



BEEF

The beef cattle sector is the single largest sector in the Kansas agriculture industry and is recognized nationally and globally for raising healthy cattle and producing high-quality beef. Kansas has the third largest number of cattle on ranches and feedyards and has a significant role in the nation's beef processing as well. Resources to support beef cattle are plentiful in Kansas, from the abundant feed supply to the pastureland to the efforts to conserve the water supply. The beef industry in Kansas includes leaders throughout the supply chain, as well as in research, health, marketing and advocacy. Agriculture-related education is a source of strength in the state. The beef cattle industry is well respected on a state and national level which has led to strong support from state and federal policy makers and agriculture agencies.

In addition to concerns of weather and fluctuating prices, challenges facing the beef cattle industry threaten to prevent its continued success. A number of local, state and federal policies have the potential to directly affect the beef industry, from transportation to environmental regulations and international trade. Fluctuating land prices, changes in land use, and generational transfer add to the challenges the industry must continue to address. The ability to

access markets — either physically or electronically — is critical to future success in the industry. There is a need to continue improving infrastructure to deliver products and information. The workforce required to maintain successful beef operations involves issues of education and immigration which adds complexity to operation management and sustainability, especially as the industry continues to become more competitive.

As the beef industry adapts to meet consumer demands, it must identify goals for strategic growth based on competitive advantages of raising and feeding cattle and processing beef in Kansas. Coordination between public and private leaders within the industry will direct efforts toward navigating the barriers which could prevent growth. A focus on workforce education, industry communication and policy development will assist in identifying opportunities to expand or grow the Kansas beef cattle sector. Collaboration will be key to developing a long-term growth strategy for the Kansas beef cattle industry, a strategy that not only builds upon earned brand equity and the tradition of this industry, but that encourages growth and future prosperity for the Kansas beef cattle community.

STATUS

The beef cattle sector has been and continues to be the single largest sector in the Kansas agriculture industry, with cattle and calves generating \$8.32 billion in cash receipts in 2020, which accounted for 47 percent of Kansas agricultural cash receipts that year. Not only does Kansas have the third largest number of cattle on ranches and feedyards at 6.5 million head on January 1, 2022, the state also has a significant footprint in the cattle processing sector. In 2020, Kansas produced nearly 6.2 billion pounds of red meat, or about 11 percent of the nation's total.

According to a Kansas Department of Agriculture IMPLAN economic model, the estimated direct impact of the beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming, sector is \$8.9 billion in output and 42,761 jobs. Including indirect and induced effects, the total impact of the sector on the Kansas economy reaches \$15.6 billion in output and 66,789 jobs. An additional model shows the impact of the animal, except poultry, slaughtering and meat processed from carcasses sectors on the Kansas economy. These sectors have a direct output of \$12.7 billion and account for 19,284 jobs. In total, the sectors contribute \$22.4 billion in output and 74,864 jobs.

The beef industry is also recognized nationally and globally for raising healthy cattle and producing the beef which consumers demand. In 2021, exports of beef and beef products from Kansas totaled over \$1.8 billion and ranked first among states (GATS, 2021). Beef and beef product exports from Kansas have accounted for between 17 and 19 percent of total U.S. beef exports for each of the last five years. As the global middle class continues to grow, it is expected that global demand for protein will also increase, adding more value to cattle raised in Kansas. Through February 2022, the U.S. Meat Export Federation estimates that exports have added \$407.22 per head of fed slaughter. Per-head export value has soared even higher in 2022, reaching \$489.59 through April.

The success of the Kansas beef cattle industry has not come without significant challenges, though. Volatile markets, regulatory challenges, weather extremes and natural disasters, and a growing number of anti-agriculture and anti-meat activists spreading false information regarding cattle production practices and beef nutrition can make it difficult for the entire beef cattle community.

OPPORTUNITIES

In order to develop a strategic growth plan for the beef cattle community, it is important to understand the areas where Kansas has a comparative advantage and the best opportunities for growth or expansion.

