

Approved: 3-13-96
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson David Corbin at 10:00 a.m. on March 13, 1996 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Quorum was present.

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Richard Hazell, Regional Vice-President, American Federation of Aviculture
Donald Soderberg, Wichita, KS
Larry Snyder, DVM, University Bird and Small Animal Clinic
Patrick B. Kennedy, Wichita, KS
Terry Smith, Secretary, Heart of America Game Breeders Assn.
David Nieves, member of National Herpetological Alliance, Kansas City, MO

Others attending: See attached list

Substitute for HB 2607 - concerning the Kansas Animal Dealer Act; renaming the act the Kansas Pet Animal Act.

Chairperson Corbin opened the hearing for the opponents of the bill. He called on Richard Hazell.

Richard Hazell recommendations were: (1) to defeat the "Substitute for HB 2607" and return to existing law, or (2) to exclude all species aves from the proposed law (Attachment 1). Responding to a question Mr. Hazell said he would be happy to work with his organization to draft appropriate regulations for their industry.

Don Soderberg opposed the bill and suggested the bill should be amended to include only dogs and cats, because he did not believe the other animals listed therein are in need of regulation (Attachment 2).

Dr. Larry Snyder said as a veterinarian that treats birds he opposes the legislation. He questioned whether an inspector unfamiliar with basic aviary management be able to adequately evaluate a facility. Inspection could potentially stop ongoing breeding activity and potentially cause the young to be abandoned by their parents, and possibly could pose a serious threat to disease control (Attachment 3).

Patrick Kennedy opposed the bill. He raised five points that he thought were either confusing or out of line (Attachment 4).

Terry Smith testified that the bill discriminates against the hobby breeder. If this bill is passed they would be considered a pet shop (Attachment 5).

David M. Nieves said the pet trade in reptiles is very different from the trade in birds and mammals. Animal inspectors in Kansas do not have the experience to professionally inspect a reptile collection. He pointed out the language in the bill would be difficult to apply to reptiles, and he gave several examples (Attachment 6). He offered two amendments (Attachment 7) and (Attachment 8).

The hearing was closed on **Substitute HB 2607**.

Chairperson Corbin pointed out written testimony from the following had been distributed:

Gary P. Lilienthal, American Federation of Aviculture, Inc. (Attachment 9).

Dale F. Schwindaman, Deputy Administrator Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care, United States Department of Agriculture (Attachment 10).

Testimony opposing **Substitute for HB 2607** was distributed from the following.

Peggy Elaine Griffith, Delia, KS (Attachment 11)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE Room 423-S-Statehouse, at 10:00 a.m. on March 13, 1996.

Margaret Kerr, Silver Lake, KS ([Attachment 12](#))

Berkley Kerr, Silver Lake, KS ([Attachment 13](#))

Testimony supporting **Substitute for HB 2607** was distributed from the following:

John and Nina Madl, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 14](#))

Donald J. George, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 15](#))

Betty Westhoff, St. Paul, KS ([Attachment 16](#))

Chuck Westhoff, St. Paul, KS ([Attachment 17](#))

Owen Duling, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 18](#))

Helen George, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 19](#))

Linda Van Leeuwen, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 20](#))

John Van Leeuwen, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 21](#))

Frances Duling, Walnute, KS ([Attachment 22](#))

Jim Westhoff, Chanute, KS ([Attachment 23](#))

Lisha Umbarger, Chanute, KS ([Attachment 24](#))

Marie Kirkpatrick, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 25](#))

Earl Kirkpatrick, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 26](#))

Bonnie L. Leck, Sky Blue Kennels ([Attachment 27](#))

Joe Butler, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 28](#))

Judy Butler, Walnut, KS ([Attachment 29](#))

Jane Hill, Garnett, KS ([Attachment 30](#))

The meeting adjourned at 11:03 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 14, 1996.

Richard Hazell, Regional Vice President.
American Federation of Aviculture
455 S. Howe Rd., Wichita KS 67209
Phone 316-942-8864 FAX 316-942-9030

Date: March 13, 1996

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture:

My name is Richard Hazell. I am Vice-President of the Kansas Avicultural Society, Inc., (KAS); Editor of the KAS Magazine, the monthly publication of KAS; South Central Regional Vice-President of the American Federation of Aviculture (AFA), I have completed the required studies with the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC) to become a Certified Avian Specialist (CAS), and our small bird breeding facility is certified by the Model Aviculture Program (MAP).

MAP is a voluntary program put together by aviculturists, avian veterinarians, and experienced breeders in varying species, to set minimum standards for aviculturists to use as guidelines for their breeding facilities. I was led to believe all MAP certified facilities would be exempt from state inspections under this bill, as MAP facilities already meet standards exceeding what the state could require. Then, I was told by the Director of inspections I had misunderstood. There were no exemptions made for AKC, so none should be made for MAP. AKC would comparable to (AFA), or the Society of Parrot Breeders and Exhibitors (SPBE) or any other avian specialty organization that registers individual birds. MAP would more closely resemble USDA in that it sets goals and standards for the facility, not the animals.

I am here in opposition to "Substitute for House Bill No. 2607". This is a revision of the Kansas Animal Dealer Act, the existing animal law for the state of Kansas since 1988. The Kansas Animal Dealer Act has been used by several states as a model, and also was used by the Federal Government as the framework for the United States Animal Health Association task force on Animal Welfare. With a minimal amount of reading this law is very clear and easy to comply with. This "Substitute bill" is promoted as "returning to the original language of the existing law".

"Substitute for HB 2607" leaves much to be desired in the wording, definitions, and purpose for which it exists. The Companion Animal Advisory Board who worked on this bill consists of persons knowledgeable about cats and dogs, with some input regarding agriculture animals, but not one person with knowledge of the unique requirements for successful breeding of avian species.

The definition "animal" is so vague that it is impossible to discern where the writers mean cats and dogs or where they mean birds. "Exotic birds" were said to be exempt from this law and described as Ostriches and Emus on the House floor. These are both agricultural animals raised as food sources, and not considered exotic birds. "Exotic birds" of the class aves are not clearly defined in any section of this bill, yet the Kansas Animal Health Department is writing regulations concerning them by classifying them as "birds".

