

Kansas Department of Agriculture  
Division of Animal Health  
1320 Research Park Dr.  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
Tel: (785) 564-6601  
FAX: (785) 564-6778



The following copy of selected regulations are made available by the Kansas Department of Agriculture for the convenience of the public and is meant to be used only as a reference. While the Kansas Department of Agriculture has made every effort to accurately reproduce these regulations, they are not the official regulations of the State. The Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.), published by the Secretary of State's Office should be consulted for the text of the official regulations of the State.

## Division of Animal Health

### Kansas Administrative Rules and Regulations

#### Table of Contents

Article 2.— Bovine Brucellosis.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-1. Official vaccinate.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-6. Reports.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-32. Brucellosis: uniform methods and rules.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-33. Change of ownership requirements for intrastate movement.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-34. “F” branding of heifers.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-35. Movement of sexually intact cattle and bison from designated surveillance areas.....	1
K.A.R. 9-2-36. Official calfhood vaccination tag; fees.....	2
Article 3.—Swine Brucellosis And Cervids.....	2
K.A.R. 9-3-1. Definitions.....	2
K.A.R. 9-3-2. Validated brucellosis-free swine herd.....	2
K.A.R. 9-3-3. Plans for eradicating brucellosis from infected swine herds.....	2
K.A.R. 9-3-4. Official program work and reports.....	3
K.A.R. 9-3-5. Quarantine.....	3
K.A.R. 9-3-6. Definitions.....	3
K.A.R. 9-3-7. Fees.....	4
K.A.R. 9-3-8. Records.....	4
K.A.R. 9-3-9. Certificate of veterinary inspection; importation and intrastate movement requirements and permits.....	5
K.A.R. 9-3-10. Brucellosis.....	5
K.A.R. 9-3-11. Tuberculosis.....	5
K.A.R. 9-3-12. Confinement, handling, and health.....	5
K.A.R. 9-3-13. Escaped domesticated cervids.....	6
K.A.R. 9-3-14. Handling, care, treatment, and transportation.....	6

K.A.R. 9-3-15. Participation in the chronic wasting disease monitoring program.....	6
K.A.R. 9-3-16. Program levels.....	7
K.A.R. 9-3-17. CWD-infected herds.....	7
Article 4.—Disposal Plants .....	7
K.A.R. 9-4-1. Definitions.....	7
K.A.R. 9-4-2. Inedible meats.....	7
K.A.R. 9-4-3. Handling of inedible meats; identification and decharacterization.....	8
K.A.R. 9-4-4. Records.....	8
K.A.R. 9-4-5. Sales of inedible meats; registration.....	8
K.A.R. 9-4-6. Exemptions.....	8
Article 5.—Garbage Feeding .....	8
K.A.R. 9-5-1. Movement or sale of garbage fed hogs.....	8
K.A.R. 9-5-2. Receiving, purchasing or slaughtering animals fed garbage or slaughterhouse refuse.....	8
K.A.R. 9-5-3. Destruction of diseased swine; indemnity.....	8
K.A.R. 9-5-4. Feeding platforms and other feeding equipment.....	8
K.A.R. 9-5-5. Disposal of materials removed from feeding platforms.....	9
K.A.R. 9-5-6. Veterinarian inspectors to supervise garbage and refuse feeding operations.....	9
K.A.R. 9-5-7. Heating requirements.....	9
K.A.R. 9-5-8. Records.....	9
Article 6.—Hog Cholera.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-1. Reportable disease.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-2. Quarantine requirements.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-3. Supervision of quarantined herds.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-4. Disinfection of premises.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-6. Movement to slaughter.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-7. Hog cholera modified live virus.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-8. Inactivated hog cholera vaccines.....	9
K.A.R. 9-6-9. Vaccination with serum alone.....	9
Article 7.—Movement Of Livestock Into Or Through Kansas .....	10
K.A.R. 9-7-1. General.....	10
K.A.R. 9-7-2. Health certificates.....	10
K.A.R. 9-7-3. Livestock permits required.....	10
K.A.R. 9-7-4. Tuberculosis and brucellosis in cattle.....	10
K.A.R. 9-7-4a. Trichomoniasis in cattle.....	11
K.A.R. 9-7-5. Heifers for feeding and grazing.....	13
K.A.R. 9-7-6. Cattle; calves (heifers or bulls), and steers.....	13
K.A.R. 9-7-7. Swine.....	13
K.A.R. 9-7-8. Sheep.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-9. Dogs.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-9a. Cats.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-10. Livestock for exhibition purposes.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-11. Zoo animals, fur-bearing animals and other domesticated wild animals.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-12. Buffalo or bison.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-13. Goats.....	14