Factor	Implications for Growth and Development Opportunities
Biosecurity	The Kansas beef industry has been aggressive and progressive in advancing biosecurity and foreign animal disease preparedness. In addition to participation in KDA-led foreign animal disease exercises, feedyard operators throughout the state are working with KDA to develop or update biosecurity plans. Kansas can continue to be at the forefront of development of biosecurity plans throughout the beef supply chain.
Education	The Kansas State University Department of Animal Sciences and Industry is recognized throughout the cattle industry as one of the premier animal sciences programs in the nation and a prime spot not only for superior education and a tremendous provider of qualified employees but also as a hub for cutting-edge research. As the Kansas beef industry looks to the future, the role of K-State as the knowledge base for the industry will be critical.

Factor	Implications for Growth and Development Opportunities
<p>Export Potential</p>	<p>In 2021, exports of beef and beef products were \$1.88 billion and exports of hides and skins were \$113 million (GATS, 2022). Through February 2022, the U.S. Meat Export Federation estimates that exports have added \$407.22 per head in value. Beef produced from cattle raised, fed and processed in Kansas will be critical in meeting the strong demand from domestic consumers and the growing global middle class.</p>
<p>Human Capital</p>	<p>Kansas is not only one of the top beef producing states in the United States, it is also home to world renowned leaders throughout the supply chain. There is a wealth of knowledge driving the continual improvement in the beef cattle industry, including research and extension leaders at K-State (College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Animal Sciences and Industry, the Beef Cattle Institute) and Fort Hays State University and throughout private industry, including industry consultants, companies located within the KC Animal Health Corridor, and cattlemen and women who are serving in leadership roles in industry associations. As the industry works to improve production capabilities, it will be critical to work alongside these well-recognized industry leaders.</p>
<p>Consumer Outreach</p>	<p>Today’s consumers are increasingly interested in how and where their food is grown, raised and processed. Throughout the beef supply chain, private operations have opened their doors to welcome consumers and influencers from urban and suburban areas in Kansas for learning opportunities.</p> <p>The Kansas Beef Council (KBC) underwent a significant rebranding and refocusing effort at the end of 2016. With a renewed emphasis on reaching younger, millennial families, the KBC team created content focused around providing recipes for the modern consumer to succeed with cooking beef, informing them how beef is raised, and sharing how beef can fit within a healthy and balanced diet. In addition, the team has focused on dispelling common myths and misconceptions around the beef industry. This has been done through multiple avenues, including targeted digital advertising, connected TV, broadcast TV, radio, billboards, influencer partnerships and more.</p>
<p>Policy Environment</p>	<p>Kansas tax law allows sales tax exemption for farm machinery and equipment and various ag-based inputs. These state tax code provisions make Kansas a more attractive state for growth or expansion.</p> <p>The High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP) provides a sales tax exemption on the construction, reconstruction, and remodeling of facilities for projects greater than \$50,000. Sales tax exemptions are also present for farm machinery and equipment and various ag-based inputs. These state tax code provisions make Kansas a more attractive state for growth or expansion.</p> <p>Also at the state level, KDA works closely with the beef cattle community to eliminate unnecessary and outdated regulations, and on the development of commonsense solutions to policy challenges. Through the KDA Animal Health Board and key partnerships, KDA regularly meets with and seeks input on policy-related issues to ensure industry concerns are heard and included in policy decisions.</p> <p>At the federal level, Kansas is fortunate to have members of Congress who strongly support the beef cattle industry. The Kansas congressional delegation will play an important role in influencing positive changes related to federal regulations or legislation, including a national traceability system, international trade, marketing regulations, federal taxes, antibiotic use, transportation rules, human nutrition, natural resources and more. Appointed leaders in the federal government, including at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Environmental Protection Agency and more have worked with Kansas to seek solutions to policy challenges.</p>