The agents of Ks Animal Health Dept (Agency) mention disease prevention. A reading of this substitute bill reveals that wording requiring pet dealers to guarantee the health of the animals they sell under the existing law is deleted! The House Ag. committee was told these regulations were "impossible to enforce". In Section 16(d) the proposed law states "each licensee and permittee file with the commissioner evidence that animals entering or leaving the

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Attachment 1 1-1

state are free from any visible symptoms of communicable disease. The Agency acknowledges it cannot enforce the law requiring pet shops to guarantee the health of animals sold within the state, How will they expect to control ones brought into and taken out of the state? In addition, most avian diseases do not have readily "visible symptoms". The inherent nature of aves is to disguise any symptoms that would make them appear ill or weak.

Many bird clubs are IRS code 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations. The agency defines a bird club as a pet shop and requires it to apply for a "temporary" retail pet shop license to hold a bird fair or bird show. I have inquired of the IRS in Austin TX regarding any conflicts of a non-profit organization operating with a retail for profit license, but as of this time I have not had anyone who will put anything in writing and guarantee a club could not lose their non-profit status. The IRS is very strict regarding activities a non profit organization can and cannot do. The bird club does not maintain any animals for sale, it rents a large hall, divides it into table spaces and subleases this space to vendors to sell their wares. Not all of these vendors sell live animals, many sell bird industry products; toys for, and publications about the birds.

Most aviculturists use the "closed aviary" concept for their facility as recommended by their avian veterinarian. This is necessary and critical to prevent the spread of any disease or virus that a psittacine would possibly be shedding from being brought into their aviary. Aviculturists do not go into their aviaries without changing clothes, washing their hair and disinfecting themselves. This proposed regulation would require a "trained representative" from the Livestock Commissioner's office to make unannounced inspections a minimum of twice yearly. The breeder would have no way of knowing where this inspector had been prior to coming into their home or what disease deadly to their birds, they may be carrying on their shoes or in their hair. If this stranger wanders through an aviary where birds are sitting on eggs or with chicks, the birds could well panic and break the eggs or kill the chicks. Any foreigner is a threat to any avian species. This inspector could not be "trained" regarding avian requirements without a complete course in avian veterinarian medicine followed by several of years in specialized avian practice.

While I appreciate the effort put into this proposed law by the board, it is evident the persons have tried to write exotic birds into a dog and cat law and it won't work. There are approx. 90 species of exotic birds and hundreds more sub-species. Each species is individual in their requirements of long term care needs. There is no one specific rule that would apply to a 40 gram wt. Budgerigar and also apply to a 1200 gram wt. Blue and Gold Macaw. This does not include such species as finches and toucans.

My recommendations are:

- (1) to defeat the "Substitute for House Bill 2607" and return to our existing law, or**
- (2) to exclude all species aves from this proposed law.**

The pages attached will display some of the particular instances of confusion that occurs when attempting to include "bird" into a bill intended for "cats and dogs".

Thank you for your time and for allowing me to voice my opinion in opposition of "Substitute for House Bill No. 2607". If you have any questions of me regarding the section comments attached, or the information regarding the Model Avicultural Program (MAP) and how it works, I will be happy to answer questions now or at a later date.

Attachments:

Some obvious problems concerning this bill are as follows:

- §1 Temporary closing permit. There will be hundreds of people who will find themselves in violation of this should it become law. They will not be aware of it until they are caught. If they want to get out of birds they must pay for the permit and complete the liquidation within 30 days.
- §5. If there is any question regarding the decision of the inspector, the breeder can't defend himself or his facility without violating the proposed law.
- §7 Definitions. The word "bird" and "animal" are used so carelessly it is difficult to discern when a bird is a bird and when it is an animal. Birds do not have litters. Birds can't be neutered. Yet the agency clearly says they intent to implement this upon all bird breeders.
- The definition of a "pet shop" remains close to the existing law. However Ms Duncan has re-defined pet shop from the intended purpose of the original bill written in 1988 to now it includes all non profit bird clubs under this heading.
- §7(t)(2)(D) calls for the determination of female birds. This is impossible with many species.
- §7(x) Sale, sell, and sold are words followed by the words dogs and cats. This will include birds even though they are not included.
- §7(dd) the out of state distributor definition is terrible. Only a person coming into Ks. from out of state and buying dogs or cats. Ms Duncan has repeatedly informed us persons coming into KS to sell birds will be included when the Regulations are finished.
- §7(ff)(1)(A) Adequate veterinary medical care. Aviculturists do the best they can. (see attached statistics regarding availability of certified avian veterinarians).
- §9. All bird clubs will be violating this when they hold a bird fair or bird show. If the intent of this definition included bird clubs, why hasn't this been enforced since the bill was originally written in 1988? Someone has read something into the law that was never meant to be there.
- §11(a)(4). There is no way to convict a person of theft of a bird. It takes years and does not happen.
- §13(a) The cost of training the inspectors just to be able to identify avian species would be cost prohibitive. I would be willing to wager there isn't one who could tell the difference between a Monk Parakeet and a Silver Chested Conure.
- §13(b) This is the worst part of the bill. No aviculturist will allow their friends to enter their facility, much less a stranger who may have been anyplace before showing up. These inspectors would bring disease into the facility. There is mention of sanitation and disease prevention, but the bill discredits itself with these inspections.
- §16(a) There would seem to be no reason for having this bill other than this section. It gives the agency a free hand to implement whatever they would want. Many things have been implied, but what is written will be enforced. Since the agency is needing \$150,000 in additional funds, there would need to be many regulations written.
- §17(b) The agency talks of sanitation and health problems, yet deletes the language from existing law requiring Pet Shops to guarantee the health of the animals they sell. The reason is given they can't enforce it. Yet if a person takes a pet out of the state, they could be required to get a permit from the state to go on vacation.
- §25 Creates the Pet Animal Advisory Board that will rule the avian community. There is not one person listed with knowledge to do this.

According to the Kansas Veterinarian Medical Association:
913-233-4141 - 913-456-8781

1090 licensed vets living in the State of Kansas are Members
2245 total licensed in Kansas,
not all practicing within or living within the State.

Association of Avian Veterinarians
407-393-8901 Florida

26 AAV members in Kansas. Not all of these are AAV licensed, but
are members of AAV.

AAV Board Certified Registered Avian Vets: 50 approx in the entire U.S.