K.A.R. 9-7-14. Equidae.....	14
K.A.R. 9-7-15. Ratites.....	15
K.A.R. 9-7-16. Cervidae.....	15
K.A.R. 9-7-17. Camelidae.....	15
K.A.R. 9-7-18. Rodeo stock.....	16
K.A.R. 9-7-19. Equine passport.....	16
Article 8.—Livestock Feed Lots.....	17
K.A.R. 9-8-1. Cleaning of premises.....	17
K.A.R. 9-8-2. Control of insects, rodents, and pests.....	17
K.A.R. 9-8-3. Location and construction of facilities.....	17
K.A.R. 9-8-4. Drainage of feed lot.....	17
K.A.R. 9-8-5. Veterinarian.....	17
K.A.R. 9-8-6. Mechanical equipment.....	17
Article 9.—Poultry And Hatching Eggs.....	17
K.A.R. 9-9-1. Poultry affected with, or exposed to, disease; importation prohibited.....	17
K.A.R. 9-9-2. Poultry for immediate slaughter; importation.....	18
K.A.R. 9-9-3. Turkeys under four (4) months; other poultry under five (5) months; poultry hatching eggs.....	18
K.A.R. 9-9-4. Poultry importation permits.....	18
K.A.R. 9-9-5. Health certificates; turkeys over four (4) months and other poultry over five (5) months of age.....	18
Article 10.—Public Livestock Markets.....	18
K.A.R. 9-10-1. Requirement for sale.....	18
K.A.R. 9-10-2. Special sales at irregular intervals.....	18
K.A.R. 9-10-3. Health certificates.....	19
K.A.R. 9-10-4. General inspection.....	19
K.A.R. 9-10-5. Inspection of cattle.....	19
K.A.R. 9-10-7. Inspection of sheep and goats.....	19
K.A.R. 9-10-8. Inspection of swine.....	19
K.A.R. 9-10-9. Restrictions on sale of swine.....	20
K.A.R. 9-10-10. Swine.....	20
K.A.R. 9-10-14. Poultry.....	20
K.A.R. 9-10-15. Quarantine of diseased and exposed animals.....	20
K.A.R. 9-10-16. Limitation on sale of injured or physically defective livestock.....	21
K.A.R. 9-10-17. Yard facilities.....	21
K.A.R. 9-10-18. Limitation on use of public livestock market premises.....	21
K.A.R. 9-10-19. Disinfection of public livestock market premises and vehicles.....	21
K.A.R. 9-10-22a. Veterinary testing fees.....	21
K.A.R. 9-10-23. Regulatory fees.....	21
K.A.R. 9-10-24a. Backtagging procedures at public livestock markets.....	22
K.A.R. 9-10-25a. Procedures for use of testing forms, blood samples; payment to market veterinarian for testing.....	22
K.A.R. 9-10-26a. Brucellosis testing procedures and status determination for cattle; handling of exposed cattle.....	22
K.A.R. 9-10-27a. Procedures for handling brucellosis reactors and suspects.....	23
K.A.R. 9-10-30. Swine rejected by the veterinary inspector.....	23
K.A.R. 9-10-31. Occasional livestock sale fees.....	23
K.A.R. 9-10-32. Exemption from occasional livestock sale requirements.....	23
K.A.R. 9-10-33. Livestock injured, disabled or unfit for sale.....	23

