

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Agriculture and Livestock

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Bill Fuller at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 1, 1984 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes Office
Kathleen Moss, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mike Beam, Kansas Livestock Association
Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner for the Animal Health
Department, KSU
Conrad Odell, Kansas Motor Carriers Association
Sgt. Bill Whitenack, Kansas Highway Patrol
Jim Ryder

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Bill Fuller, who explained that the committee had scheduled hearings on three bills: HB 3056 concerning special investigators for cattle theft; HB 3032 concerning livestock trailers and HB 3057 concerning the Farm Tenancy Act. He reviewed the agenda and conferee list and divided the time among the conferees.

Mike Beam, Kansas Livestock Association, appeared in support of HB 3056. He distributed copies of his prepared statement. (See Attachment 1.) Mr. Beam offered a proposed amendment and distributed copies for committee and staff. (See Attachment 2.)

Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner for the Animal Health Department, KSU, appeared in support of HB 3056. (See Attachment 3.) During questioning, Dr. Gurss explained the duties of the brand investigators. He was opposed to having his special investigators in uniform identifying them as law enforcement officers. He pointed out the salaries come from registration fees. He defined the difference between brand inspectors and brand investigators, and stated there is no overlapping of duties.

The Chairman closed the hearing on HB 3056.

The Chairman directed attention to HB 3032, and recognized Conrad Odell, Kansas Motor Carriers Association, who testified concerning livestock trailers. (See Attachment 4.)

Mike Beam, Kansas Livestock Association, testified in support of HB 3032. (See Attachment 5.)

Sgt. Bill Whitenack of the Kansas Highway Patrol, testified that if a trap was closed and permitted to remain full, the waste would certainly be spilled. He said that several of the highways in his area are full of curves and hills and spills occur at those places. He explained he is not concerned with the spills as much as the safety factor as he feels the waste is hazardous. He distributed copies of several reports on traffic accidents that occurred because of waste on the highway. He cited statistics, saying there have been 100 arrests since 1980. Not all spills were from cattle trucks but such things as garbage, bricks and blowing sand. He said the Highway Patrol is concerned with open traps because they are unsightly, unhealthy and unsafe. Sgt. Whitenack is a first line supervisor for McPherson, Marion and Lyon Counties and his duties are the performance of law enforcement on traffic laws.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Agriculture and Livestock,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 1, 1984

After committee questions, the Chairman closed the hearing on HB 3032.

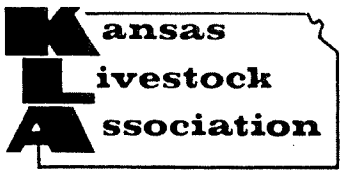
Attention was directed to HB 3057, which would amend the Farm Tenancy Act. Rep. Campbell told the committee that his constituents wanted this bill, and introduced Jim Ryder from his district.

Jim Ryder cited a case of heirs selling a farm for \$112,000, which was rented. It was first offered to the tenant who did not want to purchase the land; however, the tenant would not give possession in November. He planted wheat and corn and by so doing, held up the sale of the farm. A storm destroyed the crop and the heirs resold the farm for \$100,000.

During questioning, it was brought out that it is difficult to get rid of a tenant unless there is a written lease. Mr. Ryder said a tenant can go back and sell the wheat and hold onto the property for another year. He said he feels there should be some way to gain possession.

The Chairman announced that discussion would continue at the next meeting, and adjourned the meeting at 10:00 A.M.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 2, 1984, 9:00 A.M., in Room 423-S.



2044 Fillmore • Topeka, Kansas 66604 • Telephone: 913/232-9358
Owns and Publishes The Kansas STOCKMAN magazine and KLA News & Market Report newsletter.

Statement
of the
Kansas Livestock Association
in support of
HB 3056
which gives special investigators of the Animal Health Department
law enforcement powers
before the
House Agriculture & Livestock Committee
Rep. Bill Fuller, Chairman
presented by
Mike Beam
Executive Secretary
Cow-Calf/Stocker Division
March 1, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Mike Beam and I represent the Kansas Livestock Association. KLA has had a longstanding policy in support of this concept and we thank the committee for the introduction and consideration of this bill.