AAV Certification test has only been available the last three years.

- bill is vague regarding the definition and usage of the words "animal" and "bird". In some places a bird is an animal, in others it is not. This is very confusing and leaves the final decision of the definition up to the whim of the agency or inspector when on premises. This will cause problems between the inspector and the licensee, which may be why the inspector is "protected" from being talked back to when doing his/her duties.
- bill would require persons with "birds" who find themselves unable to afford to continue keeping them because of the confusing way the bill is worded, to pay the state \$75 to get rid of them! They will not be aware they are in violation of the law as they will not be notified of changes until they are caught!
- bill would put people breeding birds under a law that does not clearly define when a bird is a "bird" or when a bird is an "animal". Even Rep. Sloan could not indicate when the word animal means bird on the House floor. "Birds" do not have "litters".
- bill has an "animal wholesaler" category, which would require persons who cannot readily determine the sex of the species to try to figure out which are hens and which are cocks to count them. This is impossible with many species until one lays an egg. Who is going to be able to determine which "birds" are the hens and how will they do it?
- bill has an "out-of-state distributor" category. Many persons drive from KS to MO or KS to OK with the same ease one would go from one side of a city to another, yet they will be an interstate dealer, and thereby required to get a health certificate for each animal and pay \$500 to cross state line. I cannot believe this would be the "intent", but it would be the law.
- bill redefines "pet shop" in a very confusing way. If a person has 20 or more female birds, operates from their home, and sells their offspring at retail, they are exempt and not a pet shop. Does this mean if they have 19 or less or even just one pair of birds, one of which is a female, and they sell a single chick at retail, they ARE a pet shop?
- bill requires "adequate veterinary care". This is a joke. There are 1090 Kansas Veterinarian Medical Association (KVMA) veterinarians living in the state of KS, but only 26 Association of Avian Veterinarians (AAV) members, and while they are members of AAV, not all of these are Certified by the AAV. There are approximately 50 AAV vets in the entire U.S. The majority of Kansas vets will admit they want nothing to do with avian species, and do not have the education or equipment required accessible to give adequate avian care.
- bill eliminates language that now requires pet shops to guarantee the health of any animal they sell. The Agency says this is impossible to enforce. However there is added language that requires any bird/animal taken in or out of the state to have a health certificate stating the animal has no communicable disease. How is the agency going to enforce this when they cannot enforce the intrastate business?
- bill requires applicant for a permit to be subject to at least two unannounced inspections yearly. Bird breeders operate a "closed aviary" at the recommendation of their avian vet or Model Aviculture Program (MAP), an agency that certifies aviary operations. How does the applicant know where this inspector has been prior to coming into their home? How are they to be assured the inspector will not bring into their breeding facility some virus or bacteria on their person from the previous place they visited? Is the state of Kansas going to be liable for any losses of avian species brought on by contamination by this inspector?
- The Companion Animal Advisory Board is restructured to add one person. This board is responsible for the writing of this bill. This bill includes avian species. There is not a single person on this board who has any knowledge of any of the basic requirements necessary to care for, much less write regulations regarding avian species.
- In some sections USDA facilities are exempt from parts of this bill, yet MAP facilities are not. The agency compares MAP to the AKC, but there is no way these can compare. AKC would compare to AFA, SPBE, ACS, or any other specialty group of avian species. MAP is an entity to itself and inspects a facility, not the animals contained within it.

I urge you to let this bill die in the Senate. It will cause more problems than it is worth as it is written.
To try to salvage anything from it would be futile.

03/01/96

1-5

Don Soderberg
1521 Chambers Ct.
Wichita, KS 67212
316-721-3303

March 12, 1996

Dear Senators:

As a keeper of small animals that would be excessively regulated by the passing of House Bill # 2607, I submit the following points of opposition for your consideration. I believe this bill should be amended to include only dogs and cats since the other animals listed therein are not in need of regulation.

RE: Sec. 7 K.S.A. 47-17(d)...

The regulations in this bill proposal would overlap with licensing and regulations imposed by Parks and Wildlife for a game breeders permit. i.e. There is no exemption for indigenous species already regulated by Parks and Wildlife for \$10.50 a year instead of \$300.00 a year.

RE: Sec. 7 K.S.A. 47-17(a)...

The requirements for feeding in this proposal are at least every 24 hours and many snakes only eat every 10-14 days to maintain good health.

RE: Sec. 7 K.S.A. 47-17(t)(2)...

The presumption that any owner of 20 or more female animals is in the breeding business is speculative. Many people keep this quantity of animals and do not breed them. Also, many species require large breeding groups of females to successfully reproduce even modest quantities of offspring.

If the intent of this bill is to improve the standards of animal keeping, it is an awkward and confusing attempt. If properly enforced, this bill would affect hundreds of people in Kansas requiring the hiring of a dozen or more new inspectors at the taxpayers expense to regulate non-professional animal keepers. Small businesses (pet shops) will suffer by paying more for hamsters and bunnies because the children that supply them had to buy a \$300.00 a year license.

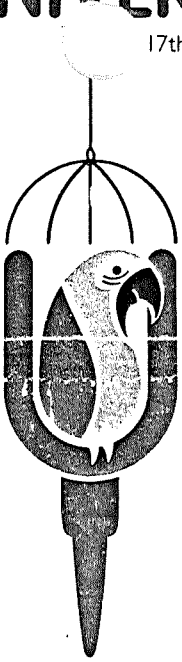
If the dog and cat breeders of Kansas need more regulations to maintain better standards, let this bill affect them alone. Leave the hamster and parakeet keepers alone.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Don Soderberg

*Senate Ag. Co
3-13-96
attachment 2*



March 13, 1996

Senate Agriculture Committee
Kansas Senate
Topeka, KS

Honorable Sen. Corbin and members of the Agriculture Committee:

Testimony opposed to Sub. HB 2607.

-This bill would license and require inspection of anyone with 20 or more producing female birds as an "Animal wholesaler premise."

-Inspection by anyone of an active breeding facility would potentially stop all ongoing breeding activity and potentially cause young to be abandoned by their parents.

-Would inspectors unfamiliar with basic aviary management (or birds at all!!) be able to adequately evaluate a facility at all?

-Inspectors would pose a very serious threat to disease control to most "closed aviary" situations. Diseases such as Polyoma Virus can be spread unwittingly with even the best preventive measures by contaminated persons.