K.A.R. 9-10-33a. Electronic auctions; health certificates. ....	23
K.A.R. 9-10-34. Notice.....	23
K.A.R. 9-10-35. Procedures. ....	24
K.A.R. 9-10-36. Diseases or conditions that shall render livestock unfit for sale at public livestock markets.....	24
K.A.R. 9-10-37. Injuries that shall render livestock unfit for sale at public livestock markets. ....	24
K.A.R. 9-10-38. Euthanasia. ....	24
K.A.R. 9-10-39. Disposal of euthanized carcasses. ....	25
K.A.R. 9-10-40. License fees and renewals. ....	25
Article 11.—Tuberculosis .....	25
K.A.R. 9-11-10. Tuberculosis: uniform methods and rules. ....	25
Article 12.—Swine, Specific Pathogen Free Regulations .....	25
K.A.R. 9-12-1. Definitions. ....	25
K.A.R. 9-12-2. Laboratory SPF swine.....	25
K.A.R. 9-12-3. Licensed laboratory approval.....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-4. Slaughter examinations. ....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-5. Health inspections.....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-6. Parasites. ....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-7. Herd validation.....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-8. Accreditation suspension or termination.....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-9. Accreditation status.....	26
K.A.R. 9-12-10. Inspection personnel.....	26
Article 14.—Livestock Dealers Registration .....	26
K.A.R. 9-14-1. Definitions. ....	26
K.A.R. 9-14-2. Registration; application; fee. ....	27
K.A.R. 9-14-3. Recordkeeping; violations.....	27
Article 15.—Livestock Brands .....	27
K.A.R. 9-15-1. Single letters or numerals banned. ....	27
K.A.R. 9-15-2. Ear marks; limited recognition. ....	27
K.A.R. 9-15-3. Brand locations.....	27
K.A.R. 9-15-4. Brand registration and renewal fees. ....	27
K.A.R. 9-15-5. Brand inspection fees. ....	27
Article 17.—Pseudorabies In Swine .....	27
K.A.R. 9-17-1. Definitions. ....	27
K.A.R. 9-17-2. Qualified pseudorabies negative herd.....	28
K.A.R. 9-17-3. Eradication of pseudorabies from infected swine herds.....	28
K.A.R. 9-17-4. Exhibition swine.....	28
K.A.R. 9-17-5. Swine slaughter show.....	28
K.A.R. 9-17-6. Change of ownership.....	29
K.A.R. 9-17-7. Monitored qualified feedlot breeding swine .....	29
K.A.R. 9-17-8. Swine feedlot restrictions. ....	29
Article 27.—Reportable Diseases .....	29
K.A.R. 9-27-1. Designation of infectious or contagious diseases.....	29
Article 28.— Brucella Ovis .....	29
K.A.R. 9-28-1. Definitions.....	30

May 2022

K.A.R. 9-28-2. Brucella ovis tests.....30

Article 30.—Equine Infectious Anemia..... 30

    K.A.R. 9-30-1. Notification.....30

    K.A.R. 9-30-2. Testing positive for equine infectious anemia.....30

    K.A.R. 9-30-3. Infected equidae moving to another state.....30

Article 32.—Scrapie In Sheep And Goats ..... 30

    K.A.R. 9-32-1. Definitions..... 31

    K.A.R. 9-32-2. Identification requirements ..... 32

    K.A.R. 9-32-3. Movement of scrapie-infected or scrapie-exposed sheep and goats..... 32

    K.A.R. 9-32-4. Movement into Kansas of sheep and goats intended for breeding..... 32

    K.A.R. 9-32-5. Movement into Kansas of sheep and goats intended for slaughter..... 33

    K.A.R. 9-32-6. Exhibition sheep and goats. .... 33

    K.A.R. 9-32-7. Sheep and goats consigned to Kansas livestock markets. .... 33

    K.A.R. 9-32-8. Recordkeeping requirements..... 33

## Article 2.— Bovine Brucellosis

**K.A.R. 9-2-1. Official vaccinate.** (a) "Official calthood vaccinate" means any heifer calf that is permanently identified and that has been officially vaccinated for brucellosis with a vaccine approved by the livestock commissioner and produced and approved under license of the United States department of agriculture (USDA) for injection into cattle and bison to enhance resistance to brucellosis. Each official calthood vaccinate shall be vaccinated in accordance with subsection (b).