Factor	Implications for Growth and Development Opportunities
<p>Supporting Institutional Infrastructure</p>	<p>Kansas has a solid foundation throughout the entire beef production community. With cow-calf production and stocker operations, a robust feeding sector, and a strong beef processing presence, Kansas has a well-established beef production network that results in efficiency benefits to all steps in the supply chain.</p> <p>Kansas feedyards are able to recruit feeder cattle from all four directions, including Canadian and Mexican feeder calves, as well as yearlings from the Rocky Mountains and calves from the southeast United States. As of Jan. 1, 2022, Kansas has 2.61 million cattle on feed. Kansas ranked third in fed cattle marketed with 4.94 million in 2017 (Ag Census, 2017). That represents more than 22 percent of all cattle fed in the United States (NASS, 2021).</p> <p>As one of the top grain producing states (including corn, sorghum, and wheat), the Kansas beef cattle industry benefits from having a readily available supply of feed. There are also abundant supplies of roughages, including silage, alfalfa and other hays. In order to sustain and grow the cattle industry, especially the cattle feeding sector, maintaining the abundant feed supply is critical.</p> <p>Kansas is also among the top states for beef processing, with three of the four major beef processors operating in Kansas.</p> <p>Kansas is recognized as one of the best exercised states in foreign animal disease. The construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility and the existing Biosecurity Research Institute enhance the research capabilities for animal health and biosecurity for the state, national and global beef cattle community. Kansas has also stepped up as a leader in the development of an enhanced disease traceability system with the launch of the CattleTrace pilot project in 2018.</p> <p>Kansas also has a large presence of agribusinesses that directly support beef cattle production, including equipment manufacturers and equipment service providers, livestock feed manufacturers, livestock trailer manufacturers and semen/genetic companies.</p>
<p>Traceability</p>	<p>In response to calls to action from cattle producers in Kansas, a public-private partnership that includes the Kansas Livestock Association, KDA, K-State and private industry formed in early 2018 to explore opportunities to move the industry forward on the topic of traceability. In summer 2018, CattleTrace was launched as a pilot project with a goal of developing and testing a purpose-built infrastructure for disease traceability purposes. The launch of CattleTrace established Kansas as a leader on the topic of traceability and provided an opportunity for the Kansas beef industry to be a driver in the development of a disease traceability infrastructure. In 2020, the pilot program was expanded to a national-level system under the name U.S. CattleTrace. Continued industry outreach and education is needed to advance a complete voluntary traceability system.</p>

Factor	Implications for Growth and Development Opportunities
Verification/ Certification Programs and Quality Assurance	<p>Beef producers have shown a strong willingness to participate in voluntary certification or verification programs, including the Beef Quality Assurance program and multiple third-party programs. In addition to providing education and training on animal handling, management and production practices, some of these programs can result in earning a premium at the marketplace while also potentially increasing transparency in the supply chain, allowing for information to be provided to consumers about how the animal was raised and processed. In Kansas, more than 90 percent of the fed cattle in the state are handled by BQA certified handlers (Kansas Beef Council, 2021).</p> <p>As Kansas beef producers continue to increase herd size, there may be opportunities to add value to cattle raised in Kansas through increased participation in third-party audited certification/ verification programs to meet specific consumer demands for increased transparency as well as packer and retailer demand for specific traits and qualities.</p>
Weather and Natural Resources	<p>The semi-arid climate in Kansas is suitable for cattle production year-round.</p> <p>Not all land in Kansas is suitable for growing crops, but cattle are able to graze on grasses and plants growing on the 14.9 million acres of pastureland throughout the state and convert these resources, which would otherwise likely be unused, into high quality protein for human consumption (Ag Census, 2017).</p> <p>Raising cattle not only allows Kansas farmers and ranchers to maximize production on land not conducive for farming, it is a higher value product compared to farming.</p> <p>Kansas is also taking significant proactive steps to preserve and extend the usable life of water supplies in Kansas. In recent years, voluntary, flexible and producer-driven water conservation tools have been implemented to help farmers and ranchers manage their water rights while continuing to raise crops or livestock.</p>

CHALLENGES

Just as the beef cattle industry has endured challenges from weather, economic fluctuations and consumer perception in recent years, the threat of additional barriers to growth will continue to exist. Identifying those challenges and developing proactive solutions will be key to future growth.

Challenge	Details of Challenge
Access to Capital	<p>Growth and expansion in the beef industry can often require large amounts of financial capital. Finding enough financial institutions with the ability to competitively lend at the levels necessary for some beef operations to grow in Kansas is a challenge and barrier to growth.</p>