-Diseases in birds such as Polyoma Virus cannot be treated, testing methods are currently not reliable for subacute infections, and vaccination is only recently available and remains unproven.

-If a breeding aviary would become infected with a disease such as Polyoma Virus, the profitability of that facility would be reduced due to death loss in young birds and the value of the adult birds would be very greatly reduced.

-Would the inspector or their employer (State of Kansas) be liable for the financial loss suffered if such an infection was traced to a required inspection?

-Is there a need for regulation and licensing of bird breeders in Kansas?

-Will the Commissioner be able to provide inspections without hiring additional staff for the added number of Avian Animal Distributor Premises licenses and Hobby Breeder licenses (not currently requiring inspection) as proposed in this legislation?

Sincerely,

Larry Snyder, DVM
University Bird and Small Animal Clinic
Topeka, KS
(913)233-3185

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Attachment 3

Patrick B. Kennedy
Wichita, Kansas
13 March 1996

Senators:

1. Schools with, say, twelve science rooms with one female hamster and one female tadpole are considered breeders, and must obtain a \$300⁰⁰ license.
2. Can the taxpayers really afford to add all the inspectors that will be required to enforce the new regulations on hundreds of small operations?
3. The word "animal" is very confusing. Part of the time it works as defined meaning "live dog, cat, rabbit, rodent, non-human primate, bird, or other warm-blooded vertebrae, or, any fish, snake, or other cold-blooded vertebrae, Other times it means dogs and cats. (Page 5 line 36)
4. Fees are way out of line with like situations.
Parks and Wildlife is able to do inspections for \$10⁵⁰.
5. Non-profit and hobby animal collectors can only become hobby breeders if they breed dogs and cats.

Sincerely,

Patrick B. Kennedy

Senate Ag Co
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Attachment 4

Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee:

I would like to see the members of this Committee "kill" the Substitute for House Bill No. 2607 for the following reasons:

1. Although this bill has been named the Kansas Pet Dealers act and will cover all animals other than horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, ratites, domesticated deer, and domestic fowl, it is basically an act dealing with the regulation of dogs and cats. Many of the definitions in Sec. 7, covering pages 2 through 6 mention the words "dogs" or cats" or both, but make no reference to aviary birds or small mammals or reptiles kept in individual cages or pens. i. e. p. 5 line 35 (x), p. 6 line 12 ((dd) and line 34 (ii).

2. The Substitute for House Bill 2607 discriminates against the hobby breeder who, if this bill is passed, will be considered a pet shop operator if he owns, maintains, or houses 20 female animals on a premise for the primary purpose of breeding when those animals or their offspring are offered for retail sale to the general public. Should the license fee for the breeder maintaining Society Finches or Mini-top Rabbits be the same amount as the license fee for the breeder maintaining and breeding a collection of expensive parrots or 20 female Wallabies?

3. I have been told that breeders of wild waterfowl and game birds will be exempt from having to obtain the license required in the Substitute for House Bill 2607 because these birds are considered "domestic fowl" by individuals in the Kansas Animal Health Department. My husband and I have a Kansas Game Breeders Permit because Impeyans, Golden, Blue Scale Quail, and a host of other game birds are not considered "domestic fowl" by Kansas Wildlife and Parks. We also have permits for possessing endangered pheasants and wild waterfowl indigenous to North America because the United States Fish and Wildlife Service does not consider these birds to be "domestic fowl". If the members of the Senate Agriculture Committee decides that this bill should be voted upon by the entire Kansas Senate, then I would like to see wild waterfowl, game birds, pigeons, and aviary birds added to the "Animal does not include" list beginning on line 5 on p. 6.

Terry M. Smith, Secretary Heart of America Game Breeders Assn.
14000 West 215th Street
Bucyrus, Kansas 66013
Ph. 913-879-2587

Senate Ag. Co
3-13-96
Attachment 5

My name is David Nieves and I am speaking on behalf of reptile breeders in the state of Kansas. I am one of the founding members of the National Herpetological Alliance. The NHA was created to protect the rights and represent the interests of individuals to maintain, breed and sell reptiles and amphibians in a responsible manner. We provide assistance to state, federal, and local authorities in reptile related matters. I was called by several Kansas residents who were concerned about sections of this bill. Kansas has only a handful of reptile breeders, who were left out of the formulation process of this bill. They are, however, affected by it. I know this bill was written to protect animals and consumers and I fully support those goals. The pet trade in reptiles is actually quite different from the trade in birds and mammals. The majority of reptiles sold in pet stores are wild-caught imports. Captive bred reptiles make better pets and the NHA has been working hard to educate the pet industry to buy captive bred instead of wild-caught.

Page 6 lines 5-12 designates that anyone who has 20 breeding female reptiles would be a "Animal Wholesaler." I know 20 reptiles sounds like a large number but it isn't. Reptiles are slow to mature (2 to 5 years) and are difficult to breed, usually only laying one clutch per year. Your lucky if you have a 50% of your breeding females lay eggs. Having twenty females is still just at the hobby level. Kansas does not have any reptile breeding operations on the scale of the mammal or bird operations in this state.

Permitted breeders will have to be inspected to verify the health of the animals. Inspectors in Kansas do not have the experience to professionally inspect a reptile collection. The fact is that reptiles will not reproduce in captivity unless kept in the best possible health. People who don't take good care of their reptiles do not successfully breed them. Page 6 lines 19-30 also designates that an Animal Wholesaler must have a documented on-site visit by a veterinarian. There are only a few qualified reptile vets in Kansas and some breeders would be forced to pay hundreds of dollars to have these vets drive across the state.

Page 2 lines 36-43 also pose a problem. Many reptiles will only eat once a week but a breeder will be required to place food in the cage every day. The food will rot. Water is to be placed in the cage at least every 12 hours. Some desert reptiles do not drink water (they get all of their moisture from the food they eat). Placing open water in a cage with such a species can cause a skin fungus. Some breeders will be forced to break the law just to keep their reptiles healthy.

This bill was not written with reptiles in mind. I would propose that reptiles be added to the list of animals exempted from the Animal Wholesaler list. On page 12 line 7 this bill gives the Livestock Commissioner power to add requirements concerning animals. Kansas does not have an abundance of reptiles breeders, but the commissioner can always add rules in the future if deemed necessary.