(b)(1) Female cattle of any breed and female bison shall be vaccinated with a USDA-approved brucella abortus vaccine. The vaccine shall be administered in accordance with the vaccine labeling for cattle when the calf is at least four months of age but less than 12 months of age, or at least 120 days of age but less than 360 days of age and for bison when the calf is at least four months of age but less than 10 months of age, or at least 120 days of age but less than 300 days of age.

(2) The vaccination shall be given by a veterinarian employed by the USDA, a veterinarian employed by the Kansas animal health department, or a veterinarian licensed to practice in the state of Kansas and accredited by the USDA. The veterinarian shall send to the livestock commissioner, within 10 days after the date of the vaccination, one copy of an official brucellosis vaccination record reflecting the calthood vaccination. One copy of the official brucellosis vaccination record shall be given to the owner, and one copy shall be retained by the veterinarian. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 47-608 and 47-622; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1968; amended Jan. 1, 1969; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1984; amended, T-86-11, May 1, 1985; amended May 1, 1986; amended April 23, 1990; amended Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-2-6. Reports.** All activities, conducted either privately or as a part of the official brucellosis eradication program, such as results of agglutination tests and vaccinations, shall be reported promptly to the state livestock sanitary commissioner. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-608, 47-622, 47-624, 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-2-32. Brucellosis: uniform methods and rules.** The provisions of "brucellosis eradication: uniform methods and rules," approved by the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, veterinary services, as the minimum standards for achieving and maintaining certified and validated herds and certified and validated area status, effective February 1, 1998, are hereby adopted by reference, except for the definition of "official vaccinate (adult)" in chapter 1, part 1. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, and 47-657; effective, T-85-10, April 11, 1984; effective, T-86-11, May 1, 1985; effective May 1, 1986; amended Jan. 23, 1998; amended, T-9-2-18-05, Feb. 18, 2005; amended June 10, 2005.)

**K.A.R. 9-2-33. Change of ownership requirements for intrastate movement.** "Test eligible cattle," as defined in the uniform methods and rules, that are offered for sale or sold shall be tested for brucellosis on the date of sale. The seller shall be responsible for brucellosis testing. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, 47-657; effective, T-84-23, Aug. 30, 1983; effective May 1, 1984.)

**K.A.R. 9-2-34. "F" branding of heifers.** (a) All sexually intact female feeder cattle, 18 months of age or younger, originating in "b" and "c" states, must be branded with the letter "F" on the left jaw or the left tail head. All female feeder cattle shall be branded at the farm of origin or first point of concentration except those going to a licensed Kansas feedlot. The letter "F" shall be at least three inches by two inches in size. All female feeder cattle moving direct to Kansas licensed feedlots shall be exempt.

(b) All spayed female cattle from "b" and "c" states shall be individually identified with a metal eartag or be branded with an open spade brand on the left jaw.

(c) Replacement female cattle from "b" and "c" states must originate from a certified brucellosis free herd or enter the state upon approval from the Kansas livestock commissioner.

(d) All livestock from "b" and "c" states moving into Kansas shall have:

(1) A valid certificate of veterinary inspection; and

(2) a permit from the animal health department (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-608; 47-610; 47-623; 47-624; 47-657; effective May 1, 1987.)

**K.A.R. 9-2-35. Movement of sexually intact cattle and bison from designated surveillance areas.** (a) Each of the following terms, as used in this regulation, shall have the meaning specified in this subsection:

(1) "Designated surveillance area" and "DSA" mean any area identified by the USDA with an elevated risk for brucellosis infection due to serological evidence of brucella exposure in wild elk sampled in that area.

(2) "Official identification" means a unique and permanent form of individual animal identification approved by the USDA's animal and plant health inspection service or the animal health commissioner. This term shall not include breed registration tattoos, brands, or any registered brand even if the registered brand is accompanied by a brand inspection certificate.

(3) "Official test" means a USDA-approved test for brucellosis conducted at a USDA-approved lab pursuant to "brucellosis eradication: uniform methods and rules," which is adopted by reference in K.A.R. 9-2-32.

(4) "USDA" means United States department of agriculture.

