

Approved: 1-31-95
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson David Corbin at 10:03 a.m. on January 25, 1995 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes
Lila McClafin, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Dr Bill Skaer, Wichita, Kansas
Don Wixon, Manhattan Zoo
Ellen Querner, Past President of the Wichita Humane Society
John Smith, Heart of America Game Association
Bob Brown, Director, Wildlife Conservation Center, Rolling Hills Animal Refuse, Salina
John Shirey

Others attending: See attached list

Chairperson Corbin opened the hearing on **SB 47** - concerning animals; relating to exotic wildlife, exotic livestock and inherently dangerous animals; licensing exotic livestock markets and inherently dangerous animals; prohibiting red deer from the state. Brief remarks were made by Chairperson Corbin regarding a situation in Butler County last spring that resulted in a child being bitten by a lion. Staff reviewed the bill.

Dr. Bill Skaer showed slides of exotic animals and presented testimony supporting **SB 47**. He stressed these animals are inherently dangerous to humans. They are not domesticated in any sense of the word and they are very unpredictable. It is important that these animals and the auctioning of these animals be regulated (Attachment 1) Attached to his statement are documents supporting **SB 47**.

John Smith said if the state restrictions became too restrictive the auctions would be moved out of state and the state would have no control over the activity. Chairperson ask Mr. Smith if he could return Monday and present his testimony.

Don Wixon gave testimony supporting **SB 47**. However, he said they would like the accredited Kansas zoological parks exempted from the legislation (Attachment 2)

Ellen Querner testified in support of state wide regulations. She suggested these regulations be place under the Wildlife and Parks that has people knowledgeable in wildlife, and accustomed to dealing with them (Attachment 3). Also, she showed a video of a recent auction she attended. She believed the auctioneers played on the emotions of the audiences, and failed to mention the cute little animals grow up. She responded to questions regarding why she thought Wildlife and Parks should be in charge of enforcement.

Robert R. Brown spoke in opposition to the legislation. They do not want to regulate out of business people who are genuine animal caretakers. They believe a certain responsible group of the private sector does exist and should be encouraged to raise at least some exotic animals in a climate of authentic care (Attachment 4).

John Shirey stated the licensing of cats was necessary.

Spencer Tomb, Kansas Wildlife Federations, Inc., submitted written testimony supporting the need for increased regulation of exotic species. However, they opposed regulatory responsibility being given to the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks without consideration of other agencies that should be involved (Attachment 5).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, Room 423-S Statehouse, at ^{10:00}~~9:00~~
a.m. on January 25, 1995.

Chairperson Corbin said the hearing on SB 47 would continue Monday, January 30. The meeting adjourned at 11:02 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 26, 1995.

SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: Jan. 25, 1995

NAME	REPRESENTING
Sicki Skaer	Self
Christen Skaer	
Harold Q. Waters	Kansas Vet. Med Assoc.
Leane Wittke	SELF
Marty Vanier	KAA
Debra Duncow	Animal Health Dept.
George Teagarden	Animal Health Dept
Kevin Smith	Self
John E. Shroy	self
LARRY D. WOODSON	Ks DEPT. OF Ag.
DARRELL MONTEI	KS. DEPT. WLDL. & PKS.
Kenneth M. Wilke	" " Agriculture
STEVE SMITH	Sedwick County Zoo
Mike LaRue	Topeka Zoological Park
Don Wixom	Sunset Zoo, Manhattan
James Morrissey DVM	KSU - College of Vet Med
Renee Harris	Lawrence Humane Society
ELLEN QUERNER	self
Robert A. Brown	Rolling Hills Refuge Wildlife Conservation Center
Traci Carl	A.P.



SKAER VETERINARY CLINIC P.A.

603 N. Edgemoor • Wichita, Kansas 67208 • (316) 683-4641

January 25, 1995

Senate Agriculture Committee
Room 423-S, Statehouse

I am William C. Skaer and I reside in Wichita, Ks. I am a 1969 graduate of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University and have owned and operated my own veterinary clinic in Wichita since 1971. In 1994 I obtained a masters degree in environmental studies from Friends University in Wichita. My concerns about the private ownership of some exotic species come from these years of veterinary practice during which I have seen many problems with exotic animals.

(Slide 1) For example, this six-week old African lion cub was brought into my office by some owners who had purchased it from an add in our local paper. The cub was extremely malnourished and debilitated, having been weaned at two weeks of age. If this animal survives, it will grow to be a two to three hundred pound major predator that is certainly unsuitable as a pet.

This is not an unusual incident. (Slide 2 -READ) These comments by the mother of an eleven year-old boy who was attacked by a lion, which was tied to a chain in a trailer park in Leon, Ks., last February, say it all about current exotic animal laws in Kansas. (Slide 3) In fact, under current Kansas law it is perfectly legal to own an African.

lion without any considerations for licensing, caging standards, animal husbandry, or human safety. Fortunately, the child involved in this attack survived with just minor injuries.