I was fortunate to speak with Debra Duncan yesterday and she has expressed concern about how some pet shops are not properly caring for their reptiles. This is also a concern of the NHA. I have spoken with several members of the non profit Kansas City Herpetological Society who have agreed to begin work on care sheets with captive requirements for both wild-caught and captive bred reptiles. I have also volunteered my services to provide some training for inspectors who go into pet shops. These steps will do more to protect animals and consumers than placing unenforceable restrictions on reptile breeders. I look forward to working with the Kansas Animal Health Department on these issues.

David M. Nieves (816) 468-5609

Senate Ag Com.
3-13-96
Attachment 4

Page 6 Line 7-12

Current wording:

(cc) "Animal wholesaler premises" means any premises where 20 or more female animals, other than fish, dogs, cats, food animals, or any combination thereof, are owned, maintained or housed primarily for the purpose of breeding and where such animals or their offspring are sold or offered or maintained for sale, primarily at wholesale for resale to another.

Suggested change concerning reptiles:

(cc) "Animal wholesaler premises" means any premises where 20 or more female animals, other than fish, dogs, cats, food animals, reptiles, amphibians or any combination thereof, are owned, maintained or housed primarily for the purpose of breeding and where such animals or their offspring are sold or offered or maintained for sale, primarily at wholesale for resale to another.

Page 2 Line 36-43

Current wording:

(a) "Adequate feeding" means supplying at suitable intervals (not to exceed 24 hours) of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff, suitable for the animal species and age, and sufficient to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal.

(b) "Adequate watering" means a supply of clean, fresh, potable water, supplied in a sanitary manner and either continuously accessible to each animal or supplied at intervals suitable for the animal species, not to exceed intervals of 12 hours.

Suggested change concerning reptiles and amphibians:

(a) "Adequate feeding" means supplying at suitable intervals (not to exceed 24 hours for mammals and birds) of a quantity of wholesome foodstuff, suitable for the animal species and age, and sufficient to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal.

(b) "Adequate watering" means a supply of clean, fresh, potable water, supplied in a sanitary manner and either continuously accessible to each animal or supplied at intervals suitable for the animal species, not to exceed intervals of 12 hours for mammals and birds.



Please respond to:
125 Summer Street
Suite 1300
Boston, MA 02110
(617) 345-0770

February 14, 1996

Debra Duncan
Kansas Animal Health Department
712 South Kansas Avenue
Suite 4-B
Topeka, KS 66603-3808

Dear Debra:

In accordance with our discussion, enclosed herewith please find the two most recent issues of AFA's bi-monthly publication, *The Watchbird*. Interestingly enough, these are two quite appropriate issues for your consideration in that one has a great deal of information with respect to the legislative and political functions of AFA in educating governmental officials and the other shows the vast diverse number of species covered by our organization. I hope you find the enclosed interesting.

With respect to the Kansas Animal Dealer Act, please be advised that AFA does not take a position in support or opposition to such legislation. We do try to function as an educational resource for legislators and staff on such matters. AFA does believe more in self-regulation, thus the Model Avicultural Program is strongly endorsed by us, than in legislation or regulation in that it is extremely difficult to legislate for and regulate exotic aviculture in the United States due to its extremely diverse nature and the lack of knowledge and experience of most state regulatory agencies. However, if there is to be legislation or regulation, then AFA certainly attempts to be helpful and informative on making such legislation or regulation the best and fairest functioning that it can be and of paramount importance in the best interest of the birds and United States aviculture.

I will be communicating with you further on this proposed legislation as and if it proceeds. We sincerely hope that MAP certification will be considered in lieu of inspection. Please note that MAP is not an organization such as AKC, AFA or CFA, but an

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Debra Duncan
February 14, 1996
Page 2

independent avicultural enhancement program and it would in many respects address a number of inspection concerns that we understand are being offered by Kansas aviculturists.

As I mentioned to you before, if this law is enacted and regulations adopted, hopefully we can make it a model at least for aviculture throughout the United States.

As always, I appreciate your commitment to this endeavor. Again, I hope you enjoy the enclosed and find them informative.

Very truly yours,



Gary P. Lillenthal

GPL/sed

Enclosures

cc: Laurella Desborough, President
Robert Berry, Executive Director
American Federation of Aviculture

76408_1.DOC



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Federal Bldg.
Hyattsville, MD
20782

DEC 29 1994

Dear USDA Licensees and Registrants:

This is to provide advance notice of possible changes in the fee structure tables for licensees and registrants under the Animal Welfare Act. Any changes would affect fees assessed during Fiscal Year 1996.

Budgetary changes in all areas of the Federal Government are leading to the incorporation of user fees in many agencies. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, has already begun to utilize this payment system within several units. Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC) will begin a user fee program in Fiscal Year 1996, if approved by Congress.

The establishment of a user fee system may take the possible format of revised licensing fees. REAC will keep all licensees and registrants informed of any changes in fee structures as information becomes available.

Proposed changes will be published in the Federal Register with an accompanying comment period.

Sincerely,

Dale F. Schwindaman
Deputy Administrator
Regulatory Enforcement
and Animal Care



APHIS - Protecting American Agriculture

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 10

save for committee
hearing

Feb. 27, 1996

Senator;

opposes

Regards to H.B.2607

In 1988 when the Kansas Animal Dealer Act was passed, the USDA inspection program covered all agriculture. In 1989 they formed an inspection program to cover the animal welfare act only. Consisting of companion animals, circus animals, and research facilities. The inspection immediately became more frequent, demanding, and through.

In Missouri the animal dealers do not have to suffer two different inspectors, from two different programs. The state of Missouri lets USDA do the inspection for them. This saves the state a lot of money. Then they can spend more time on the problem areas, that need their attention. It also saves the animal dealer a lot of time, paper work, and headaches.

Kansas needs to justify the money spent, in the animal department. So they say, USDA is not doing their job. They know as well as the animal dealer, that USDA is now working on new stronger regulations. These regulations will cover vet care, sanitation, breeding frequency, pen size, and transportation. I hope we are not regulated out of business.

