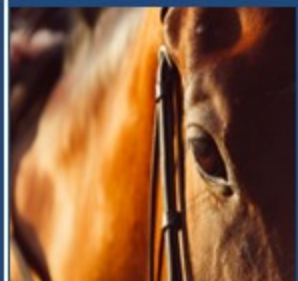
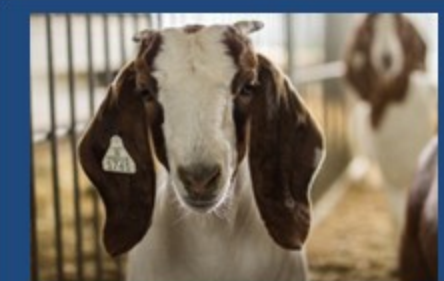




Kansas
Department of Agriculture

SERVING
THE STATE'S
LARGEST INDUSTRY...
AGRICULTURE



THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Biosecurity

Kelly Oliver
Animal Health

August 22, 2022

2022 Statistics

305 Beef
Feedlot Licenses

17,000
Registered
Brands

226 Licensed
Livestock Dealers

277 Swine
Facility Licenses



765 Licensed
Small Animal
Facilities

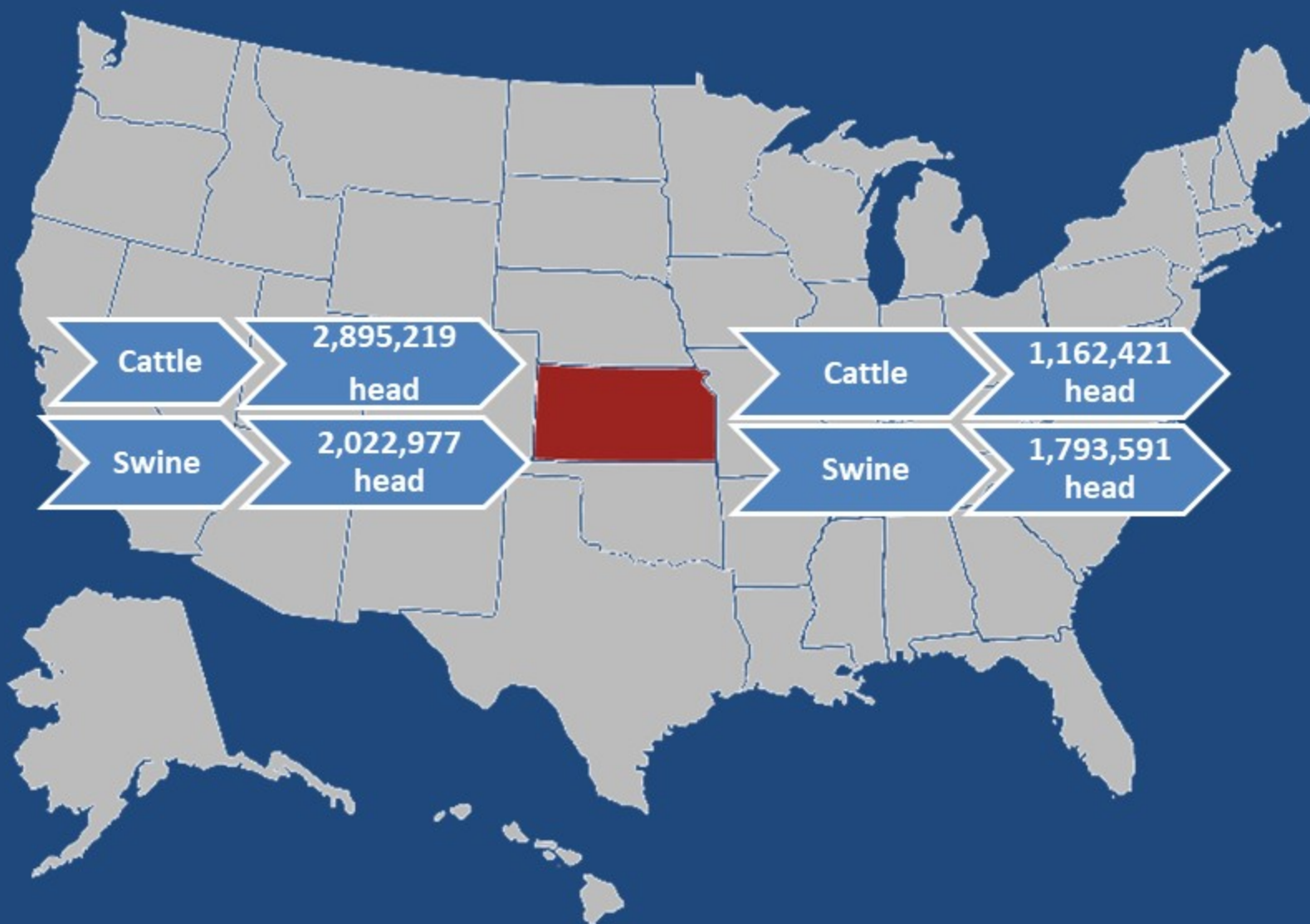
39 Dairy
Licenses

76 Domestic
Cervidae Permits

109 National Poultry
Improvement Plan
Participants

Cattle & Swine Import & Export

From CVI movements



Cattle

6.5 million on ranches
and in feedyards

6.7 million head
processed annually

2 million raised

100,000 in
transit weekly

Hogs

65,000 raised

Sheep

173,000 head milked annually

Dairy

Serving Our State's Largest Industry



- Agriculture makes up the largest sector of the Kansas economy, accounting for 50% of the total economy.

Population: 2.9 million people

- 13% of Kansas workforce is employed in agriculture
- 90% of our land is used for agriculture
- 60,000 farms in Kansas
- 60% of the total agricultural revenue is from raising cattle

Kansas is a powerhouse when it comes to agriculture.

st Industry

ector of the Kansas
he total economy.



STOP
DO NOT
ENTER

ue is from raising

es to agriculture.

1120 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66503
785.844.4700
www.agriculture.ks.gov
Mike Bevan, Secretary

Kansas
Department of Agriculture

900 SW Jackson, Room 470
Topeka, KS 66612
785.281.4000
Lynn Kelly, Governor

NEWS RELEASE
March 9, 2022

For more information:
Fletcher Lankford
785.844.4224
flankford@ag.ks.gov

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Detected in Wild Birds in Kansas

MANHATTAN, Kansas — The Kansas Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, has confirmed the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in wild waterfowl in central Kansas. This is the state's first confirmed case of HPAI since 2015.

"Confined to wild waterfowl, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a viral disease that can be highly contagious and deadly to birds. While the risk to humans is low, it is important for all poultry owners to take steps to protect their flocks from contact with wild birds and their droppings. Poultry owners should practice good biosecurity and avoid contact with wild birds. If you have a poultry operation, please contact your local extension agent for more information."

HPAI refers to a disease that prevents possible transmission. The pathogen, H5N1, is highly contagious and can be spread by direct contact with infected birds or their droppings. It can also be spread by contact with water, feed, or other surfaces contaminated with droppings.

- Contact and avoid contact with infected birds, and avoid their droppings.