(b) All sexually intact cattle or bison, regardless of age and sex, moving from a DSA into Kansas shall have official identification for each animal, shall obtain a movement permit number from the Kansas animal health commissioner, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by a state-licensed and federally accredited veterinarian in the state of origin. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall include the movement permit number and a statement verifying that each animal has official identification.

(c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b), the certificate of veterinary inspection for all sexually intact cattle and bison aged 12 months or older moving from a DSA into Kansas and all sexually intact cattle and bison moving from a DSA into Kansas for breeding or exhibition purposes, regardless of age, shall also include official identification for each animal and a statement that each animal being moved meets one of the following requirements:

- (1) Originates and moves directly from a USDA-certified brucellosis-free herd in the state of origin;
- (2) originates and moves directly from a herd that has had a negative whole-herd test for brucellosis conducted within the previous 12 months, including the date of the last qualifying whole-herd test; or
- (3) has tested negative in response to an official test for brucellosis within the 30 days before movement to Kansas, including the date of the last qualifying test for the animal.

(d) One copy of the certificate of veterinary inspection shall accompany the cattle or bison shipment, one copy shall be retained by the official state agency in the state of origin, and one copy shall be sent by the inspecting veterinarian in the state of origin to the office of the Kansas animal health commissioner. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-610 and 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-607, K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-608, K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-610, K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-657, K.S.A. 47-661, K.S.A. 47-663 and K.S.A. 47-664; effective Nov. 13, 2020.)

**K.A.R. 9-2-36. Official calthood vaccination tag; fees.** Any accredited veterinarian licensed in Kansas may request official calthood vaccination tags from the animal health commissioner subject to any required fees. The fees may include reimbursement to the animal health commissioner for the actual cost of each official calthood vaccination tag and a processing fee of \$.20 for each official calthood vaccination tag. All applicable fees shall be specified in a written or an electronic invoice provided by the animal health commissioner before shipping the requested official calthood vaccination tags. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-1831; effective May 13, 2022.)

### **Article 3.—Swine Brucellosis And Cervids**

**K.A.R. 9-3-1. Definitions.** (1) Herd. A herd of swine shall include all swine on the premises of any owner of swine, or other person in possession, which swine are 6 months of age and over, exclusive of feeder swine maintained separate and apart from the swine kept for breeding purposes, and production therefrom.

(2) Negative herd test. A negative herd test means a test in which no agglutination titre exceeds a reaction of incomplete in the 1-100 dilution on the plate test or when no animal in the herd reacts on the brucella card test.

(3) Negative animal test. A negative animal test means a test in which the agglutination titre is negative in the 1-25 dilution on the plate test or negative on the brucella card test.

(4) Swine reactor. A swine reactor means any porcine animal showing a complete reaction in the 1-100 dilution of the blood agglutination test or complete agglutination on the brucella card test.

(5) Infected herd. An infected herd means any herd for which the herd test discloses one or more animals reacting completely in the dilution of 1-100 or higher on the plate test, then any animal in the herd showing a reaction of complete in dilution of 1-25, or higher shall be considered a reactor. Any animal in the herd reacting in the brucella card test. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, and 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-2. Validated brucellosis-free swine herd.** (1) Validation: A herd may be validated when the swine therein have passed one negative herd test. This includes all animals 6 months of age and over, with no agglutination tests being positive in the dilution of 1:100, or higher, on the plate test or no reactors on the brucella card test.

(2) Requirements for maintaining validated brucellosis-free herd: Annual herd blood test of all animals 6 months of age and over and herd additions limited to:

(a) Swine from validated herds, without a test, and

(b) Swine from herds where clinical evidence, or history, does not indicate infection, and which shall have passed a negative test within 30 days prior to herd addition. Such swine shall be held in isolation from herd to which they are intended as additions, until found to be negative to a retest 60 to 90 days from date of first test.

(3) Revalidation: Herd. A negative herd test of all eligible swine conducted within 10 to 14 months of the last validation date or establish that at least 20 percent of adult breeding swine were tested under a market swine identification program during the year and that at least one-half of sampling occurred during the last 6 months of the validation period.