We do not need more laws by the state, and also more regulations by the federal government. The Humane Societies, and the animal rights groups, wanted to get their foot in these kennel doors. They wanted assurance there was no animal cruelty or abuse. The state does not need more laws to see this. It will just make duplication of these laws to pass any more. The state has done a fine job of confiscating animals, and killing them, with the law that they have now. I do not feel like we need to make this any easier for them to do.

The show people, who are not regulated, have been taken out of this bill. While the USDA people are being regulated to death. I would ask that if this bill is passed that USDA be inspected on complaint only, added as an amendment. This in itself would save the state a lot of money and stop the double and triple inspection. USDA is checked once a year by their veterinarians, once a year by the American Kennel Club, four times a year by USDA. At the very least, once a year by the state of Kansas, sometimes once a month. Some people would consider this harassment.

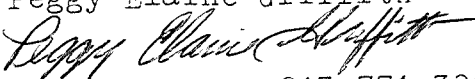
Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 11 H-1

In section 25 the bill eliminates position no. 8, a person not affiliated with any organizations, on the advisory board. Added in section (G) board member are to be affiliated with an organization. I do not feel it is up to the state, to promote organizations in this state. The majority of the animal dealers in this state do not belong to any organization. These people would not be represented on this board. I would ask that you strike part G out of section 25. This way anyone who is a liscensed or registerèd by this bill could serve on the advisory board.

If these two things cannot be done please kill this bill for the USDA people who are very much ower regulated, in this fine state of Kansas.

I have been told USDA and the state of Missouri have excellent rapport enclosed is their address and phone no.

Peggy Elaine Griffith


Delia, Kansas 913 771 3011

Daniel R Jones, DVM *USDA*
Area Supervisor
Central sector
Ft. Worth, Tx.
817 885 6923

MO. state vet office
Dale Wood DVM
Pet Law
he is in charge of dog cat inspectors in missouri
314 751 3076

S
Corbin

March 13, 1996

Senators; DAVID CORBIN

My name is Margaret Kerr. I have been a licensed U.S.D.A. kennel for 25 years, every since they first started the inspection program. I have always been proud to be a part of this program. Now 25 years later, I am also state licensed. It seems like I am up here every year, to make sure that more laws and regulations do not put such a burden on me I can no longer stay in business.

I cannot support H.B. 2607 the way it is written. The advisory board has been changed from the existing law, and the original bill. Everyone who is licensed is not eligible to serve on this board. Position no. 8 represented the animal breeder who was not affiliated with a organization. This could be a cat or dog breeder, as long as they were licensed by the state. This position has been removed.

In section 25 part G (board members are to be affiliated with an organization). Part G should be struck from the bill, as the majority of breeders, do not belong to any organization. Registering your animals with a registry such as U.K.C., A.K.C. etc. is not belonging to an organization. You would have to be a member of a show group or breeds club, and pay an annual fee.

The state of Kansas absolutely should not be pressuring licenses into paying fees to an organization, in order to be eligible to serve on this board.

Senate Ag. Co
3-13-96

Attachment 12 12-1

page 2

The present law is very sufficient, to close any kennel in the state. It seems like every time a new bill is written all the animal breeders lobby and get exempted except U.S.D.A. breeders. Logic tells me that if we need any more laws, it would exempt the people who are already being inspected by 2 different groups, and following many pages of regulations already. We do have to make a profit, or we cannot stay in business. Too much regulation by too many people makes this almost impossible. I know that a lot of people have worked on this bill for a long time. If they feel like they need more law. Lets include the people who are following none now. Instead of more law for the already over regulated, and over inspected.

Tax paying people, buying U.S.D.A. and state license, are certainly a group that needs less government, not more.

Margaret L Kerr

Please distribute to Ag Committee
concerning HB 2607, we are
unable to attend, because of business

Thank you

Margaret L. Kerr
Silver Lake, Ks.

March 13, 1996

Senator Corbin;

My name is Berkley Kerr and I have been very involved in kennel legislation since 1987. Over the years the director of the programs have pushed some pretty rotten bills including \$700 license fees, double licensing, and \$5 per pup (the last would have cost us 24% of our income that year.)

BEWARE of HB 2607, it is just camouflaged job security. I called the director and was told that 100 boarding kennels and 210 hobby breeders were registered on this date. Under the current law these 310 registrants are not inspected they just donate to the payroll.

In HB 2607 there is no registrants, all catagorys are licensed. Page 9, SEC 13 says the commissioner SHALL make an inspection of the premises for an original license. They were persuaded to change SHALL to MAY in part (b) SEC 13 in case they ran out of money to inspect but they also told me they would see me every year.

I was assured that HB 2607 will not take anymore inspectors but read the bill carefully, page 5, lines 14 thru 18. This is really very broad coverage and lines 19 and 20 gives them the right to break in and look. They have already shown that they really like search and seizure. How many people is it going to take to go door to door and count gerbils, snakes, lizards, and birds to see who has over 20? Over 20 is a licensed animal wholesaler. Counting all these little critters is certainly job security..

The inspectors claim there are a lot of animal wholesalers hid out that needs to be cleaned up. Think back to 1988 when it was broadcast nationwide that Kansas had 3,000 kennels hiding out but after 15 months of inspections only 29 were found besides the 670 USDA kennels we told them about.

Senate Ag. Co
3-13-96

Attachment 13 B.1

page 2

I was at the USDA regional meeting in K.C. Mo. Feb. 21&22 they are considering many more regulations for us, I also listened to the director of the Mo. program tell how much money Mo. saved by letting USDA do the inspection of USDA kennels for the state and sending them a copy of the inspection report. It could work in Ks. but the Ks inspectors are afraid of a shortage of work. (Thats what HB 2607 is all about.)

I am inspected 4 times annually by USDA (4 to 6 hours per inspection) plus AKC, plus Ks inspection. Perhaps USDA kennels should be exempted in HB 2607 so the inspectors can make the 310 new inspections plus do a lot of counting to 20. There can only be one of two things, either HB 2607 is going to take twice the inspectors or there is 3 times to many now..

WORDING The director claims the primary reason for HB 2607 is just to clean ^{up} ~~THE~~ that is propaganda. Maybe HB 2607 should be tabled until an accurate cost study is done and USDA sends out their final new rules and new user fee structure. Enclosed is memo from USDA which they re-affirmed Feb. 21 that my cost could double or even tripple under the new user fee system. (presently paying 485 dollars per year) I am also sending a page from the AKC rule book because some lobbyist claim they only check records.