These and other incidents led me to write a masters thesis on the problems with captive wildlife and exotic animals in Kansas (slide 4). (Slide 5) We are talking about captive wildlife and exotic animals that are not native to Kansas or do not have an established wild population in the state (slides 6, 7, & 8).

(Slide 9) Many of these animals are inherently dangerous to humans (slides 10, 11, 12, & 13). (Slide 14) It is important to understand that these animals are not domesticated in any sense of the word. They can be aggressive, territorial, and unpredictable and those traits may be exaggerated when they reach sexual maturity. They are not dogs and cats. They are caught between two worlds.

(Slides 15 & 16) The wolf-hybrid for example is an unpredictable combination of a wild animal and a domestic animal.

(Slide 17) Another aspect to some of these exotic species is that they may be injurious to native species or their habitat such as this European red deer (slide 18). The red deer is a European subspecies of our North American elk (slide 19). Red deer stags can interbreed with our native elk females thereby irretrievably altering our North American

elk genetics and behavior (slide 20). (Slide 21) With the current proliferation of exotics, we need to be careful that Kansas doesn't become like Texas where many exotics are now free-roaming and competing with native species.


(Slides 22 & 23) Many of the problems we see with exotic animals and captive wildlife originate at exotic animal auctions. (Slides 24 & 25) The auctions are a major source for many of the inherently dangerous animals. The auctions are currently not well regulated. In fact, some activities that occur at these auctions (slides 26 & 27) such as the sale of this coyote and raccoon as pets are illegal. (Slide 28) KDHE regulation 28-1-14 prohibits the sale of skunks, civet cats, raccoons, foxes, or coyotes for pets because of the threat of rabies. (Slide 29) Yet, such activities commonly occur at the exotic animal auctions.

Better regulation of these auctions by the state is critical to eliminating some of our problems. (Slide 30) Dr. Jim Carpenter, the director of the Exotic Wildlife and Zoo Animal Medicine Service at K-State, says most owners are ill-prepared to handle such animals, with the result that many of these animals suffer from malnutrition and disease. The sellers many times are just interested in the money.

(Slide 31) We have targeted the Department of Wildlife and Parks because they have the statutory authority in KSA 32-807 to provide for the preservation and protection of all species of wildlife in the State of Kansas. With over 60

conservation officers in the field, the Department has the most resources of any agency for the job. In every other state that I researched, the state natural resources agency was the lead agency in such efforts. (Slide 32) We have structured the statute so that it can be self-supporting from fees. Everyone I talked to agreed that the license and permit fees to possess an inherently dangerous animal or to conduct an exotic animal auction should be substantial enough to help support the program. That, coupled with the new strict standards for care and maintenance of these species that are now available from the Association of Zoos and Aquariums would insure the safety of the public, the welfare of the animal, and eliminate many of the problems we currently have.

I realize that more government regulation is not a popular theme in this era, but we are talking about a serious public health and safety issue as well as a potential threat to the livestock industry and to our natural environment. Those kinds of issues have always been the purview of government. (Slides 33 and 34) It is only by dealing with these problems now, before a tragedy happens, that we can live up to Albert Schweitzer's challenge.


William C. Skaer, MS, DVM

Comments

1. Section 1(f)

The definition of "exotic livestock market" needs to include any public place where the sale and trade of captive wildlife and exotic animals occur for compensation or profit. For example, that should include public fairgrounds, among other places.

2. Section 1(j)

The definition of "inherently dangerous animal" should read "any captive wildlife or exotic animal which, due to such animal's inherent nature, poses a significant threat to human safety."

3. Federal veterinary inspection should not exempt exotic animal and livestock auctions from also being required to obtain state licensing. Federal regulations and inspections are not adequate for these auctions.

4. New Section 15(e)

This should read "the secretary shall adopt rules and regulations for the **care**, caging, and maintenance of such inherently dangerous animals.

5. Any facility which is used for legitimate scientific, research, educational, or exhibition purposes, and which has acquired accreditation through the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), should be exempt from this law.



Office of the Dean

College of Veterinary Medicine
Veterinary Medical Center
Trotter Hall
Manhattan, Kansas 66506-5601
913-532-5660

October 5, 1994

Dr. William Skaer
603 N. Edgemoor
Wichita, KS 67208

Dear Dr. Skaer,

Thanks for sending me a copy of your paper on problems with captive wildlife and exotic animals in veterinary practice. Yours is a timely presentation to the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and an important issue for Kansas veterinarians.

Care of captive wildlife as "pets" presents a problem for veterinarians and may in many cases represent a significant danger to the public. I support efforts to strictly control ownership of wildlife and feel the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks should take a strong leadership role in this area.

I hope your October 20th conference is well attended and these important issues are discussed.