- Take all possible steps to prevent wild birds from having any access to your flock or water.
- Clean and disinfect any equipment, feed, or water that has been in contact with wild birds.
- Wear clean clothing, shoes and gloves when in contact with your flock.
- Restrict unauthorized people and vehicles.
- Isolate new birds.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a highly contagious viral disease that can infect chickens, turkeys, and other birds and can cause severe illness and in some cases death.

1120 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66503
785.844.4700
www.agriculture.ks.gov
Mike Bevan, Secretary

Kansas
Department of Agriculture

900 SW Jackson, Room 470
Topeka, KS 66612
785.281.4000
Lynn Kelly, Governor

NEWS RELEASE
February 8, 2022

For more information:
Fletcher Lankford
785.844.4224
flankford@ag.ks.gov

USDA Statement on Confirmation of African Swine Fever in the Dominican Republic

Published Jan 28, 2022

Contact:
Lyndsay Cole – lyndsaym cole@usda.gov
Mia Stepan – mia.stepan@usda.gov

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory has confirmed African swine fever (ASF) in samples collected from pigs in the Dominican Republic through an existing cooperative surveillance program.

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is working with the Dominican Republic to prevent ASF from entering the United States. Pigs and pig products from the Dominican Republic are currently prohibited from entering the United States. APHIS is working with the Department of Agriculture in the Dominican Republic to ensure that all pig products are properly disposed of to prevent the transmission of ASF.

USDA is committed to assisting the Dominican Republic in dealing with ASF. It is offering continued technical support and will consult with them on additional steps or actions to support response and mitigation measures. We will also offer similar help to Haiti, which borders the Dominican Republic and is at high risk for ASF detection.

The USDA continues to work diligently with partners including OIE and the U.S. swine industry to prevent ASF from entering the United States. ASF is not a threat to human health, cannot be transmitted from pigs to humans and it is not a food safety issue.

More information about USDA's efforts may be found at: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/african-swine-fever.html>

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785.281.4000
Lynn Kelly, Governor

NEWS RELEASE
March 9, 2022

For more information:
Fletcher Lankford
785.844.4224
flankford@ag.ks.gov

USDA Confirms Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Backyard Flock in Kansas

MANHATTAN, Kansas — The Kansas Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has confirmed the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in a backyard flock in central Kansas. This is the state's first confirmed case of HPAI since 2015.