Challenge	Details of Challenge
<p>Critical Infrastructure</p>	<p>As beef packers and processors identify when and where to grow their presence, one factor they will consider is utility rates. There are challenges with competitive utility rates in Kansas that have resulted in burdensome and unnecessarily high utility rates.</p> <p>With technology continuing to advance, there is growing reliance on live feeds and video auction services to conduct business transactions in the beef cattle industry, especially in the seedstock sector. The lack of consistent, reliable broadband access limits the ability of some Kansas producers to reach additional customers and expand their business through the use of Internet video auction services and other online business services.</p> <p>Unlike other sectors of agriculture, the beef industry relies solely on trucks and the highway system to transport live animals and beef products. With the utmost focus on safely and efficiently transporting products, it can be a challenge for larger trucks and vehicles on smaller two-lane highways, especially in western Kansas. Federal transportation regulations related to hours of service and electronic logging devices also challenge the ability to safely and efficiently transport livestock.</p> <p>Kansas is home to several major beef packing facilities, and while there has also been an increase in the number of local processing facilities, getting a processing slot can be challenging.</p>
<p>Generation Transfer</p>	<p>As the current generation of primary owners and operators approach retirement age, identifying the next generation of management can be a challenge when a son or daughter, or other family member, is not interested or able to take over an operation that may have been built for multiple generations. Beyond identifying the actual next generation of management, challenges related to capital requirements in agriculture can also be a barrier when it comes time to transition a beef cattle operation from one generation of ownership to the next.</p>
<p>Industry Capacity and Competition</p>	<p>Historically and even still today, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas have been the top three beef producing states nationwide. Industry growth and expansion in other states may present a challenge for growth in Kansas. While Kansas has added bunk space over the years, the state still lacks shackle space. The beef industry needs more harvest capacity.</p> <p>After multiple years of expansion, increases in the cow herd are moderating. From Jan. 1, 2021, through Jan. 1, 2022, the total number of cattle and calves on ranches remained steady, but the number of heifers retained was up 4%. (GATS, 2021)</p>
<p>Industry Fragmentation</p>	<p>Unlike the vertically integrated pork and poultry industries, the U.S. beef industry remains composed of multiple independent segments working together to comprise the beef supply chain. This independent organization of the industry can be a challenge when producers within the sectors fail to recognize the importance of working cooperatively with each segment of the supply chain.</p>
<p>Industry Opponents</p>	<p>The growing number and power of anti-animal agriculture and anti-meat activists will continue to challenge consumer perception of beef production practices, beef nutrition, beef safety, and beef's role in greenhouse gas emissions. While the industry has and will continue to compete with other proteins, the emergence of synthetic meat, and issues related to labeling of the product in a manner that is clear and not misleading to the consumer, is a challenge the beef industry must address.</p>

Challenge	Details of Challenge
<p>International Trade</p>	<p>A key area for growth will result from increasing global demand for beef. Kansas has the opportunity to increase exports not only of beef but also of live cattle to countries wanting to expand their own domestic herd.</p> <p>Since implementation in July 2020, the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) has given duty-free, unrestricted access for U.S. beef into Canada and Mexico, markets that equal roughly \$2.3 billion in U.S. beef exports (GATS, 2022).</p> <p>Japan is the largest export market for Kansas beef, accounting for \$799 million in sales in 2021. In 2019, the Trump Administration secured a critically important bilateral trade deal with Japan that leveled the playing field for Kansas beef producers by reducing Japan’s tariff on chilled and frozen beef cuts from 38.5 percent to 9 percent over the next 15 years, depending on the product.</p> <p>The Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement opened new opportunities for U.S. beef in China. China holds significant growth potential as the U.S. is one of the few high-quality grain-fed beef suppliers to this market of over 1.3 billion people.</p> <p>Additional opportunities for beef and beef cattle genetic exports exist in the European Union, throughout Asia, Central America, South America and more.</p>
<p>Market Volatility</p>	<p>Market volatility continues to be a challenge for all segments of the beef industry.</p>
<p>Policy</p>	<p>Kansas is one of fewer than ten states in the nation that has laws restricting corporations from engaging in farming and ranching. The Kansas law has been amended throughout the past to provide 18 specific exemptions, but the law still restricts who can do business in Kansas. This unfair restriction has resulted in potential agricultural operations choosing to relocate, grow or expand in states other than Kansas. A suit has been filed challenging the law, and the case is pending.</p> <p>The beef industry relies solely on trucks and the highway system to transport live animals and beef products. Federal regulations can make it challenging to transport live animals or beef products in a manner that is safe for drivers and animals alike. Regulations related to the use of Electronic Logging Devices (ELDs) and hours of service have resulted in challenges for the cattle industry. Since the ELDs were first rolled out, multiple exemptions have been acquired for livestock haulers . Current ELD exemptions provided by Congress last until September 30, 2022.</p> <p>Burning the Flint Hills is a critical range management tool to improve prairie grass production and prevent intrusion from weeds and woody plants that not only prevent growth of grasses but also can be dangerous fuel in a wildfire emergency, as evidenced by wildfires in 2016, 2017, and 2021 in Kansas rangelands. Kansas has worked with industry stakeholders, local government and environmental partners to develop and implement the Flint Hills Smoke Management Plan to address concerns raised by downwind communities regarding air quality during the annual burning season. Despite this plan, there is concern that the federal government may propose regulations that may result in challenges to the ability of Flint Hills ranchers to burn rangeland.</p>