Best regards,

Ronald J. Marler, DVM, PhD
Dean

RJM/vs

Department of Wildlife & Parks public hearing, October 20, 1994

Testimony by Sheri Canfield, Executive Director, Kansas Humane Society, 4218 Southeast Blvd., Wichita, KS 67210; (316) 683-6682.

I am Sheri Canfield, executive director of the Kansas Humane Society.

We operate an animal shelter here in Wichita. As with most animal shelters around the country, we are simply overflowing with perfectly healthy, lovable, but unwanted pets. Every year we take in about 10,000 animals, and unfortunately, most of these animals must be euthanized.

Usually the animals we get are owner-released. We hear many stories about why these people must give up their pets. For some, there is simply no other option. But some people bring them in because "there's something wrong with this cat--it keeps having kittens," or "this dog keeps running away." Of course, the responsible solutions to these problems are to spay and neuter pets, or to have a fenced yard. But too many people don't want to be bothered with these solutions. Perhaps they made an impulsive decision when they acquired the animal, and failed to anticipate the realities of having a pet in their home. Perhaps they were uninformed--but I can't blame a lack of awareness entirely, because there's a lot of information out there about caring for cats and dogs. After all, cats and dogs are domesticated creatures who have been living with humans for many thousands of years.

The point I want to make is that if so many people can't even take proper care of cats and dogs, what in the world would they do with lions and tigers and bears?

I'd like to quote from the policy manual of the American Humane Association, a national organization...

When wild or exotic animals are kept as pets, the result is usually tragic for the animal and often negative for the owner. Lack of knowledge about behavioral traits, social needs, and proper nutrition leads to inadvertent abuse. For many of the larger wild or exotic species, the cost of feed, veterinary care, handling equipment and confinement facilities may be prohibitive for most owners and leads to negligence and suffering or death of the animal.

Furthermore, individuals exposed to captive wild or exotic animals may suffer injury or death. This occurs when owners become overconfident with a wild animal, either assuming it will remain as affectionate as an adult as it was when young, or believing they have tamed and trained the animal well enough to defuse its dangerous instincts. When a person is attacked, the animal is usually destroyed. In addition, when appropriate precautions are not taken, some species are potential transmitters of diseases to humans.

Wild animals are those not specifically bred over many generations to adapt to human confinement, company or control. Exotic animals are wild animals not native to North America.

American Humane opposes the deliberate capture and confinement or the breeding or hybrid breeding of wild or exotic animals as pets.

(The American Humane Association; Englewood, Colorado; Dennis White, Animal Protection Division Director; (800) 227-4645).

For these reasons, the Kansas Humane Society of Wichita supports regulations controlling or prohibiting the ownership of wild and exotic animals. I ask you to please consider establishing such controls as soon as possible.

Thank you.



Sheri Canfield, Executive Director
Kansas Humane Society of Wichita
4218 Southeast Blvd.
Wichita, KS 67210
(316) 683-6682

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS!



*The Kansas Commission for Wildlife and Parks met in Wichita, October 20 to hear testimony on regulation of captive wildlife and exotic animals. Key participants at that meeting are shown above: (from l to r) **Dr. Bill Skaer**, Wichita (testifying on research provided the KVMA Executive Board and Ad Hoc Committee); **James Holderman** (Commission Chairman); **Ted Ensley** (Ks. Secretary of Wildlife and Parks); **Dr. Sam Graham** and **Livestock Commissioner George Teagarden** (Ks. Animal Health Dept.); **Senator Dave Corbin** (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture).*

EXOTIC ANIMAL TESTIMONY RECEIVES SUPPORT

With support from the KVMA Executive Board, representatives of Kansas State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, Manhattan and Wichita zoos, **Dr. Bill Skaer**, KVMA Ad Hoc Committee, skillfully outlined problems associated with captive wildlife and exotic animal policies and proposed several solutions to the Kansas Commission on Wildlife and Parks at their 7:00 p.m. meeting at the Airport Ramada in Wichita, October 20.

During Dr. Skaer's testimony, he quoted Kansas veterinarians responding to a survey he conducted this spring. By an overwhelming majority, the 53% of KVMA members responding witnessed threats to public safety and health care problems in captive wildlife and exotic animals as a result of private ownership.

Because of the authority already granted to the Ks. Commission on Wildlife and Parks, Dr. Skaer suggested that very little new legislation would need to be enacted, that the Commission could solve many of the current problems under their regulatory jurisdiction. Such solutions would involve:

- * Cooperative permitting process which requires all exotic wildlife and exotic livestock species to be registered, disallowing ownership without a permit;
- * Requiring people engaged in the raising and selling of game birds, game animals, fur-bearing animals, cervids, ratites, to obtain a permit and meet operation standards;
- * Requiring people engaged in the auctioning of captive wild and exotic animals to obtain permits and adhere to regulation.