"Confined to wild waterfowl, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a viral disease that can be highly contagious and deadly to birds. While the risk to humans is low, it is important for all poultry owners to take steps to protect their flocks from contact with wild birds and their droppings. Poultry owners should practice good biosecurity and avoid contact with wild birds. If you have a poultry operation, please contact your local extension agent for more information."

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- Restrict unauthorized people and vehicles.
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Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a highly contagious viral disease that can infect chickens, turkeys, and other birds and can cause severe illness and in some cases death.

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Manhattan, KS 66503
785.844.4700
www.agriculture.ks.gov
Mike Bevan, Secretary

Kansas
Department of Agriculture

900 SW Jackson, Room 470
Topeka, KS 66612
785.281.4000
Lynn Kelly, Governor

NEWS RELEASE
September 8, 2021

For more information:
Fletcher Lankford
785.844.4224
flankford@ag.ks.gov

West Nile Virus Confirmed in Horse in Shawnee County

MANHATTAN, Kansas — The Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Animal Health has received notification of a confirmed case of West Nile Virus (WNV) in a horse in Shawnee County.

"West Nile virus is a preventable disease, and we know that animal vaccination has proven highly effective for horses," said Kansas Animal Health Commissioner Justin Smith. "Unfortunately, the infected animal had not been vaccinated for this virus. We strongly encourage all horse owners to ensure their horses are vaccinated according to the manufacturer's plan for your horse."

WNV is a viral disease that can be transmitted to horses through a bite from an infected mosquito. WNV can have symptoms that range from depression, loss of appetite and fever to severe neurologic signs such as incoordination, weakness, instability to rise, and hyperreflexia to touch or sound. WNV can be fatal to horses. If you see symptoms of WNV in your horse, contact your veterinarian immediately.

The virus is carried and transmitted by mosquitoes, although both horses and humans are susceptible. It is not directly contagious from horse to horse or from horse to human. Horse owners should work diligently to reduce the mosquito population and their possible breeding sites, including removing stagnant water sources and using mosquito repellents. WNV is a reportable disease in Kansas, which means the law requires any confirmed case must be reported to the KDA, Division of Animal Health.

For more information about West Nile virus or other animal disease issues in Kansas, go to the KDA, Division of Animal Health website at www.agriculture.ks.gov/AnimalHealth/HealthInformation/other/WNV or by contacting your local extension agent for more information and treatment options at www.kdaregion1.com/extension/Animal_Health

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Kansas
Department of Agriculture

900 SW Jackson, Room 470
Topeka, KS 66612
785.281.4000
Lynn Kelly, Governor

NEWS RELEASE
June 17, 2020

For more information:
Fletcher Lankford
785.844.4224
flankford@ag.ks.gov

Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Guidance for Shows and Fairs

Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (RHD) is a highly contagious disease that affects rabbits that is fatal to most species. RHD is caused by a virus that is highly contagious and can be spread by direct contact with infected rabbits or their droppings. It can also be spread by contact with water, feed, or other surfaces contaminated with droppings.

RHD is a highly contagious disease that affects rabbits that is fatal to most species. RHD is caused by a virus that is highly contagious and can be spread by direct contact with infected rabbits or their droppings. It can also be spread by contact with water, feed, or other surfaces contaminated with droppings.

Rabbits in Shows and Fairs
Rabbits are brought to shows from greater risk of contact with infected rabbits from an infected rabbit compared to rabbits in a home setting. Rabbits in shows and fairs are more likely to be in contact with other rabbits and their droppings. Rabbits in shows and fairs are also more likely to be in contact with water, feed, or other surfaces contaminated with droppings.

All rabbits should be vaccinated for RHD before they are brought to a show or fair. Rabbits should be vaccinated for RHD before they are brought to a show or fair. Rabbits should be vaccinated for RHD before they are brought to a show or fair.

Prevention and Control
• Avoid contact with infected rabbits and their droppings.
• It is important to keep rabbits in a clean and healthy environment.
• Rabbits should be vaccinated for RHD before they are brought to a show or fair.
• It is recommended that a veterinarian inspect all rabbits prior to entry to a show or fair.
• A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) is required prior to entry.

Isolation Measures
• All rabbits imported into a Kansas show should have a CVI accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI), health certificate and appropriate, up-to-date vaccination. The CVI must have been issued within 30 days prior to the animal's movement into Kansas.
• When moving rabbits to another state, check with the state veterinarian office in the state of destination.