Kansas inspectors will always say USDA inspectors are not doing a good job, it makes the Ks inspector needed..

Hope your committee considers carefully what kind of bureaucratic monster HB.2607 could create..USDA/^{KENNELS}are really in need of less government. We are devoting almost 1 week out of 52 to inspection now. Thanks for whatever you can do to help.

Berkley Kerr
Silver Lake, Ks
Berkley Kerr
582-5133

ABOUT AKC INSPECTIONS AND PENALTIES . . .

The AKC (or AKC authorized representative) has the right to inspect your record keeping and identification practices to make sure you are following the AKC requirements. The representative also has the right to examine any dog registered or to be registered with the AKC, and to examine the facilities where you keep your dogs.

BE ADVISED

The AKC is concerned about canine welfare. If (in the opinion of the AKC representative) inhumane, unsanitary, or cruel conditions are observed during an inspection, the conditions will be reported to the appropriate government authorities or humane agencies. Further, if you are convicted in court for cruelty to dogs or inhumane treatment of dogs, the AKC will suspend all your AKC privileges.

ADDITIONAL PENALTIES

- ✘ The AKC may refuse to register any dog or litter or record the transfer of any dog if the application isn't supported by the required records explained in this booklet.
- ✘ The AKC may suspend all AKC privileges of any person who fails to observe the regulations explained in this booklet.



United States
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Sincerely,

Dale F. Schwindaman
Deputy Administrator
Regulatory Enforcement
and Animal Care



JR's Kennels

Nina M Madl

225 S 20th St

Walnut KS 66780

USDA NO 48-A-1267

March 12 1996

State - 48-A-96

Senate Agriculture Committee.

I've read the supplemental
note on Substitute for House Bill
No 2607, And I agree with all
the changes proposed.

JR's Kennels
Nina Madl
John R. Madl

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 14

George Kennel
156 So 20th Street
Walnut, Kansas 66780
3-13-96

Dear Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee:

As operator of a small kennel in Kansas,
we are in agreement with House Bill #2607
Substitute,

Our U.S.D.A. License No. is #48A976,
Kansas State Lic. No. #004-A-96 and am
A.P.P.O.I. Certified Kennel = 94-A-084.

I believe that Hobby breeders should have
to be inspected before licensed.

I believe that Bird and Reptile breeders
and dealers should have to be licensed.

Thank You,
Donald J. George

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 15

March 12, 1996

Senate Agriculture Committee

Honorable Senator

My name is Betty Wuthoff. We live near
St. Paul, Kansas, in S.E. Kansas. We have
had a kennel since 1984. Our USDA
Lic # 48A536; Kansas Lic # 167A96;
Certification # 94A094.

A few years ago, some concerned breeders
in Kansas set out to enact a Kansas
Animal Welfare Law to govern the breeding
kennels, catteries, etc. in Kansas. They set
out to make "Kansas Shine." And "Shine"
it has for the past few years!

I'll admit, I wasn't very fond of having
still another inspection program; we were
already being inspected by USDA at least
twice a year.

Now that the inspection program is in place,
we can't let it go backwards! We
must only make changes to improve it.
This improvement will come with the passing
of House Bill # 2607.

Kansas was the second state in the U.S.
to have state inspection. Illinois being the
first, starting in 1965.

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96

Attachment 16

(Conti next page) → 16-1

In the near future, all states will be setting up Animal Dealer acts. Missouri did several years ago & they looked to Kansas for help, looked to them as being a "good example"

Missouri, as do some other states, charge a fee (\$500), for a distributor to do business in their state. Kansas has no such law, and we need "that money" to help fund our program. "Pass House bill # 2607."

Hobby kennels, boarding kennels, & training facilities need to be inspected before they are issued a license. Breeders that raise small mammals, reptiles & or birds need to be licensed.

Pass House Bill # 2607 & let

"Kansas continue to shine!"

Thanks,
Sincerely,
Betty Westhoff
Betty Westhoff
Rt #1 Box 106
St. Paul, Ks. 66771
Ph # 316-449-2350

March 12, 96

Senate Agriculture Committee

Senator

I am Chuck Westhoff St. Paul Kans.

We operate a kennel, USDA #48A536;
Kansas #16TA96; APPDI certification
94A094.

Please, Pass House bill 2607 as it is
written now, so we can keep the pet
industry cleaned up.

Thank you

Chuck Westhoff

R, 1

St Paul Kans 66771

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96

attachment 17

To: Senate Agriculture Committee

March 12 - 96

Owen Duling, from Kansas as a
Animal Breeder I am for Substitute Bill
NO - 2607. Hobby Breeder + Bird Breeder
should be inspected before they get licenses
This is a very important Bill,
as far as animal breeders are
concerned.

Owen Duling
Rt#1 Box 55
Walnut, Ka
USDA # H8A1249
State # - 03A96

Senate Ag. Co.
3-13-96
Attachment 18

3-12-96

To The Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee,

I own and operate a small kennel in Southeast Kansas. I am Helen George and I am in agreement with House Bill # 2607 Substitute. Our U.S.D.A. License # is 48-A-976. Our State of Kansas license # is 004-A-96 and our A.P.P.D.I. Certified Kennel # is 94-A-084.

I have been in business six years now and we do strive to produce quality puppies and to comply with the State and Federal rules and regulations.

Helen George
George's Kennel
156 So. 20th St.
Walnut, Kansas
66780

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 19

March 12, 1996

To: The Senate Ag Committee,

I am in favor of Housebill 2607 as it is.

I do believe bording and training facilities should be inspected before giving them their first license.

I also believe that out of state distributors should be made to obtain a permit to buy Kansas dogs and cats

Thankyou,

Linda VanLeeuwen

1441 W. 650 Ave.

Walnut, Ks. 66780

my USDA # is 48A-742

my state # is 482-A-96

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96

Attachment 20

march 12, 6

To Senate Ag Committee

I am in favor of house bill 2607 as it is. I feel that boarding training facilities should be inspected before getting their first license. It is unfair for us to pay a license fee + be inspected and them not to be.

I also believe out of state brokers pay a fee for a permit to buy Kansas dogs + cats.