OBITUARIES/2
KANSAS IN BRIEF/3
CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE/6

The Wichita Eagle

LOCAL & STATE

WEDNESDAY October 26, 1994

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Lyon County deer hunters bag considerably toothier game

Associated Press

EMPORIA — Two bow hunters looking for deer in Lyon County on Monday were confronted by a leopard that they shot and killed.

Shawn Barger of Reading and Mike Tate said they were startled when the leopard suddenly appeared in their path. Barger said he thought they were in danger, so he shot the cat in the head with an arrow.

"It raised up and roared, and I ran," Barger said.

When the animal did not chase the two men, Barger said they went back and found it still alive. The leopard was obviously in great pain, said Barger, who then shot the animal to death with a rifle.

Barger said he felt justified in killing the leopard, which was partially defanged and declawed and may have come from one of the two exotic-animal farms in the area that

are licensed to keep big cats.

Barger said he called the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and state agents and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were investigating.

Dave Adams of the state agency retrieved the body. Word soon spread, and a steady stream of neighbors came by to view the animal's body and hear the story from the two hunters.

"I held it up by its back legs," Barger

said. "I'm a short guy, about 5-foot-5, and when I held it as high as I could, its head was still on the ground."

Barger said he hopes to be able to keep the leopard and have it mounted, but questions about the cat's ownership must be settled. For now, Barger is storing the carcass in a freezer.

Adams said state or federal wildlife agencies might want the animal, and its owner, if found, might also make a claim.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE
JANUARY 25, 1995

Good morning, I am Don Wixom, Director of Sunset Zoological Park, Manhattan, Kansas. I come before you, like my professional colleagues from other accredited, Kansas zoological parks in support of legislation that will regulate the trade in, and the keeping of exotic wildlife pets.

As with other professionally operated and managed zoological parks in Kansas and across the nation, Sunset Zoo is bombarded with requests to accept wild animal pets from well-meaning but often misinformed exotic pet owners. Many of these unfortunate people are under the impression that our zoos would literally "jump" at the chance to accept their unwanted pets as part of our collections.

They have no idea that most of us receive dozens of calls monthly offering every sort of wild creature from iguanas and pythons to lions, leopards and bears! They have no idea that accredited zoos have an internal network that allows us to carefully select and obtain our exhibit specimens from captive bred, and genetically managed stock. Further, they do not understand that their offer may be the third, fourth or fifth such offer to us that very week.

Many of these citizens are your neighbors or friends who have on impulse purchased a wild animal pet thinking that it will make an excellent addition to their "families". They have not taken into account the intensive care, special feeding and environmental conditions that may be necessary or the most important issue, that of safety for themselves, their family and the public should their pet somehow become free. These citizens are taken in by cute baby animals or the thought of how impressive they might become as the owner of a cougar or 15' python. They have no council when they buy, often the sales person is uniformed as well, and in some instances paints only rosy picture of how easy their new pet will be to care for.

Often within days or hours of their purchase the zoo gets a call. Unfortunately, there is no room in the "ark" so to speak. Space is unavailable, and our resources are limited. If we accepted all those animals we were offered, we would have nothing but former wild animal pets as our collections. As an example within the last three weeks of this new year, our zoo has been offered from citizens near and far a 5' caiman alligator, three cougars and one african lion. It is stressful and disheartening for us as caretakers of wildlife to refuse these offers. We would like to help but are unable to, and we wonder what will become of the poor creature just offered? Will it be freed, to fend for itself, re-sold to continue the vicious circle or simply killed because there was no place to put it. No matter what the animals fate may be, it is a tragedy for wildlife.

Senate Ag Co.
1-25-95
Attachment 2

Page 2.

Liberation of these animals may seem unlikely to you, however, within the last two years the following animals were brought to our zoo by local police officials: an African savannah monitor lizard, two pythons and an Asian tokay gecko lizard. All four have suffered abuse, were very ill and were discovered by unnerved members of the public. We accepted them, fed them and provided medical treatment for them. Frightening as it may sound, the poor gecko, which had most likely been purchased as a local pet shop, carried with it a parasite which is known to be untreatable and potentially fatal to humans, he was painlessly euthanized.

As you can see, I support the work of Bill Skaer and the good intentions of this bill. However, I would like you to consider an adjustment to the verbiage which is often used in the writing of bills for federal wildlife regulations exempting accredited zoo and approved related organizations of our professional association, an example follows from the Marine Mammal Protection Act:

"Public display programs should be based on professionally recognized standards of the public display community, such as those of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). AAZPA accredited facilities are permanent institutions which own and maintain captive wild animals that represent more than a token collection, are under the direction of a professional staff, provide their collections with appropriate care, and exhibit them in an aesthetic manner to the public on a regularly scheduled basis for the purposes of education, conservation, scientific studies and recreation".

In Kansas, there are five professionally accredited zoological parks and one approved and professionally endorsed related-organizational member of AAZPA. As institutions which abide by a strict code of professional standards and ethics, we cannot endorse the keeping of wildlife by those who may not be qualified to care for them. On behalf of my own institution, I support Senate Bill #47. Thank you for allowing me to be a part of this hearing, I offer my assistance as you proceed on with this measure.