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NEWS RELEASE
June 17, 2020

For more information:
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785.844.4224
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KDA Confirms Vesicular Stomatitis in Horses in Butler County

MANHATTAN, Kansas — The Kansas Department of Agriculture has announced that vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) was confirmed in horses in Butler County on June 16, 2020. Kansas becomes the fourth state in the U.S. to have confirmed cases of VSV this year.

The infected horses live on different farms located in north central Kansas. When affected signs were first observed, the horses were housed in a well-ventilated barn. The horses were housed in a well-ventilated barn. The horses were housed in a well-ventilated barn.

VSV is a viral disease that primarily affects horses, but can also affect cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses and humans. VSV is typically characterized by lesions which appear as crusting sores on the mouth, lips, nose, corners of the mouth, or around the eyes. Other affected signs of the disease include fever and the formation of ulcers in the mouth or on the inner part of the tongue, lips, nostrils, ears, hooves and feet.

Infected animals may refuse to eat and drink, which can lead to weight loss. Vesicular stomatitis can be passed to other animals and easily to their owners. Humans can also become infected with the disease when handling affected animals, and can develop flu-like symptoms.

Diseases in the News

USDA's "Beagle Brigade" Helping to Prevent African Swine Fever from Entering U.S.



Ardy, a member of the "Beagle Brigade," was trained by USDA's National Detector Dog Center in Newnan, GA. (Photo credit: Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection)



sniffs incoming passenger's luggage with his handler, Valerie Woo, a Customs and Border Patrol officer and Canine Handler, at the international... [More](#) ▾

Beagle brigade is last line of defense against African swine fever in U.S.

Nov. 27, 2019 at 9:01 pm | Updated Nov. 29, 2019 at 1:45 am



(Courtesy U.S. Customs and Border Protection) August 2018



Things you might pick up at a show:



PEDv

Cough

Fungus

Ringworm

Things you might pick up at a show:

Sore mouth

Warts

Biosecurity

bi·o·se·cur·i·ty

Defined as: *Procedures intended to protect humans or animals against disease or harmful biological agents*

Important before, during and after livestock exhibitions

What is biosecurity?

- Biosecurity is a HABIT
- Procedures = Good Habits

Doing everything in your power to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto your farm.

Doing everything in your power to reduce the chances of an infectious disease leaving your farm.

Why should we care about biosecurity?

Big picture from the industry perspective:

- Prevent animal illness and suffering
- Prevent diseases from spreading
- Prevent economic loss
- Keep a positive light on the industry from public perspective
- Keep foreign trade open

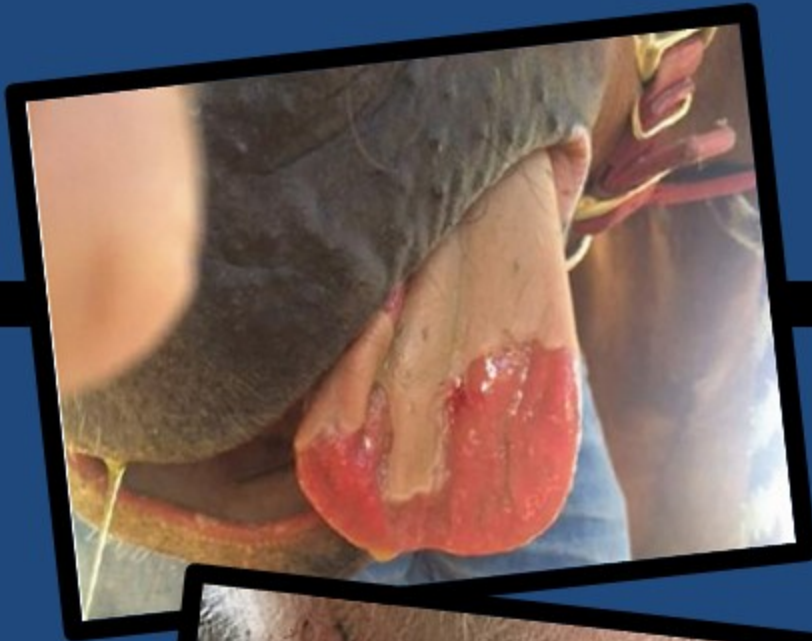
Why should we care about biosecurity?

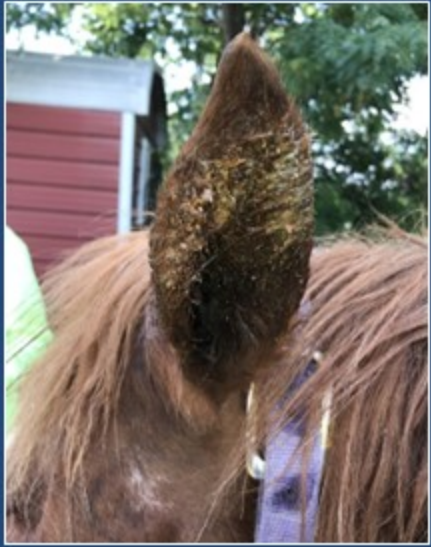
From your perspective as an exhibitor:

- Diseases can impact shows
 - 2015 HPAI – no poultry was allowed at shows and county fairs in Kansas
- Vet checks
- Keeps your animals at home safe

NEXT SLIDE WARNING!!