This legislation will give the special investigators of the Brand Division within the Kansas Animal Health Department the authority to make arrests, carry firearms and conduct searches and seizures in the livestock theft field. I must note that these special investigators will not be allowed to carry firearms without first completing an adequate training course as outlined in the bill.

First, allow me to clarify the often misused terms "brand inspectors" and "special investigators". There are 11 full-time "brand inspectors" in Kansas who work at 17 auction markets and in 4 brand inspected counties to inspect branded cattle and verify the ownership of such cattle. Owners of cattle that are viewed by a brand inspector are charged 25¢ per head to cover these inspection costs.

The "special investigators" are employed by the Kansas Animal Health Department to investigate livestock theft cases. Currently there are two investigators in Kansas. The two Kansas special investigators have a large amount of experience and expertise in working with livestock theft cases in Kansas and surrounding states.

Many times the Animal Health Department or one of the special investigators receive a call of a loss from the victim. This may happen even before the local sheriff is contacted. The two special investigators also receive calls from the local sheriff's office to conduct investigation of a possible livestock theft. The sheriff's office may be too busy to handle a theft report and in most cases these law enforcement officials do not have a livestock background and feel uncomfortable or incapable of adequately investigating a theft. In other words, they rely on the livestock theft investigative experts (special investigators) for assistance.

At times, when the special investigators work a theft case, they work alone. Some of the procedures would be to process the crime scene and gather whatever evidence may pertain to the crime. They often interview the victim to gather whatever facts may be relative to the loss. They also interview possible witnesses and neighbors and follow up on leads that may arise from their investigative work. At times this involves checking records at livestock markets and interviewing possible suspects. These special investigators at times have been present when local authorities have made the arrests and issued search warrants. They give sworn testimony that may be needed to obtain arrest or search warrants and often testify in court when necessary to try to obtain a conviction.

The important point is that these two special investigators work criminal investigations and deal with the criminal element and yet, should the need ever arise, they do not have the right to protect themselves or arrest a livestock thief. Other states' theft investigators or officers have this authority. (See attachment.)

By giving the special investigators the authority to make arrests, carry firearms and conduct searches and seizures, we are merely following what other states have done in the livestock theft investigative area. I would like to remind the committee that during the 1982 Kansas legislative session a bill was passed that would give state fire marshal employees assigned to investigative duties similar powers. Livestock theft investigators are no different in their importance and necessity in addressing this rural and agricultural crime. We urge your support of HB 3056.

OTHER STATES' LIVESTOCK THEFT INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAMS:

NEBRASKA

- Employ six "deputy state sheriffs" who enforce the state brand laws
- Have the same power of arrest as Highway Patrol
- Also supervise the brand inspectors in five districts

OKLAHOMA

- Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association employs one investigator
- Investigator is commissioned by the Oklahoma Crime Bureau and has the power of arrest, carrying firearms, etc.
- Three Texas field investigators live and operate in Oklahoma

COLORADO

- No system for investigators
- Employ "brand inspectors" who have same arrest authority as private citizens
- Brand inspectors do have the authority to "tie up" livestock, hold sale proceeds and stop vehicles on public highways.

TEXAS

- The Texas & Southwest Cattle Raisers Assn. (TSCRA) employs 32 "field investigators". (Three operate in Oklahoma.)
- Commissioned by the Texas Department of Public Safety
- Function as all peace officers except they are not to be involved in traffic related offenses.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- One "chief brand inspector" and one investigator are employed by the South Dakota Stockgrowers Assn.
- Another investigator works for the State Brand Board.
- All three have police powers in livestock theft related circumstances.

NORTH DAKOTA

- North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. employs two investigators and one chief inspector
- Have power to stop vehicles but none for making arrests and carrying firearms

NEW MEXICO

- The New Mexico Livestock Board employs 54 "livestock inspectors"
- All livestock inspectors are allowed to carry guns and make arrests in livestock theft related cases. (Become certified law enforcement officers after certified training.)

KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT
LIVESTOCK BRAND DIVISION

STRAY AND STOLEN ANIMAL REPORT

<u>YEARLY SUMMARY TOTALS</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
Total number of head reported missing ---	2057	1842	1299	2344	1809	1617	1205
Total number of head returned to owner or recovered -----	724 (35%)	646 (35%)	366 (28%)	594 (25%)	405 (22%)	361 (22%)	278 (23%)
Total number of cases handled -----	417	400	323	404	330	395	314

Branding

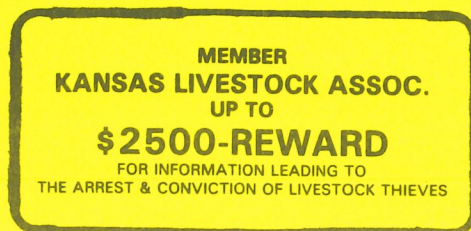
The Kansas Livestock Association encourages and promotes the use of livestock branding as sound management practice. Branding is necessary to trace, locate and prosecute livestock theft cases. It also aids in return of lost or strayed livestock. All county sheriffs' officers have a copy of the current Kansas Brand Book for assistance in returning lost or strayed livestock.

Facts You Should Know About Brand Laws

- Any person who knowingly brands another person's cattle with his brand or alters a brand on livestock is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment.
- A county may designate a "brand inspection area" whenever a petition is submitted to the Board of County Commissioners and signed by not less than 51% of the registered owners of cattle in that county.
- A brand inspector will be provided by the Animal Health Department at any livestock market at the request of the market. A fee of 20¢ per head is charged to the owner or seller of the cattle inspected.
- By law a brand must be registered with the Kansas Animal Health Department and brands can only be used by the recorded owner.

How Do I Register A Brand?

Forward a drawing of your proposed brand and \$30.00 to the Animal Health Department, Livestock Brand Division, 535 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603. A certificate of brand title will be issued for a five-year period. If the brand title is not renewed after a six month grace period it will be placed in a delinquent status and be illegal for use.



KLA Theft Reward

The Kansas Livestock Association has established an up to \$2,500 reward program for individuals who provide information leading to the arrest and conviction of livestock thieves. The exact amount of the reward is determined by the KLA Board of Directors and is paid only in instances where the stolen livestock belong to KLA members. In addition, the theft victim must have a KLA theft reward sign posted at the farm or ranch headquarters. These signs can be obtained from the KLA office at a cost of \$1.00 each.

In Addition To Branding, How Else Can I Help Prevent Livestock Theft?

- Check pastures, pens and head count frequently so a loss is detected early.
- Be observant of strange vehicles in the area.
- Ask neighbors to be observant of strange occurrences before leaving on trips.
- Make it more inconvenient for thieves by locking pasture gates and pens and preferably disassembling loading facilities.

What If I Am Hit By Rustlers?

If you suspect a possible theft loss, immediately notify:

- local county sheriff
- Animal Health Department
- Kansas Bureau of Investigation
- Kansas Livestock Association

For further information contact:

Kansas Livestock Association

2044 Fillmore
Topeka, Kansas 66604
(913)232-9358

Animal Health Department

Livestock Brand Division
535 Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603
(913)296-2326

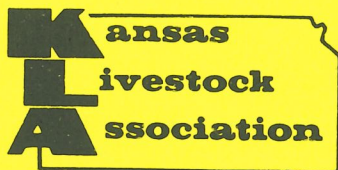
G.D. Gurss, D.V.M.....*Livestock Commissioner*

SPECIAL INVESTIGATORS

Allen Richards, Oberlin.....Phone (913)475-2058
Rudy Deines, OzawkiePhone (913)876-2331

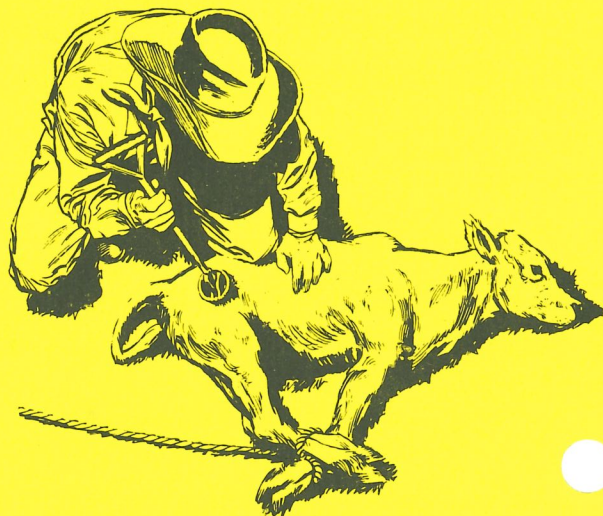
OFFICE STAFF

Lois Patton, *Recorder*Topeka
Rosalita Marshall, Marjorie Hewitt.....Topeka



Cattle Rustling ...