Challenge	Details of Challenge
<p>Policy cont.</p>	<p>Though not unique to Kansas, there exist significant challenges due to federal laws and regulations, including: transportation, international market access, the Green New Deal, the Endangered Species Act, environmental rules and regulations related to air and water quality, 30x30 Proposal, and more. Provisions in the current Farm Bill that directly affect the beef cattle industry related to disaster assistance, foreign animal disease preparedness and response, workforce training, conservation, and more will be reviewed in the 2023 Farm Bill.</p> <p>Kansas is fortunate to have a federal congressional delegation that is supportive of agriculture and the beef industry. There are, however, an increasing number of lawmakers who have limited understanding of agriculture which can be a challenge at the state and federal level.</p>
<p>Talent Development and Quality of Life</p>	<p>Growth in the beef cattle industry, particularly in cattle feeding and cattle processing, will require a skilled workforce, which continues to be a significant challenge through the entire agriculture industry. In addition, a decline in the number of graduates from the K-State College of Veterinary Medicine with a desire to work in a food animal practice in rural Kansas presents a challenge.</p> <p>Beyond needs for specific job training and talent development, ensuring a long-term ability to recruit and sustain a high-quality workforce will require the state to consider issues surrounding quality of life in rural communities, including topics related to having a robust economy of support businesses necessary for the agricultural industry, strong schools, access to health care services, affordable and quality housing, and more. Increasing local property tax rates also present challenges throughout the beef industry and rural communities.</p> <p>At the federal level, challenges as a result of the nation's immigration system can be difficult for the beef industry, which relies on a year-round, steady supply of migrant employees, especially in the cattle feeding and beef processing sectors.</p>
<p>Traceability</p>	<p>The lack of an end-to-end national traceability system inhibits export growth potential and could potentially create animal health threats. A national system exists, but participation is voluntary.</p>
<p>Water and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Access to an abundant and reliable water supply is critical to growing any livestock operation. This can prove challenging in many areas of western Kansas that are closed to new water appropriations. New or expanding beef operations in these regions will have to purchase land with sufficient water rights but those are limited in availability.</p> <p>Limited staffing resources, especially engineers at Kansas Department of Health and Environment and Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Water Resources, can impede timely review and approval of permits.</p>

SUCCESSSES

Key successes in the beef industry:

- The CattleTrace pilot program became U.S. CattleTrace, a nonprofit membership organization. With additional states and industry partners, U.S. CattleTrace is now a multistate initiative to advance disease traceability, with members in 23 different states. As of June 2022, auction markets represented in the organization market over 2.1 million head of cattle yearly and feedyard members have a one-time capacity of 2.2 million head.
- In 2021, exports of beef and beef products from Kansas totaled \$1.3 billion, ranking first among the states.
- Content created by the Kansas Beef Council (KBC) team focuses on providing recipes and sharing how beef can fit within a healthy and balanced diet. In addition, the KBC shares how beef is raised and works to dispel myths about beef production.
- Content created or distributed by the KBC has been seen over 50 million times since the start of 2016. In addition, website content on the revamped KansasBeef.org website have been seen over 1.2 million times, with over 1 million page views occurring since the start of the pandemic (as of May 2021).
- Expanded cellular coverage and broadband access to meet the everchanging needs of agriculture remains a need throughout the state. A new Kansas Infrastructure Hub was created to coordinate state agencies and local entities as they administer and apply for funding available through the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law — one of the four focus areas is broadband.
- To prepare the next generation of beef leaders, a continuum of opportunities exist in Kansas. The KJLS LEAD Challenge, the K-State Animal Sciences Leadership Academy and the KLA Young Stockman's Academy provide opportunities for youth — from as young as 7 years old to young professionals — to learn about and prepare for careers in the beef cattle industry. Since its inception in 2016, an average of 70 youth have participated in the KJLS LEAD Challenge each year.
- Kansas leads the nation in foreign animal disease preparedness throughout the beef supply chain. As of May 2022, 41 beef operations and 16 dairy operations/facilities have completed individual Secure Beef Supply Plans or Secure Milk Supply Plans and more are in progress. KDA's animal health staff have hosted several exercises, collaborating with other state animal health officials and USDA in preparation for response efforts should a foreign animal disease spread to North America.
- KDA worked in close collaboration with state and federal agricultural partners as well as local emergency management, ensuring that the victims of the December 2021 fire had help with their immediate needs along with assistance as they begin the long process of recovery. A Recovery Resources website was developed for information on everything from hay donations to animal welfare guidance to materials for accessing USDA relief funds.
- Kansas law was passed that will require producers of alternative meat products that use meat terms to include a disclaimer indicating the product does not contain meat on the label in a prominent and conspicuous font size in close proximity to the meat term. Without such disclaimers, the product will be considered misbranded.
- A two-day meeting was held to discuss the beef packing industry's perspective and impact of a foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak affecting beef cattle. Attendees represented the beef packing industry, livestock transporters, national and state livestock industry associations, renderers, state and federal animal health agencies, and academia. FAD response management, movement permit requirements, and vaccines were discussed, and action steps were developed to continue developing plans and response policies for the future.
- Through CARES Act funding, a total of 257 grants were awarded to food and agriculture businesses and individuals in 80 counties to support meat processing facilities, food processors, food banks, local direct-to-consumer producers, and retail outlets. The grants allowed custom processors to increase capacity, purchase additional equipment, and increase staffing.

Beef

GROWTH OBJECTIVE:

Execute a long-term strategy for growth in the beef cattle industry that not only builds upon its strengths but that also encourages innovation, collaboration and trust throughout the production chain and with consumers.



OUTCOMES & ACTION ITEMS

Leaders from throughout the Kansas beef industry will continue to collaborate in the development and implementation of a long-term strategic growth strategy with input and discussion among key partners. Industry-identified desired growth outcomes, initially developed in 2016 and expanded to include action items, will be implemented by industry and key partners and updated annually at the Kansas Governor's Summit on Agricultural Growth. Following are the proposed action items to continue building on the achievement of the beef sector desired outcomes.

High Priority Outcomes

Market- and industry-driven traceability system to provide critical tools to manage a disease outbreak, enhance consumer confidence and trust in Kansas livestock, protect food safety, and provide opportunities to access export markets.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Continue to grow membership in U.S. CattleTrace program to advance disease traceability in the beef cattle industry.
- Evaluate the efficiency and capabilities of the animal disease traceability system and infrastructure.
- Determine the value of an animal disease traceability system throughout the supply chain.
- Utilize traditional media, social media, www.uscattletrace.org and a monthly e-newsletter to provide regular updates and information about the project to partners and interested stakeholders.

A competitive and competent workforce to meet the diverse and technical needs of the beef industry in Kansas. Talent development and educational training opportunities for students preparing for careers in the beef industry.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Support innovative educational opportunities that will provide hands-on experiences in beef cattle medicine and production.
- Work with Kansas beef producers at each step of the production chain to identify and list specific skills and skill sets needed.
- Identify Kansas Board of Regents institutions, community colleges, technical schools, industry and others who have the capacity and resources to provide training in specified subject areas to meet the needs of industry employers.
- Develop career and education programming at the 4-H level.
- Develop education and outreach campaign related to careers in the beef industry as a means to showcase the broad range of career opportunities and dispel myths about working in the industry.
- Encourage additional opportunities for English language training to break down linguistic barriers in the beef industry to foster personal and professional development for employees and improved business communication throughout the industry.
- Develop partnerships to place military veterans in positions of employment on beef operations.
- Explore opportunities to develop educational programs related to beef nutrition for pre-health, pre-medicine, nutrition and other human health related fields of study at Regents schools.