Donald W. Wixom
Zoo Director
Sunset Zoological Park
2333 Oak Street
Manhattan, Kansas 66502

(913) 587-APES (2737)
(913) 587-2730 FAX
E-Mail MORPHOL@KSUVM.KSU.EDU.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee:

My name is Ellen Querner, I reside in the City of Wichita. I am very concerned about the increasing number of dangerous exotic animals that are being bred and are showing up as "pets" within the state.. Most of all I am concerned that, for the state as a whole, there are no regulations on such animals.

I would like to show you a video tape taken at a recent exotic animal auction in this state. As you look at the video you will understand one thing, very clearly, these animals are being presented to the public, by those who have bred or own them, as unique and wonderful pets. The phrase "Lions and Tigers and Bears oh my!!!" fits this auction to a tee, as each species is indeed seen and offered for sale to the public. Auctions such as this one take place all over the state of Kansas and are getting more popular. There is also an alarming increase in the number and types of large carnivorous wildlife being sold. Although the animals are to be auctioned off, many "parking lot purchases" occur when the animal is a "no sale" and sold at a later time. At least with the auction there are some records to show who purchased the animal, in the "parking lot sales", there are no such documents. There were also animals that were sold that were illegal, a raccoon and coyote were sold as pets even though it is illegal to own them as a pet in the state. The young man, so eager to sell the cougar, lied when he said no permit was needed to have one...you indeed need a permit for a cougar in Kansas.

Three days after the sale, two of the animals purchased at this auction. one through the sale ring and one in the parking lot, were up for resale (see copy of newspaper ad attached). I called both ads and found out that in both cases they were purchased as "pets" and it took the people no time at all to realize that they were not "pets", and they did not want to keep them. One was the cougar seen at the end of the video, the one that loved children and dogs...it was purchased for \$350.00. Again, no mention of the necessary state permit was made to me on the phone when I inquired about buying it. The other was a 5-6 month old coyote that I and Dr. Skaer bought for \$105.00 (the price they said they paid for it). It was a "parking lot" sale by the husband and brought home to the wife as a gift. They also realized that they made a mistake. We have since placed the animal in an accredited rehabilitation program as it is illegal to have such a pet in Kansas due to the rabies threat.


About a month ago I along with a veterinarian, wildlife and parks official and sheriffs officer investigated a complaint on cougars and a bear. At the residence was one of the bears and the black leopard seen in the video. The owner said the bear was so cheap he could not turn down. He had no facilities for the bear when he bought it, about 2 months previous, and had put it in a small abandoned grain elevator, which he admitted was not adequate but where it was still being kept. The female black leopard was put in a small pen with a female cougar. The leopard being less that 6 months old would soon become a

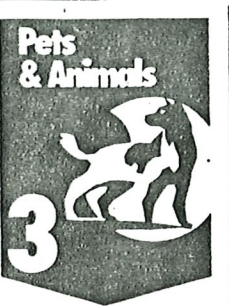
Senate Ag Co.
1-25-95
Attachment 3
3-1

threat to the cougar. Again the owner admitted he needed larger and more pens but did not have the money or time to build them.

Various cities across the state have addressed this issue, usually by banning certain animals, but all that does is move the problem to the counties where no laws exist. We need comprehensive state wide regulations. These regulations need to be under the Dept. of Wildlife and Parks which has people knowledgeable in wildlife, and accustomed to dealing with them. These animals are not pets, they are not livestock, they are displaced wildlife which can and have caused injury to people. They must be regulated .

Respectfully,


Ellen Querner



- 300 Pets For Sale
- 305 Pet Supplies, Grooming, Services
- 310 Pet Breeding, Boarding, Training
- 315 Pets Wanted
- 317 Domestic Animals
- 318 Exotic Animals
- 320 Poultry, Rabbits & Supplies
- 325 Horses, Tack & Equipment
- 330 Livestock, Equipment & Supplies
- 335 Feed, Seed & Grain
- 340 Farm Animal Services

300 Pets For Sale

Local animal care and welfare professionals warn that ownership of exotic animals can carry substantial risk to the owner and to the animal and is ill-advised.