See Something- Say Something







Fomites

objects or materials which are likely to carry an infection.



- Shoes
- Clothing
- Equipment
- Vehicles
- Trailers
- Flies
- Bedding
- Holding Pen
- Wash rack
- Scales



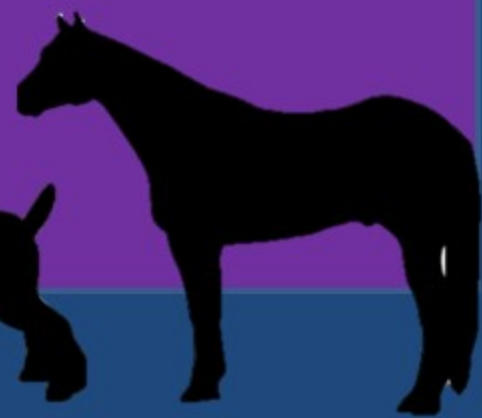
Good Habits

- Have designated barn shoes
- Boot Covers
- Making sure your animal is completely dry before putting a blanket on them
- Foot bath



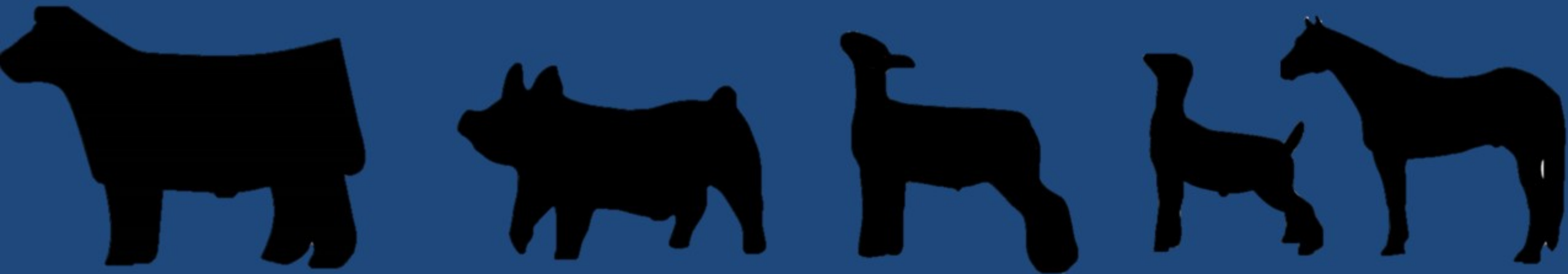
Before the Show

- Read all guidelines for each show to be sure your animals meet all entry and exhibition requirements
- Evaluate your animal's health prior to going to the show
 - Never take an unhealthy animal to a show
 - Signs of illness can include decreased appetite; fever; lameness; abscesses; circular, crusting skin lesions; or blisters on the mouth, teats, and/or hooves
 - If you see any of these signs, please contact your veterinarian
- Take only clean and disinfected equipment to the show to prevent any potential disease transfer from your animal to others



During the Show

- Monitor your animal daily for signs of illness
 - If you suspect your animal is sick , notify a show official right away
- Avoid personal contact with animals other than your own
- Do not share feed, feed/water tubs, grooming supplies, or other equipment with other exhibitors at the show



During the Show

- Keep your area and equipment clean of manure contamination
- Wash your hands frequently with warm soapy water after contact with animals or equipment

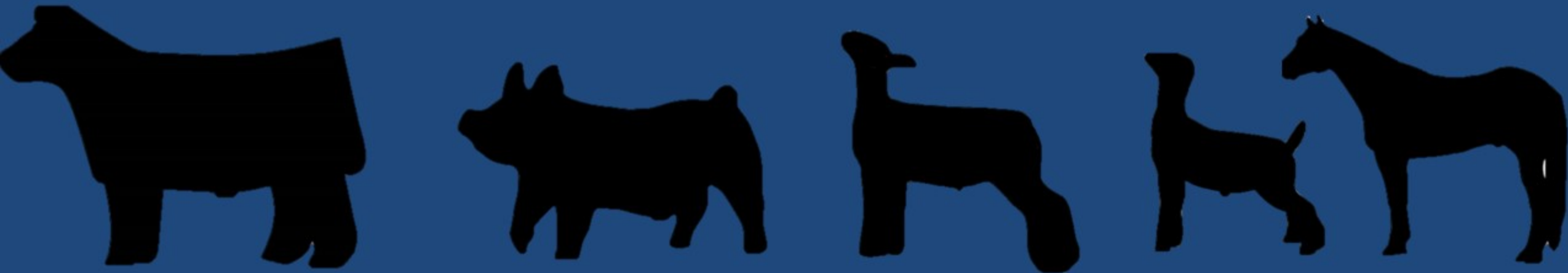


General Public

“Please do not touch my animal”