Continued industry-led proactive social and traditional media outreach about the beef production chain and beef safety, quality, sustainability, and nutrition to encourage trust from consumers, influencers and media and a better understanding of the industry.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Coordinate with established beef industry organizations to continue social and traditional media outreach about beef production and beef safety, quality, sustainability and nutrition.
- Identify influencers, including but not limited to retail outlets and food service providers, at the state level to expand reach of social and traditional media with general consumer audiences.
- Coordinate with agricultural industry organizations to provide more frequent training for farmers and ranchers about how to engage with consumers.

Rural broadband access throughout Kansas.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Support continuation of the USDA Rural Development Broadband ReConnect Program.
- Support initiatives by the Kansas Office of Broadband Development, in partnership with the Office of Recovery, the Kansas Department of Transportation and the Office of Rural Prosperity.
- Disseminate information on grant programs to agriculture stakeholders, which may include Broadband Acceleration Grant programs and American Rescue Plan Act monies.

Simplified permitting requirements for farm vehicles, and transportation regulations that provide flexibility to requirements for commercial driver's licenses (CDLs) to ensure that live cattle and beef products are able to move safely and efficiently throughout the production system.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Coordinate with industry to influence federal policymakers on topics related to CDL exemptions, electronic logging devices and hours of service regulations.

Kansas established as a top choice for high-quality beef and cattle genetics for export opportunities.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Support bilateral and multilateral trade pacts that expand export potential for beef and beef products.
- Host inbound trade missions bringing potential new international customers to Kansas to showcase the whole Kansas beef industry, including ranches, stocker and background operations, feedyards, packers and processors, and retail and food service.
- Coordinate with industry organizations to recruit more beef producers willing to either host inbound trade missions or travel on outbound missions.
- Develop branded marketing materials to tell the Kansas beef story to potential new markets and in existing markets.
- Evaluate potential barriers (policy issues, exchange rates, trade agreement challenges, etc.) to increasing export potential for genetics.
- Collaborate with industry partners who are willing to invest resources in promoting and marketing Kansas beef and cattle genetics in foreign markets.

Cooperation and strong public-private partnerships in the recruitment, expansion and development of livestock production and meat and dairy processing, as well as affiliated industry partners throughout Kansas to further solidify Kansas' role and reputation as a recognized leader in the beef industry.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Attend annual beef industry conventions and meetings and participate in trade show events to gain exposure for Kansas within beef industry enterprises.
- Work on all levels — state, regional and local — to be pro-business and open to agriculture development.
- Develop branded marketing materials to tell the Kansas beef story to potential new partners.
- Encourage and support research and innovation at the retail level in an effort to capitalize on consumer interest in beef products.
- Support expanded value-added beef processing in Kansas and concentrate recruitment in that sector of the industry.
- Encourage housing development programs to address housing shortages in areas with concentrated beef processing and feeding sectors.
- Encourage and support opportunities to increase collaboration and information sharing among the different sectors in the beef production community in a manner that creates opportunity to foster trust, speak with one voice and add value throughout the supply chain.
- Encourage more producer education opportunities related to risk management methods and cattle marketing.

Address the lack of processing capacity and marketing systems that result in more equitable margin distribution throughout the beef production system.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Support technology (automation) upgrades in existing plants to add capacity through processing efficiencies where labor has become an issue
- Support construction of secondary plants such as fabrication or value-added processing facilities
- Support new construction of smaller and medium-sized processing operations to increase daily slaughter capacity

Implementation of action items in the *Vision for the Future of Water Supply in Kansas* related to the conservation of water for long-term health of beef industry.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Coordinate with the Groundwater Management Districts, Kansas Water Office, KDA, KSRE, and additional partners to preserve water for future use.
- Research cost-sharing of technology adoption in beef cattle operations.

Federal immigration reform with a focus on long-term visas for agricultural workers, and a potential immigration pilot program in Kansas.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Establish a coalition to support legislation to create an H2C guest worker program, or something similar, that allows for a year-round, multi-year, renewable visa. Consider a state pilot program.
- Compile resources to aid employers to work within the current federal immigration system.
- Compile educational resources about the importance of migrant labor to the Kansas economy.

Policies in this document are a reflection of industry discussion and not a representation of state government.