- AQUARIUMS** No money down. Low as \$15 per month. Gorrilla Greenhouse 687-5922
- BENGAL** brwn spotted Tabby M, champ. ped., TICA reg. \$300. Hedgehogs M. \$100; F. \$150; white blood. 1-583-6717
- BLUE HEELER** (Queensland AKC pups) 316-752-3255
- BOSTON TERRIER** AKC registered puppies. 316-442-1222
- BOXER:** AKC puppies, fawn & brindle, farm raised, \$250. 316-443-5422, eves
- BRITTANY** AKC pups. Nat'l Ch bidln. \$1/W. \$200. 651-6982
- BRITTANY** pups to hunt this fall, AKC reg 778-1028
- CANARIES** Beautiful loud singers, \$30-\$60. 943-8418
- CHINESE PUGS** AKC, black, 7wks, \$200ea; 529-1334
- CHOW** AKC, 1/cr/F, 1/cinn/F Exc bidline. 262-7012
- CHOW** AKC, exc bidlns, good disposition, blue & blk avail. 4M, 2F, 681-0370 lv msg
- COCKATIELS/Cages** Over 50 of them, all colors, including white-face, white-face pearl. Moving & can't take them. Wellington, 316-326-3550
- CORNUES** Gold Capped, exc. breeding Pair, Great parents. \$1200 788-7031 days; 788-3934 eves.

● Be at war with your vices, at peace with your neighbors, and let every year find you a better man. Benjamin Franklin

300 Pets For Sale

- DALMATIAN AKC PUPPIES** 721-6742
- DALMATIAN:** AKC, 1 1/2 yrs old, neutered, 796-1708
- DOBERMAN** pups: AKC, red & rust, 3 M, 3 F. 686-3751
- DOGUE DE BORDEAUX** FIC pups (Turner & Hooch), exc w/kids, very loyal & loveable; 263-9176
- GERMAN SHEPHERD** AKC pups, 1M, 2F; 1-456-2164
- GERMAN SHEPHERD** AKC Pups, hips OFA, 943-9003.
- GERMAN SHEPHERD** AKC, 4F, 9wks old; 776-0050
- GERMAN SHORTHAIR** Pointers reg., 12wks, male & fem. wormed/shots, parents are exc. hunters. 316-483-3953
- GREAT DANE** AKC pups, 7 wks, wormed/shots 796-0563
- HEDGEHOGS** Small & cute, care instructions incl. USDA lic, start at \$50. 913-674-2705
- LAB** blk, chocolate, M, pups, 6wks, \$100-\$150. 524-1926
- MALAMUTE** puppies, AKC, family raised, both parents on premises. 316-663-4153
- MASTIFF (English)** Pups AKC ch. bloodlines. 913-478-3767
- MASTIFF** female, 1yr 8mo., spayed, \$250. 529-1333
- PARROT,** African Grey, 1 yr. old, lame, talks, cage & accessories, \$1000. 788-5456
- PARROTS** for sale. 1-221-3612 after 6
- PERSIANS:** Reg. adults, Silver Chinchilla, 2 males, 1 female, 1 kitten. 788-5716
- PIT BULL PUPPIES** \$100. Call 529-3889
- PUGS:** AKC black, shots, \$200. 729-7941
- ROTTWEILER** 6 mos F. Papers, shots & schl \$250/firm 684-9769 687-0823
- ROTTWEILER,** purbred; 12 mos old, male, obedience trained, \$150/obo. 522-1045
- ROTTWEILER** AKC M&F. Mr Impressive bidln. 263-6488
- ROTTWEILERS** AKC, 3 M, shots/wormed. 722-6407
- ROTTWEILER** pups, AKC, OFA, CH BL. 685-7258
- RUSSIAN** Blue CFA kittens, ch. bid. 913-367-7117
- SHELTYES** 3 M, full-blood \$100. 524-0833
- SHIH TZU** AKC reg., brown, black & whi. 777-1794
- SIBERIAN HUSKY** mix pups females, 6 wks, \$50. 265-2791
- WESTHIGHLAND TERRIER** puppies. 316-335-5456

310 Pet Breeding, Boarding, Training

- PROF. BIRD DOG & Obedience** Training, shock collars & atom. dog boxes. Dogs For Sale. 755-3349
- Prof Bird Dog Training, Obedience & Boarding.** Rock Creek Kennel, 788-8792.
- Prof. Obedience, Protection, Classes & B/T.** 522-3000
- Bird Dog Training,** 20 yrs experience. 776-9619

318 Exotic Animals

- RHEAS** 1wk-3mo, priced to sell, make offer 913-256-2268
- WHITE WOLF,** Timber Wolf, Raccoon Pair, Potbelly Pig Trio. Call 1-243-6592
- 6 mo old M Coyote** puppy, hand-raised 776-9483

318 Exotic Animals

COUGAR 14wk old F, de-clawed, all shots. 1-752-3470

325 Horses, Tack & Equipment

- AQHA** Naturally trained foundation cow horses, 3's, 4's & a 12yr old. 321-4615 all dark
- BOARDING:** Sunflower Farms 7303 E. Harry. 684-0185
- POA** 13 H geld, Palomino mare, both gentle, 742-3779
- SUNDOWNER TRAILERS** will be at the Kansas State Fair. Steel & aluminum trailers, some with complete living quarters. 1-800-991-3456
- Boarding, lessons, indoor arena, horses for sale.** 838-7846
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- BOARDING** \$85/mo. E Harry. Run-in barn. 733-1342
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- 406 Household Furnishings
- 409 Appliances
- 412 TV, VCR, Stereo
- 415 Computers & Electronics
- 418 Lawn & Garden
- 421 Musical Instruments
- 424 Good Things To Eat
- 427 Antiques & Collectibles
- 430 Auctions
- 433 Estate Sales
- 436 Flea Markets & Misc. Sales
- 439 Garage Sales
- 453 Windows & Doors
- 456 Building Materials
- 459 Commercial & Industrial Equipment
- 462 Office Equipment & Supplies
- 465 Medical Equipment & Supplies
- 468 Farm Merchandise & Services
- 470 Farm Implements
- 471 Trading Post
- 474 Articles wanted

