

## 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 employees 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](http://Securebeef.org)  
 There are videos, poster, pocket guides and handouts available to download.