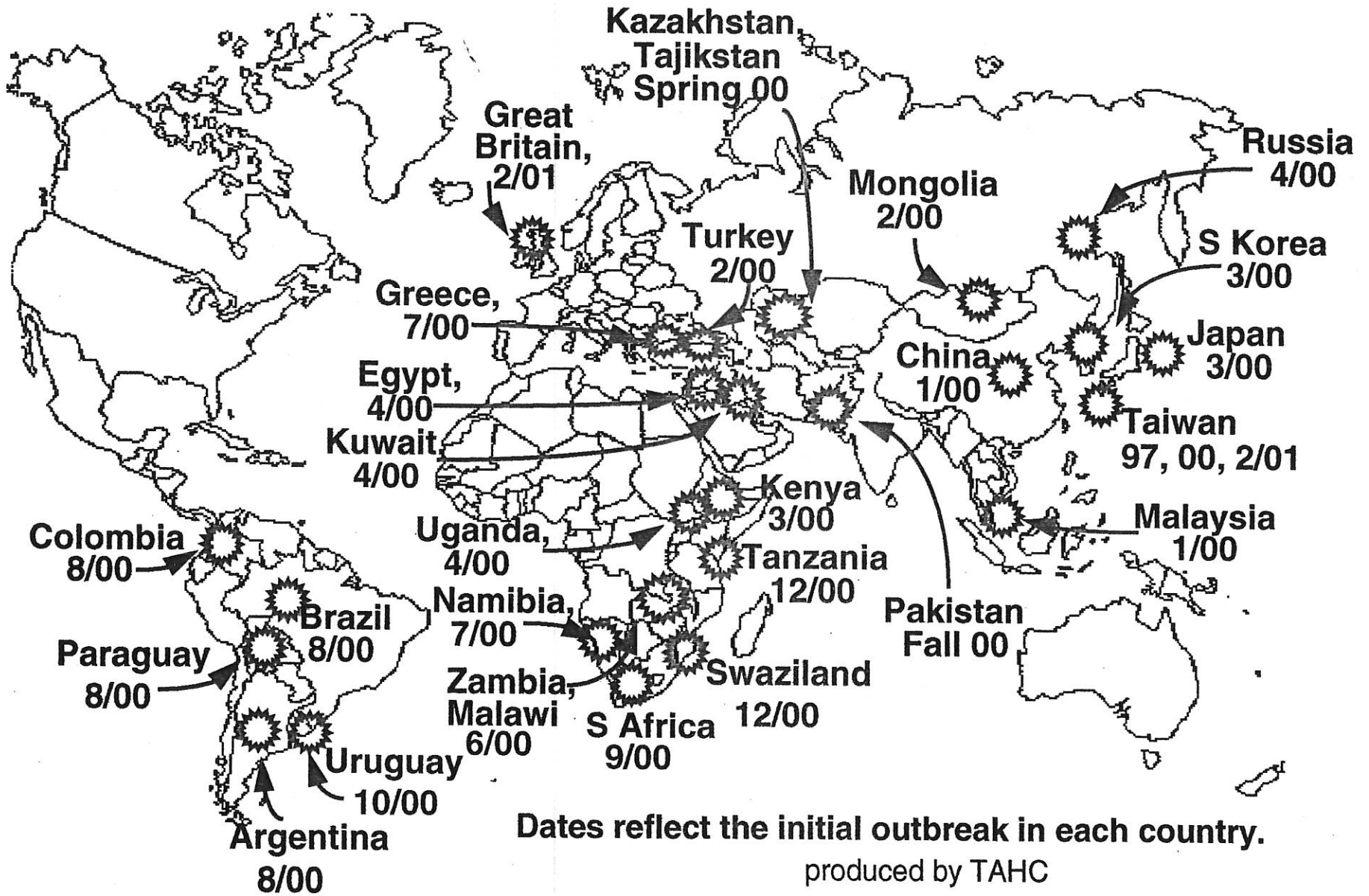
USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services
Emergency Programs
4700 River Road, Unit 41
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone (301) 734-8073
Fax (301) 734-7817

Current information on animal diseases and suspected outbreaks is also available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>.