403 Articles For Sale

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- DJ EQUIPMENT** w/sound system, light system & trlr. \$6,000/obo. 665-0571
- Personalized X-mas stockings,** \$16/ea. 11534 S. Broadway Peck. KS 67120 529-0362
- SERCON 5000 Recovery Unit 2** tanks 3yrs old \$650. 721-5122

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TESTIMONY
SENATE BILL NO. 47

To: Kansas Senate
By: Robert R. Brown

Rolling Hills Refuge Wildlife Conservation Center is an educational non-profit foundation dedicated to the conservation and propagation of rare and endangered species. We are located 7 miles west of Salina, Kansas and 2.5 miles south of I-70 in rural Saline County. My name is Bob Brown and I am the director of the Conservation Center.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I felt it to be important today to express my (RHRWCC's) opinions to you as you put together Senate Bill No. 47. Unlike my colleagues who are funded in part by municipal tax revenues, Rolling Hills Refuge WCC represents a zoological park funded to date entirely by private money, namely the money of Charles W. Walker, a successful Salina businessman.

Briefly, what is now Rolling Hills Refuge Wildlife Conservation Center, began its involvement as a breeding and educational center in the mid 1980's. It was during these years that a good part of our collection was purchased at exotic animal auctions. Further, during these years, most of the animals we sold were sold at these same auctions. By 1990, we were becoming fully aware of the shortcomings of these auctions. We saw animals being housed in improper cages, animals being sold as "pets" which definitely would not be good pets, animals being totally stressed by being run through a sales arena and out into an awaiting trailer. Our own experience with many of these animals was that little to no record keeping had ever been kept on these individuals. We were completely unable to trace the lineage or pedigrees on the animals we purchased. While many of the animals we saw were sold to qualified livestockman, we also saw many more of these animals sold to people who had absolutely no business owning such species. I personally am aware of several "kitty" mills whose "kitties" are actually lions, tigers, bobcats, leopards, etc. These "kitty" mills will say anything to sell a cute baby lion or cougar or any of the aforementioned species. At least once a month I get calls from individuals who, after having purchased a cute lion cub, now need to find a home for what has grown into a ferocious animal. This is indeed unfair to the purchaser of the cat, but is especially unfair to the cat itself. I can quote you similar stories concerning zebra, chimps, snakes, etc.

In 1991, RHRWCC disassociated itself from these exotic animal auctions and never have we sold animals as pets. I have been quoted several times by the Salina Journal with regard to our philosophy on the pet trade. We are in favor of some degree of regulation of the exotic animal industry. There are many unscrupulous individuals making exorbitant sums of money dealing animals to people who definitely have no business owning them. This must stop. Many animals suffer greatly from these types of sales.

At RHRWCC, the health, psychological and physical well-being of the animals has always come first. We have been willing to go the extra mile when it comes to long term

Senate Ag Co
1-24-95
Attachment 4

financial commitment to the animals we care for. We have to know lineage's and pedigrees in order for our animals to reproduce in a healthy manner. Our habitats, pens and paddocks have always been of proper construction and size so that the animal would be comfortable. We are continuously striving to give our animals even better living conditions where we have on occasion fallen short. We spare no expense when our animals need veterinary care. We share our knowledge and our animals with other qualified zoological parks. We have always maintained the proper permits required by the county, state and federal government to insure legal handling of our species. (I have attached a copy of our permits as an amendment to this testimony). In 1993, we joined AZA as a related organization and abide fully by their code of ethics. We are participants in ISIS and share data concerning our collection with over 450 zoological parks worldwide. It is our hope and our intention for our collection of 44 species to grow to over 110 species by summer of 1996 when we officially open to the public. We will, at that time, not only provide excellent housing for over 100 species, but will have a full time education center, education director, full time restaurant overlooking the entire collection and hopefully will be fully accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums of the Americas. We will participate in as many SSP's as possible.