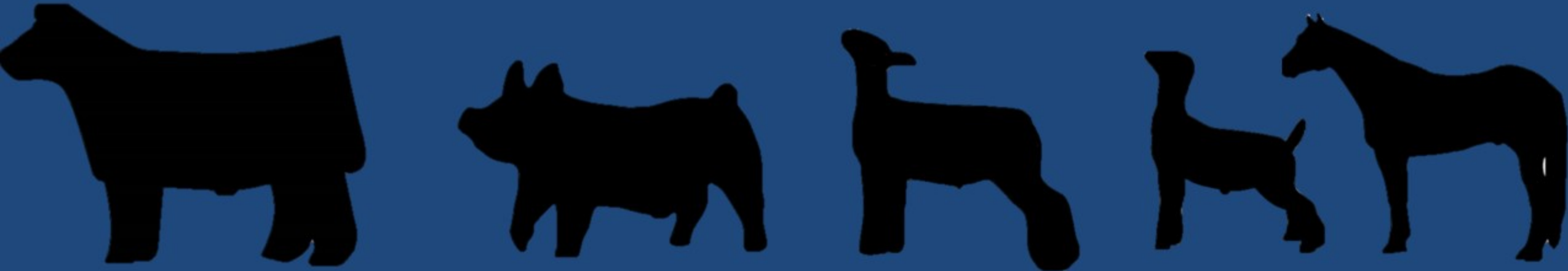
“My animal is on a strict diet, please do not feed it”

“I am happy to answer any questions for you, but please step back and give my animal some room”



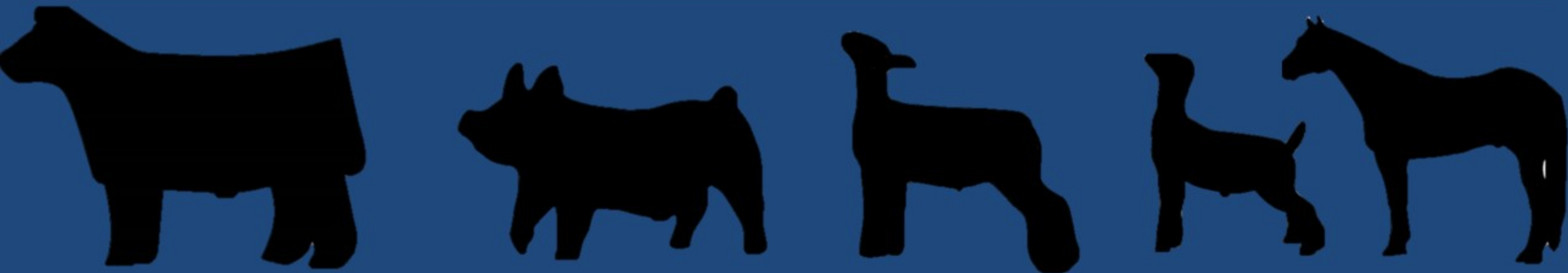
Before Leaving the Show

- Wash all animals prior to loading on the trailer
- Clean all feed pans, brushes, equipment prior to loading on the trailer



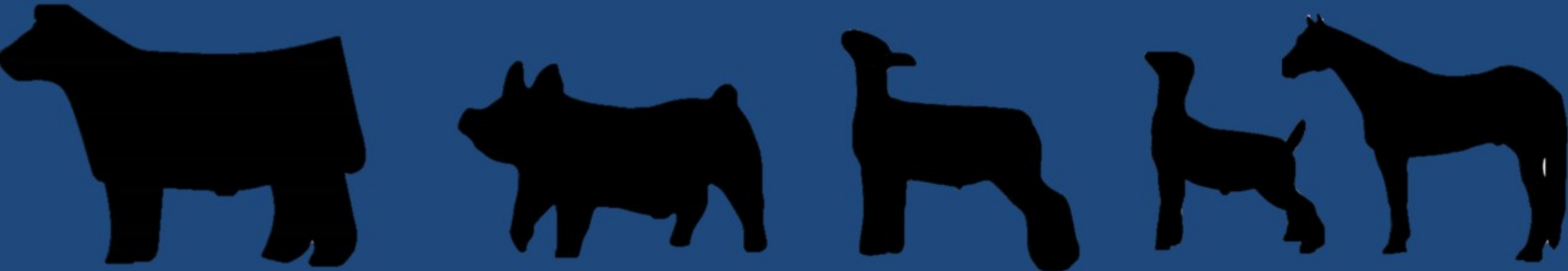
After the Show

- Isolate the animals you took to the show from the rest of your herd when you return home
 - The show animals should be as far from the other animals as possible
 - Your veterinarian can help you establish a good location
 - At a minimum, nose-to-nose contact should not be possible
- Modify your chore routine to care for the show animals last each day