It Could Happen To You!



HOUSE BILL No. 3056

By Committee on Agriculture and Livestock

2-21

0017 AN ACT concerning livestock; giving ~~branding~~ investigators law
0018 enforcement powers; amending K.S.A. 47-416 and repealing
0019 the existing section.

special

0020 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0021 New Section 1. (a) Each special investigator, appointed by
0022 the livestock commissioner, pursuant to K.S.A. 47-416 and
0023 amendments thereto ~~to investigate violations of the branding~~
0024 ~~provisions of article 4 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes~~
0025 ~~Annotated,~~ shall have the authority to make arrests, conduct
0026 searches and seizures and carry firearms, subject to the provi-
0027 sions of subsection (b) of this section.

, while investigating violations of the provisions of article 4 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory of the provisions thereof and supplemental thereto and while investigating livestock theft

0028 (b) Special investigators appointed by the livestock commis-
0029 sioner shall not be permitted to carry firearms without having
0030 first successfully completed the firearm training course or
0031 courses prescribed for law enforcement officers under article 56
0032 of chapter 74 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.

0033 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 47-416 is hereby amended to read as follows:
0034 47-416. It shall be the duty of the livestock commissioner to keep
0035 all books and records and to record all brands used for the
0036 branding or marking of livestock in Kansas. The commissioner
0037 shall receive applications for the recording of any and all brands
0038 and he shall decide on the availability and desirability of any
0039 brand or brands sent in for recording.

0040 The commissioner may appoint an assistant commissioner in
0041 charge of brands and brand inspectors, *special investigators* ~~to~~
0042 ~~investigate violations of branding laws and rules and regula-~~
0043 ~~tions,~~ examiners, deputy assistants and employees necessary to
0044 carry out the provisions of the acts contained in article 4 of
0045 chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and any acts

Feb. 2

Attest
Mr. [Signature]

Add section below:

47-436. Same; duties of commissioner and inspectors; rules and regulations. The commissioner and the brand inspectors under his control and supervision shall provide brand inspection in all brand inspection areas of the state, within the limits of funds provided for such purpose, and shall perform such other duties as may be required to administer the provisions of the acts contained in articles 2 and 4 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. The commissioner or his authorized agent shall perform such acts as may be necessary to aid in establishing ownership of livestock, and shall co-operate with agencies and residents of other states when ownership of livestock cannot be established within this state. The said commissioner shall provide for the issuance of official inspection certificates to owners, possessors, shippers or sellers of livestock in such a manner as to provide for the most efficient administration and enforcement of the livestock laws of Kansas.

Said commissioner subject to the approval of the board, is authorized to adopt and enforce such rules and regulations governing brand inspections as he shall deem necessary for the proper enforcement of the livestock laws of Kansas. The commissioner and the brand inspectors shall aid in investigations and prosecutions of violations of the livestock laws of Kansas and other laws of this state and of the rules and regulations of the commissioner.

History: L. 1959, ch. 228, § 3; L. 1969, ch. 258, § 10; July 1.

and special investigators

TO: AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE
FROM: DR. GERALD D. GURSS
SUBJECT: HB 3056

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM DR. GERALD D. GURSS, LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER. THE BRAND DIVISION OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT EMPLOY TWO SPECIAL INVESTIGATORS THAT SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME INVESTIGATING REPORTED STOLEN LIVESTOCK. THESE EMPLOYEES ARE EXPERIENCED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES AND VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE IN ALL AREAS OF BRAND REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION.

THEY ARE NOTIFIED MANY TIMES OF LIVESTOCK LOSSES DIRECTLY BY THE VICTIM. MANY SHERIFFS CALL THEM FOR ASSISTANCE IN INVESTIGATING A LIVESTOCK THEFT OR ASSIST IN IDENTIFICATION OF BRANDS. MANY SHERIFFS MAY NOT BE FAMILAR WITH PROCEUDRES OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. THESE EMPLOYEES INVESTIGATE THE CRIME SCENE, GATHER EVIDENCE, INTERVIEW THE VICTIM, WITNESSES AND NEIGHBORS, CHECK MARKET RECEIPTS, INTERVIEW SUSPECTS AND ASSIST LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ARRESTS AND WARRANTS. THEY ALSO PROVIDE TESTIMONY IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A CONVICTION.

