

the disease not be spread through a point of concentration.

SENATOR COPE: Thank you.

SENATOR CLARK: Senator Kremer.

SENATOR KREMER: Mr. Chairman, members, of course it has been indicated that it is difficult to understand this disease, which it is. The fact of the matter is it is difficult to understand a hog. Senator Kahle, the Bible says it is wrong to swear but someone said it is no sin to swear when you are loading hogs. That's all forgiven later. Seriously, I would like to ask Senator Kahle or Senator Schmit two questions. First of all, is the purpose of the bill to eradicate or to control? They are about the same I guess.

SENATOR KAHLE: Well, you have to start a step at a time and as some of the things that were said here, there is certainly a lot of things in the works that we hope will work. And Iowa has some ideas that are different from Nebraska's, there is no question about it. But the longer we wait the harder it will be to eradicate.

SENATOR KREMER: Okay, Senator Kahle, under this bill, will you to the best of your ability and as simply as possible explain to all of us, under the bill what will be the step by step procedure to eradicate or to control and how would the cost be assessed? What would be the producer's responsibility, what would be the state's responsibility? We won't talk about the total figure but what will be the responsibility of the producer and the state? What is the step by step procedure to eradicate in this program or to control?

SENATOR KAHLE: I am not sure I can give you exactly everything that you want but I will make an attempt. For one thing, of course, it is expensive not to do anything because the death losses in the state are considerable. I am not sure we can even give you that figure but if it hits a herd it does devastate that producer. No question about it. One of the problems that I have heard mentioned in our particular area, there are three confinement hog producers in one section in the area where I live and it would help them even to know whether the other herds were infected or not because you can be much more cautious if you know that there is the disease within a mile or a half a mile of where your operation is. The Department of Animal Science out at the University is doing an enormous amount of testing right now and it is not a simple matter. You can't just go out and draw a little blood and put it on a blotter or something and