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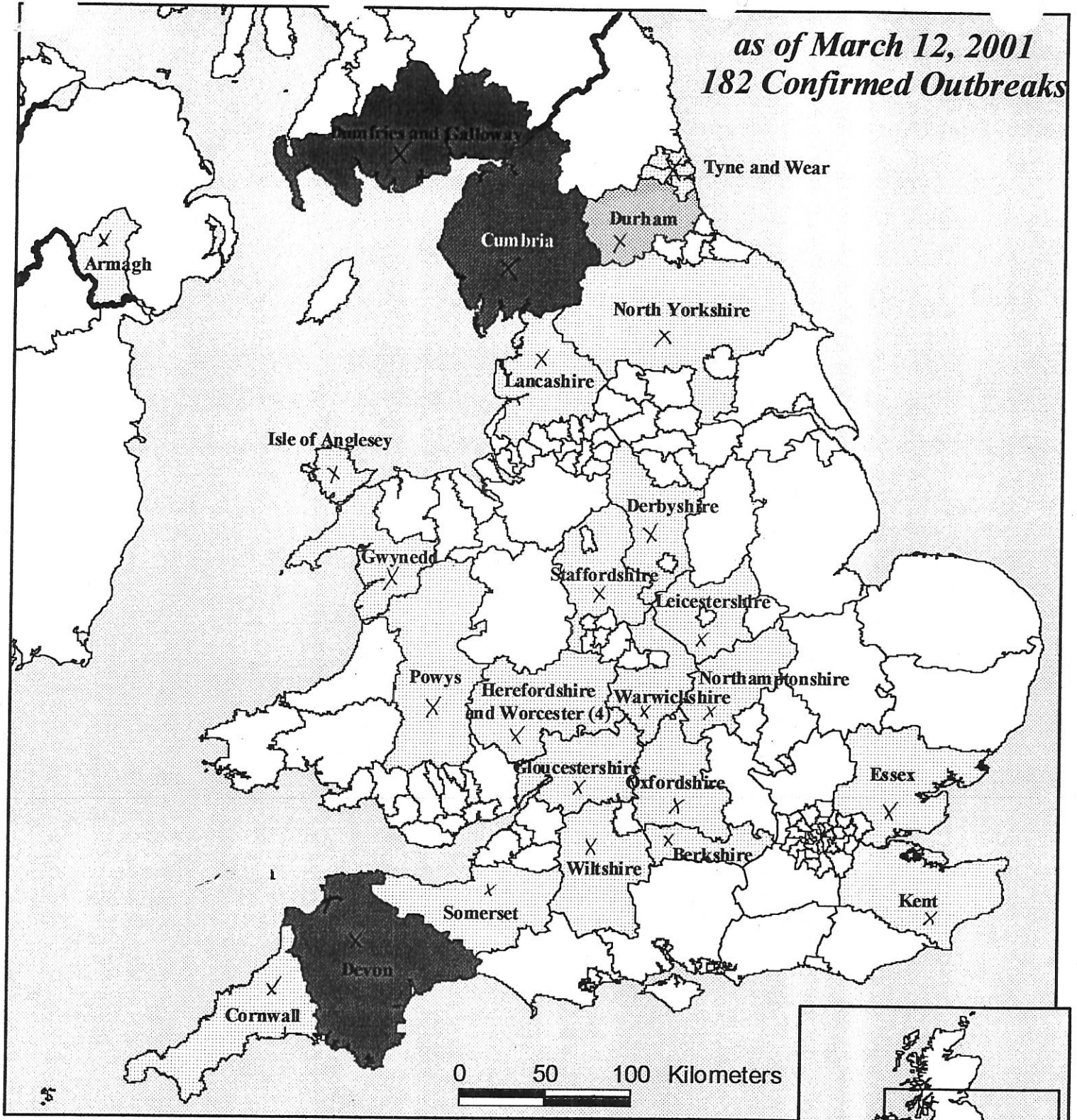
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Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreaks 1/00-2/01



United Kingdom FMD Outbreak

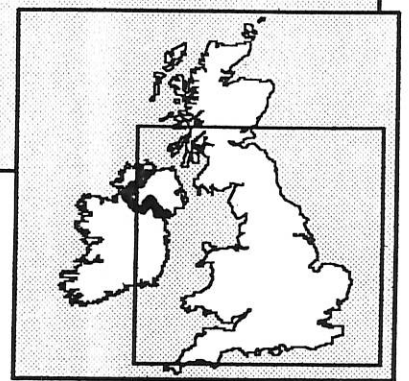
as of March 12, 2001
182 Confirmed Outbreaks



0 50 100 Kilometers

Number of Outbreaks

□ (light grey)	1 - 11
□ (medium grey)	12 - 22
□ (dark grey)	23 - 33
□ (black)	34 - 44



HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. _____

By

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the President of the United States, the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to place an immediate and total ban on importation of certain meat and meat products into the United States.

WHEREAS, Foot-and-mouth disease is a severe, highly communicable viral disease of cattle, swine and sheep and other cloven-footed animals, and it is one of the most difficult animal infections to control; and

WHEREAS, Foot-and-mouth disease spreads widely and rapidly by animals, people or materials that bring the virus into contact with susceptible animals in the United States, so fast that one infected animal can easily contaminate an entire herd; and

WHEREAS, The United States has been free of foot-and-mouth disease since 1929, when the last of nine outbreaks was eradicated; and

WHEREAS, An outbreak in the United States could spread quickly to all sections of the country by routine livestock movement with devastating economic impact on the American livestock industry; and

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has instituted a temporary ban on the importation of swine and ruminant meat, any fresh swine or ruminant meat (chilled or frozen) and other products of swine and ruminant meat from the European Union and Argentina; and

WHEREAS, Various types of foot-and-mouth virus have been identified in Africa, South America, Asia and parts of Europe; and

WHEREAS, The USDA and customs officials are prohibiting travelers from carrying into the United States any agricultural products, particularly animal products, that could spread the disease; and

WHEREAS, The USDA initiated a public education campaign that includes signs at airports, public service announcements, an information hotline, a website and other tools to inform the

public about this issue and to let them know the steps they can take to prevent this disease from entering the United States; and

WHEREAS, The disease is so devastating that Argentina's cattle industry could lose as much as \$500 million in 2001; and

WHEREAS, Foot-and-mouth disease could cost the pork and beef industry and other industries billions of dollars should it come into the United States: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we urge the President of the United States, the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to place an immediate and total ban on importation of all cattle, swine and sheep and other cloven-footed animals and their meat products into the United States; and

Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of State send an enrolled copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each member of the Kansas Congressional Delegation.