THEY OFFER ASSISTANCE TO ANYONE IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT PEOPLE FROM OTHER STATES. MANY OF THEIR CONTACTS DEAL WITH A CRIMINAL ELEMENT AND THE NEED FOR CERTAIN POWERS WOULD BE AN ADVANTAGE AND PROVIDE SOME PROTECTION FOR THESE SPECIAL INVESTIGATORS.

THEY WOULD EXERCISE THEIR AUTHORITY ONLY IN THE FIELD OF LIVESTOCK THEFT VIOLATIONS OR RELATED AREAS. FOR THESE REASONS, THE ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT FAVORS HB 3056.

STATEMENT

By

Conrad Odell, President
Kansas Motor Carriers Association

Supporting H.B. 3032 which clarifies enforcement of the Secured Loads statute, K.S.A. 8-1906.

Presented to the House Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, Rep. Bill Fuller, Chairman; Statehouse, Topeka, Thursday, March 1, 1984.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

My name is Conrad Odell and I am president and owner of Branson Truck Line, Inc., of Lyons, Kansas. I am the president of the Kansas Motor Carriers Association and appear in behalf of the Association and our 1,560 member-firms.

I'm certain you recall from the testimony I presented to you on January 26, that I am a livestock carrier and that my primary business is serving shippers of our area who sell cattle to the Iowa Beef packing plant at Emporia, Kansas.

I deeply appreciate your introduction of H.B. 3032 to provide an enforceable statute for shippers and carriers involved in the livestock industry.

In February, 1982, one of my drivers received a ticket from the Highway Patrol for violation of the "secured load" statute.

The Patrol trooper handed me an "Appearance, Plea of Guilty, Waiver of Trial" form. The list of fines for various violations, including "Spilling Load on Highway," was printed on the reverse side of the card. The amount listed was \$20.

I requested the driver to sign the card and the company mailed the Marion District Court a check for \$20 on February 23, 1982.

On February 26, 1982, I received the following communication from the office of the clerk of the Marion County District Court:

"Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that we have received your check in the amount of \$20.00 as payment of fine & costs in the above mentioned case. However, we are sorry to inform you that the \$20.00 assessed for spilling cattle waste on the roadway was made by mistake and that the correct fine & costs for this violation, which was set by our Judge, is \$50.00. Therefore, the Defendant has a balance due of \$30.00. Thank you for your consideration in this matter."

When I received the communication from the District Court, I called the judge and told him I mailed a check for exactly what the card said. He acknowledged that the \$20 payment would be proper this time but said, "You know from now on the fine will be \$50." I acknowledged the increase in the fine.

I have received several citations since the February, 1982, incident and have paid the court \$50 per violation plus \$9 court costs.

My drivers received three tickets in December, 1983, for which my attorney entered a "not guilty" plea.

These three violations subsequently were dismissed by the County Attorney one day before the cases were to be heard by the Court.

It was at this point that I came to this Committee seeking your help to establish an enforceable statute.

Last Friday (February 24, 1984) one of my drivers was operating his truck east of Marion beyond the junction of U.S. 56 and U.S. 77 highways. The Patrol signaled the driver to stop, which the driver did at the first available intersection. The shoulders on that highway are not adequate to stop a vehicle safely, so my driver did proceed to the first intersection and pulled his vehicle to a stop.

The Patrol requested his operating credentials and gave the unit a safety check. He told my driver the reason he was stopped was because the unit had spilled cattle waste on the highway back at the junction of U.S. 56 and 77 highways.

The driver explained that the manure already was there when he came through and he didn't see anything coming out of his trailer.

Our unit was loaded, the truck had been delayed for some time for the trooper to complete his inspection, and the cattle began to mill around in the trailer. The road at the intersection was uneven, causing one side of the trailer to be lower, and the cattle were kicking manure out the side of the trailer.