After the Show

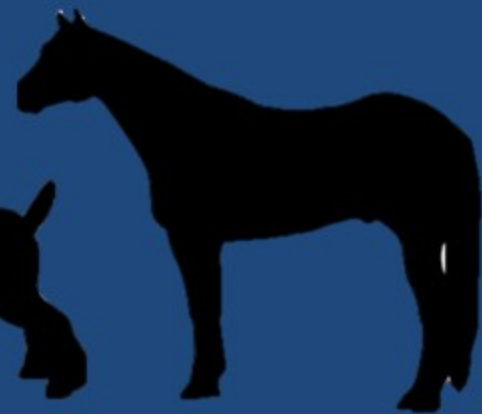
- Do not share equipment between returning show animals and any other animals at home
- Monitor the show animals daily for signs of illness
- Clean and disinfect all equipment, shoes, vehicles and trailers you took to the show. Allow them to dry completely.
- Talk to your veterinarian to determine the best biosecurity practices for your animals



Signs of Illness to Watch For

- Fever
- Off-feed
- Lethargy
- Nasal discharge

- Cough
- Scours or diarrhea
- Difficulty breathing



Cleaning & Disinfecting

Cleaning and Disinfection Protocol

Remove all grossly visible debris.

The presence of gross contamination or organic material, especially feces, will inactivate most disinfectants.

Wash the area or item with water and detergent.

Thoroughly rinse the cleaned area to remove any detergent residue.

Some disinfectants may be inactivated by detergents; therefore, it is very important to rinse well after washing the area or item.

Allow the area to dry completely.

Select and apply an appropriate, effective disinfectant.

Allow the proper contact time!

This is one of the most overlooked steps!! Contact time may vary depending on the disinfectant selected, but is usually at least 10 minutes. Consult the product label.

Thoroughly rinse away any residual disinfectant and allow the area or item to dry.

Disinfectants

Effective

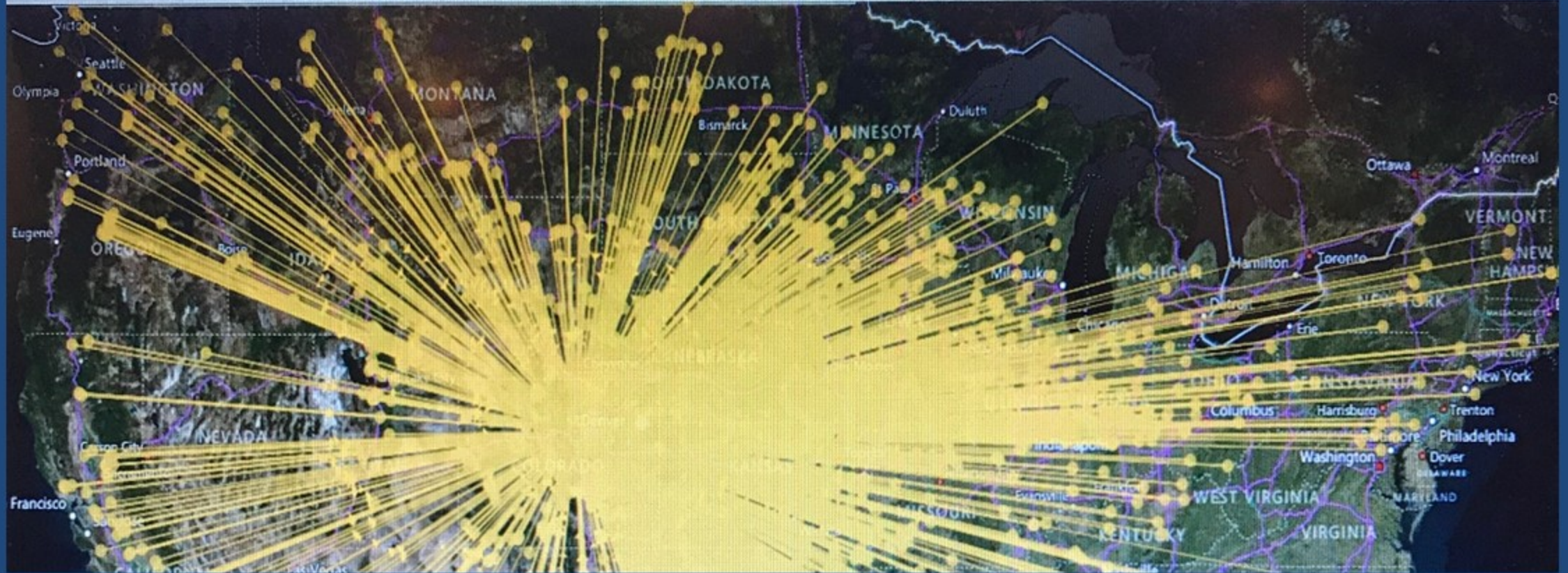
- 10% Sodium Hydroxide (Lye solution)
- 10% Household Bleach solution (Sodium Hypochlorite)
- 1-2% Formalin
- 1% Virkon-S (potassium peroxymonosulfate)