Senators, we represent an entity which has grown entirely out of the private sector. An entity which has, since the beginning, striven to do things right. We have a genuine concern for our animals and for the laws that govern them. I personally know of several other very good privately owned animal care facilities in Kansas today. I do not want to see them hurt or put out of business because of numerous and/or expensive legal mandates. We are totally in favor of the "unscrupulous" or "incapable" person being disallowed from continuing unsavory practices in the market place today. It is our contention that this bill be amended to include some degree of relief for institutions such as RHRWCC who abide by a code of ethics such as AZA has designated and to those individuals who have acquired proper licensing and who provide proper housing for their animals. We do not want to see the creative and genuine animal caretakers regulated out of business. These people should be allowed to flourish. It is our belief that a certain, responsible group of the private sector does exist and should be encouraged to raise at least certain animals in a climate of authentic care for certain species for which they qualify. Private money and private effort must still be allowed to function in a proper way. It is the only way many of these highly endangered species have any chance whatsoever at survival. I thank you for your time and attention.

RHR EXOTIC ANIMAL LICENSES

FEDERAL

a) USDA - 48-B-134

Class B dealer - under Animal Welfare Act - allows us to purchase, sell, transport and exhibit any specie not covered by or protected by the ESA (Endangered Species Act)

b) USDI - PRT 766088 - Captive Bred Wildlife Permit (CBW)

This permit allows us to transport (interstate), own, propagate, purchase and sell species covered by the ESA. This is not a "general" type permit. Rather, I have to apply specie specific forms with USDI. It covers only Endangered Species and only those for which we have qualified. Currently, our CBW only covers Grevy's Zebra, Red Lechwe, Siberian and Bengal Tigers. Currently I am in the midst of negotiations to have our CBW also include Cheetah and Black Rhino. Will not be final until late spring.

c) Federal Identification Number - 501C3 - RHRWCC Inc. 48-115-3800

STATE

a) Kansas Game Breeder Permit - GBI-05-95

Allows us to own, breed and exhibit species native to Kansas.

b) Rehab License - RH-005-093

Allows us to take in, from a variety of sources, orphaned, wounded or sick animals. We are to return those animals to a state of good health and reintroduce them into their natural environment. This covers only "land" animals. No birds at all.

c) State Exhibitors License - SC-085-93

Animals which, during the process of rehabilitation, become too imprinted on humans to return to the wild are taken off of our rehab permit and placed on this permit. We cannot sell these animals or transfer to another institution. We can, however, maintain them in our collection and utilize them as part of our education program in an exhibit situation.

AFFILIATE LICENSES - NOT REQUIRED

a) AAZPA - #5873500 Code RI

Recognized us as a member of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums with the status of Related Organization.

b) ISIS - Code 310517901

Recognizes us as a member of the International Species Inventory System. We utilize their computer software and share our data worldwide with other member institution. This is the industry standard for tracking captive population of exotic animals.

Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc.

P.O. Box 5715
Topeka, Ks. 66605

Affiliate of National Wildlife Federation
913/266-6185

200 S.W. 30th
Suite 108
Topeka, Ks. 66611

January 25, 1995

To: The Senate Agriculture Committee, Kansas Senate,
Senator Dave Corbin, Chair., Room 143-N, Statehouse

From: Spencer Tomb, Kansas Wildlife Federation Issues and
Actions Committee Chair. *Spencer Tomb*

Re: Kansas Wildlife Federation position on Senate Bill 47

The scope and mission of KDWP is to conserve and enhance the wildlife and natural resources of Kansas. Most of the pets and livestock covered by Senate Bill 47 are neither native nor naturalized wildlife and they should be kept outside the regulatory authority of KDWP, except where these exotics can impact native habitats and populations.

We agree with the proponents of this bill that there is a distinct need to regulate exotic and dangerous species kept as pets and exotic livestock. We are opposed to the unregulated keeping of wild animals as pets as there will always be animal health and welfare problems. Wild animals should be left in the wild.

We think that Board of Agriculture, the Department of Health and Environment, the Livestock Commission and the Department of Wildlife and Parks should be asked to draw up a plan for regulation of exotics in Kansas. They should sort out who should be responsible and what regulations are needed. The permit fees should pay for all of the regulatory activity.

The 54 Conservation Officers in the field are spread very thinly (some have four counties). Recent budget constraints for law enforcement have cut the miles Conservation Officers could drive in two months each year. Kansas Conservation Officers have enough to cover now with illegal fishing and hunting, trespass, boating law enforcement, public relations and wildlife education.

The cost and administrative burden of the regulation of exotic pets and livestock should not fall on the hunters and anglers of Kansas. We are very concerned that the fee structure would not cover the cost of education and training of the Conservation Officers to do these new jobs and make the regular visits to inspect permittees. If hunting or fishing license dollars are used to pay for the regulatory activity contained in SB 47, it may be a diversion of wildlife fees and would have to be paid back by the State General Fund.

In summary, the Kansas Wildlife Federation sees the need for increased regulation of exotic species in Kansas. We are opposed to the primary regulatory responsibility being given to the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks without a detailed consideration of other agencies that should be involved and funding and personnel from the State General Fund.

*Senate Ag. Co
1-24-95
Attachment 5*