The trooper said to my driver, "See there, it's spilling again." At that point the trooper returned to his car, issued my driver a ticket, and handed him another copy of the "Appearance, Plea of Guilty, Waiver of Trial" form.

I want the Committee members to take note of the reverse side of this card which clearly indicates that the fine for "spilling load on highway" is \$30.00.

My company, since February, 1982, has been required to pay \$50.00 for this violation.

The card obviously has been reprinted since February, 1982, when the fine was listed at \$20 on the card I received at that time.

I'm at a loss to know what the fine really is for this violation.

I explained to you in our earlier meeting that the transportation of livestock does involve proper handling of cattle waste. I also explained to you that our livestock trailers are equipped with cleanout traps which must be properly maintained and frequently cleaned so that manure does not spill on the highway.

I have some pictures that illustrate the cleanout traps on our trailer equipment.

I understand that there have been some problems in some communities with careless operation of such livestock trailers. I wouldn't want such problems to be repeated in any community--- including mine.

The only way that cattle manure could be "spread" on any street or highway in amounts sufficient to become a problem ---is for the livestock carrier to operate his trailer equipment with the traps open!

The amendment provided in House Bill 3032 would clearly make such operations unlawful and would, I sincerely believe, put a stop to such problems in any community or area.

The statute would be enforceable and the message to all livestock transporters would be clear.

I assure you that our company drivers have been advised in writing of our company policy concerning operation of our livestock equipment. We explained to you in the previous meeting that it is incumbent upon the livestock carrier to observe a periodic cleaning schedule of his equipment to (1) avoid any problems with additional weight and (2) to safeguard his equipment from the damage such acids collectively cause.

I believe the language in H.B. 3032 is a positive solution to a problem that must be corrected.

The livestock industry is important to the economy of Kansas and like all businesses in our state, cannot stand artificial costs which make shippers and consumers eventually pay the price.

I thank you for your consideration and ask that you recommend
H.B. 3032 favorably for passage.

I will be glad to respond to any questions you may have.

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Statement
of the
Kansas Livestock Association
in support of
HB 3032
exempting livestock trailers from certain load shifting provisions
before the
House Agriculture & Livestock Committee
Rep. Bull Fuller, Chairman
presented by
Mike Beam
Executive Secretary
Cow-Calf/Stocker Division
March 1, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mike Beam representing the 9,000 members of the Kansas Livestock Association. We support HB 3032 and ask the committee for their favorable consideration of this legislation.

The livestock industry is the single largest industry in Kansas. The Kansas trucking industry plays a vital role by providing transportation service on a daily basis for Kansas livestock producers. In addition, there are some producers in Kansas who operate their own tractor and semi trailer units. For these reasons, we have a legitimate and sincere interest in HB 3032.

The present "secured load" statute states that no vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is constructed or loaded to prevent any of its load from dropping, shifting, leaking or otherwise escaping. Furthermore, it specifies that no person shall operate on any highway any vehicle with a load unless this load is securely fastened to prevent the load from becoming loose, detached or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway. In essence, my interpretation of the intent of K.S.A. 8-1906 is to provide a safety factor for vehicles when hauling loads. Unfortunately, the current law has been interpreted on occasion to say it is illegal for livestock trailers operating on highways to have any leak of manure. There are times when it is unavoidable to have some leaking or shifting of manure and wastes when traveling on Kansas highways. We feel this amendment clarifies that livestock trailers and semi trailers operating with a closed clean-out trap are not in viola-

tion of the current "secured load" statute provisions. In other words, these operators are acting in good faith and have no intent to spread manure along the roadway when hauling livestock.

It's our experience that owners or operators of livestock trailers will frequently go to great details to make sure that these trailers are clean and free of any manure buildup. In addition, most livestock producers are reluctant to hire a livestock trucking firm which does a poor job of cleaning and maintaining its trucks and trailers.

In summary, there is no way that a livestock trailer can feasibly be equipped to prevent any leakage or spillage at all times of the year. When truck drivers are operating with a closed clean-out trap they are acting in good faith and attempting to keep any manure or wastes from spilling on the highways. We feel that this legislation is needed to let Kansas truckers operate with fewer problems and more easily service Kansas livestock producers. I respectfully ask for your support of this legislation.