John C Van Liew
1441 W 650 one
Walnut Ks. 66780
USDA 48A-742
State 482 A-96

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 21

T^h Senate Agriculture Committee ^{March 12-96}

My name is Frances Duling
I am a animal breeder. I am for
the substitute Bill 2607.

I think Hobby breeders & Bird Breeders
Should be inspected before they get license

Again we are for substitute for
House Bill 2607.

Frances Duling

R#1 Box 55

Walnut, Ks 66780-

USDA # licensed 110-48A-1249

Ks, State # 032A 96

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 22

Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee

My name is Jim Westhoff, I'm from Chanute, Ks. My family and I have operated a kennel since 1985. My USDA license # is 48-A-520. My APPDI certification number is 93-A-033, and my Kansas license # is 336A.

I am in favor of Substitute Bill #2607. It took alot of hard work to clean up the substandard kennels, I would hate to see Kansas go BACKWARDS.

Lets pass this bill as is and KEEP KANSAS SHINING.

Thank You

*Jim Westhoff
Rt. 1 Box 130
Chanute, Ks. 66720*

*Senate Ag Co.
3-13-96
Attachment 23*

To: The Representative of the House
RE: Substitute for HB# 2607

Dear Sirs:

I am a commercial kennel owner in S.E. Kansas near Chanute. I have been in this business for more than 8 years. We have seen many changes in this business over those 8 years. Most of them have been for the good of our state. Much of this is due mainly to the hard work of the Companion Animal Advisory Board. This board is a well rounded board consisting of many animal professionals. They are very well informed. This board has presented a Substitute for HB 2607 that has taken many hours of hard work to compile. We have done this to better the Kansas Animal Welfare Bill. A very important part of this bill is that is important to the reputation of all Kansas animal dealers, is making sure no one dealing with animals is issued a license without first being inspected. It only takes a very few animals of poor health or lead publicity from one bad facility to undermine many years of hard work. It is very important that all animal facilities are inspected before they are issued a license. Please have faith in an advisory board that is working hard for the good of all animal dealers in Kansas. Please pass Substitute for HB 2607

Thank you, Disha Limbarger 316-839-5735
RT#1, Box 188
Chanute, KS 66720

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
attachment 24

March 12 1996

To the Members of the Senate Agriculture

My name is Marie Kirkpatrick of
Walnut Ks. my Federal license no
48A245 - and two state licenses
are 034-96 - 039-96.

I am in favor of the Bill for H.B.
2607.

I believe we should have all facilities
inspected upon initial application.
Substitute House Bill # 2607 will
license out of state distributors.

The State needs to be concerned
with all pet animals leaving our
state.

The Bill restructures the advisory board.
Each category of license will have
representatives. I request that
you follow the advisory boards
recommendations concerning the
bill.

Marie Kirkpatrick
Rt 2 Bx 13
Walnut Ks 66780

316-354-6553

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 25

March 12-1996

To the Members of the Senate Agriculture,

My name is Earl Kirkpatrick of
Walnut Ks. my USDA License 48A245
and two licenses of State 034-96
and 039-96

I am in favor of the Bill for 2607

I believe we should have all
facilities inspected upon initial
application.

Substantive House Bill 2607
will license out of state distributors
The State needs to be concerned
with all pet animals leaving
our State

The Bill restructures the advisory board
each category of license will have
representation. I request that
you follow the advisory boards
recommendation concerning the
bill

Earl Kirkpatrick

Rt 2 Box 13

Walnut Kansas 66780

316-354-6553

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
attachment 26

March 12, 1996

To: The Senate AG. Committee;

My name is Bonnie Leek, I am a Hobby
Breeder, License # 0-35-HK-96.

I am in favor of House Bill NO. 2607

I believe Boarding / training facilities
should be inspected prior to issuing their
first License, so the State could be sure
of whom and what they are licensing.

I also feel strongly about Mandatory
licensing of Out of State Distributors, It
will help track Illegal Breeders / Distributors
with awful paper trail!

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bonnie F. Leek
Sky Blue Kennel

Senate AG Co
3-13-96
attachment 27

3-12-96

Dear Members of the Senate
Agriculture Committee, My name
is Joe Butler. I am from Walnut
KS. My family and I operate a
licensed Kennel. Our USDA # is 48-A-1179
Our Kansas # is 109-A-96

I support Proponent for Substitute
House Bill # 2607.

#1 We want all facilities inspected
upon initial application. I do not
want the State of KS (our program)
issuing license through the mail.
Substitute for House Bill # 2607 has
this provision.

#2 Substitute House Bill # 2607
will license out-of-State distributors.
The State needs to be concerned with
All Pet animals leaving our State.
It is our reputation.

#3 The bill restructures the advisory
board each category of license will
have representation. This has been
a super effective board. I request
that you follow the advisory board
recommendation concerning this bill.

Joe Butler
RT 2 Box 66A
Walnut, KS 66780
316 354-6368

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
attachment 28

3-12-96

Dear members of the Senate Agriculture Committee. My name is Judy Butler, I am from Walnut, K.S. My family + I operate a licensed Kennel. Our USDA number is 48-A-1179. Our Kansas license number is 109-A-96

I support Proponent for Substitute house Bill # 2607

1 We want all facilities inspected upon initial application. We do not want the ~~State~~ State of KS (our program) issuing license through the mail. Substitute for House Bill # 2607 has this provision.

2 Substitute house Bill # 2607 will license out-of-state distributors. The state needs to be concerned with All Pet animals leaving our state. It is my and our reputation.

3 The Bill ~~struct~~ ~~recom~~ restructures the advisory board. Each category of license will have representation. This has been a super effective board. I request that you follow the advisory board recommendation concerning this bill

Judy Butler
Rt 2 Box 66A
Walnut, KS 66780
316-354-6568

Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 29

Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee

My name is Jane Hill, I own and operate a USDA & State License Kennel. I also have a grooming shop, that I operate at Rt. 2 Box 350, Garnett, Ks. 66032. I'm very pleased with the progress that Kansas has made since 1990 & 1991.

It is only reasonable that most bussiness, always have to have an initial inspection.

Before they become license, by tthe state of Kansas. So lets pass Substitute for House Bill #2607.

Jane Hill Rt. 2 Box 350 Garnett, Ks.66032

*Senate Ag Co
3-13-96
Attachment 30*