# Employee Training Requirements for Kansas Secure Beef Accreditation

## General Information – Employee Orientation

- **Overview of the Feedyard Biosecurity Plan**
- **Daily Biosecurity protocols** (Clean clothes, boots, etc.)
- **Reporting instructions if disease or illness is suspected/detected**
- **What to do if they see signs of tampering with livestock supplies, equipment and facilities**
- **Reporting procedures for suspicious activity or unauthorized personnel on or near the feedyard**
- **Emphasize how the early identification of serious diseases can help minimize the risk of disease spread on a feedyard.**

These items can be documented by having the employee sign a statement that he/she understands the concepts and procedures as briefed in the new or annual employee briefing.

## Biosecurity Principles and Practices

**Description of how diseases may be introduced and transmitted:**

- **Livestock and Feedstuffs**
- **Visitors and Employees**
- **Vehicles, machinery and equipment**
- **Manure and effluent**
- **Feral animals and wildlife**

**Train employees on what to expect during an enhanced biosecurity situation**

- **Individual roles and responsibilities**
- **Communication procedures**
- **Cleaning and Disinfection procedures**
- **Enhanced Biosecurity procedures**

This training should be documented by having a sign-in sheet for the training and including the training on each employee’s training records. For SBS purposes, this training will need to have been repeated at the beginning of an outbreak.

## FMD Surveillance

**Ensure employees know and understand the warning signs of FAD including the identification of FMD lesions**

**Direct employees to be vigilant for signs of cattle disease (coughing, weight loss, excretions from the nostrils and eyes, excessive saliva, difficulty breathing, etc.)**

**Alert all employees to watch for sick animals, including wildlife, both at home and in surrounding areas.**

**Ensure all training materials provided are translated for employees that need translation.**

**Identify and train “Cattle Health Monitors” to conduct Active Observational Surveillance (AOS) – Include:**

- **Daily Visual Observation of cattle - looking for abnormal findings (clinical or changes in production parameters)**
- **Daily Documentation of normal or abnormal findings – Clinical signs (or lack of) death loss, performance data (changes in feed consumption)**
- **Prompt reporting of abnormal findings to KDA DAH or USDA APHIS VS**

**Same documentation as above.**

**NOTE:** Excellent training materials are available at Securebeef.org

There are videos, poster, pocket guides and handouts available to download.