Not effective

- Quaternary ammonium compounds
- Lysol Spray
- Alcohol



Livestock movement to National Western Stock Show 2016



Risk Assessment Guide

Biosecurity Risk Assessment - Livestock Exhibitions

Check most appropriate box	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Purchased animals	Screening test + quarantine for 30 days after purchase.	Minimal screening, quarantine >15 but <30 days.	Little or no screening and no quarantine or <15 days.
Protective outer clothing	Clothing and boots worn on home farm and not worn to different farms or animal events.	Clean clothing and disposable boots or sanitized boots.	Clothing or boots worn on home farm and also worn to different animal events.
Immunizations	Timely, comprehensive plan coordinated with veterinarian.	Immunization based on show regulations but not necessarily part of total plan.	Haphazard immunization plan that is not coordinated nor professionally supervised.
Animal transportation	Haul own animals only in your trailer or truck.	Haul animals in another's truck or trailer that has been cleaned or sanitized.	Haul animals in another's truck or trailer without sanitation.
Equipment at exhibition or sale	Only use grooming, feeding or watering equipment for your animals.	Clean equipment before sharing.	Equipment shared without cleaning or sanitation.
Contact of public with your animals	Prohibit people from petting and feeding of your animals.	Allow petting but discourage people from feeding your animals.	Allow public to pet and/or feed animals.
Isolation after exhibition	Isolate for 15 days after exhibition.	Isolate for >7 days but <15 days after exhibition.	Isolate for <7 days after exhibition.

What is a Premise Identification Number (PIN)?

A premise ID number is a 7- digit code that is mixed with numbers and letters and is unique to the location that the livestock are raised at.



Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Animal Health
agriculture.ks.gov/animalhealth

1320 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66502
Phone: (785) 564-6601
Fax: (785) 564-6778

Kansas Premises Identification Number (PIN) Registration Form

BUSINESS/FARM ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Business/Farm Name: _____
Primary Contact: _____
Secondary Contact (optional): _____
Business/Farm Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ ST: _____ Zip: _____ County: _____
Phone: _____ - _____ - _____ Ext: _____ Business Home Cell Fax (check one)
Phone: _____ - _____ - _____ Ext: _____ Business Home Cell Fax (check one)
E-mail Address: _____
Producer/Contact Signature: _____

PREMISES INFORMATION

Primary physical location where livestock are headquartered. If animals are managed separately on more than one location for a majority of the year, apply for multiple PINs using a separate form for each.

Premises Type: Farm/Ranch Pasture/Field Dairy Facility Feedlot Hatchery
 Swine Facility Clinic Exhibition Other _____
Species at Premises: Beef Cattle Dairy Cattle Bison Equine Swine
(check all that apply) Sheep Goats Camelids Cervids Poultry
 Waterfowl Game Birds Other _____

Check if same as business/farm account mailing address OR fill in the following if not the same:

Premises Physical Address: _____
City: _____ ST: KS Zip: _____ County: _____
GEO Coordinates (access via free map websites): Lat: _____, _____ Long: _____, _____

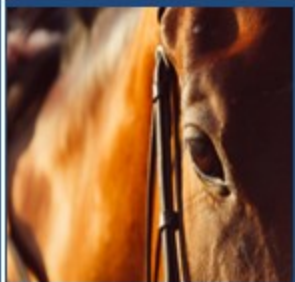
RETURN FORM TO: KDA Division of Animal Health
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Fax: 785-564-6778
Email: KDA.marketid@ks.gov

Updated May 2020



Kansas
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SERVING
THE STATE'S
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AGRICULTURE



Thank You

Kelly Oliver

785-564-6608

Kelly.Oliver@ks.gov