(4) Revalidation: Area. Market swine identification coverage of at least 30 percent (10 percent per year) of the breeding swine 6 months of age or over from each herd, during the 3-year validation period. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1969; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-3. Plans for eradicating brucellosis from infected swine herds.** If infection is disclosed in swine herds, one of the following plans should be selected for eradicating the disease and for subsequent qualifying the herd for validated brucellosis-free status, if desired. Infected herds under test for area validation status should also choose one of these plans to eradicate brucellosis from the herd: A. Plan 1—This plan is recommended for commercial herds found infected. The following procedures should be carried out: (a) Market the entire herd for slaughter as soon as practicable.

(b) Clean and disinfect houses and equipment.

(c) Restock premises with animals (from validated brucellosis-free herds), placing them on ground that has been free of swine for at least 60 days.

(d) After 2 consecutive negative tests, not less than 60 nor more than 90 days apart, the herd is eligible for validated brucellosis-free herd status.

B. Plan 2—This plan is recommended for use in infected pure-bred herds only where it is desired to retain valuable blood lines. The following procedures should be carried out: (a) Separate pigs from sows at 42 days of age or younger and isolate.

(b) Market infected herd for slaughter as soon as practicable. Infected sows should not be rebred and should be slaughtered as soon as possible. Complete isolation of infected animals is essential. The separated weanling pigs form the nucleus for establishment of the infection-free herd.

(c) Test the gilts to be used for the following breeding season about 30 days before breeding. Save only the gilts that are negative. Breed only to negative boars.

(d) Retest the gilts after farrowing and before removing them from individual farrowing pens. Should reactors be found, they should be segregated from the remainder of the herd and slaughtered as soon as possible. Select only pigs from negative sows for breeding gilts.

(e) If reactors are found in step (d), the process is repeated.

(f) Following 2 consecutive negative tests, not less than 90 days apart, the herd is eligible for validated brucellosis-free herd status.

C. Plan 3—This plan is not recommended in general, but it has been found useful in herds where only a few reactors are found and where no clinical symptoms of brucellosis have been noted. Carry out the following procedures: (a) Market reactors for slaughter.

(b) Retest herd at 30-day intervals, removing reactors for slaughter until the entire herd is negative.

(c) If the herd is not readily freed of infection, abandon this plan in favor of plan 1 or plan 2.

(d) Following 2 consecutive negative tests, not less than 90 days apart, the herd is eligible for validated brucellosis-free herd status. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-4. Official program work and reports.** All official work shall be conducted by an authorized licensed, accredited veterinarian and the work shall be at the expense and liability of the swine owners, except fee-basis testing of swine is authorized in areas not validated brucellosis free and the testing shall be limited to suspicious and infected herds and area validation. Blood samples shall be tested at a state-federal cooperative laboratory. All testing shall be reported to the livestock commissioner on official brucellosis test charts and the reports shall show the date, name and address of the owner, the positive identification of the animal tested, and test results. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-5. Quarantine.** When brucellosis is found in a herd, all swine on the premises where such disease is found, shall be under quarantine until released by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas. Shipments to slaughter may be authorized by a shipping permit issued by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas.

All swine moved to slaughter on a permit shall be identified in a manner approved by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-6. Definitions.** As used in K.A.R. 9-3-6 through 9-3-17, each of the following terms shall have the meaning specified in this regulation:

(a) "Adult domesticated cervid" means any domesticated cervid that is 12 months of age or older.

(b) "Affected herd" means any domesticated cervid herd in which tissues or fluids collected from a live animal or carcass of an animal tested positive for any infectious or contagious disease for which the herd may be quarantined, including chronic wasting disease (CWD), bovine tuberculosis (TB), or *Brucella abortus* (brucellosis), using an approved test conducted at an approved laboratory.

(c) "Animal" means a member of the family Cervidae, unless otherwise stated.

(d) "APHIS" means the animal and plant health inspection service of the United States department of agriculture.

(e) "Approved laboratory" means any laboratory approved by APHIS to conduct brucellosis, TB, and CWD testing.

(f) "Approved test" means any test for brucellosis, TB, or CWD conducted under protocols established by APHIS.

(g) "Cervid" means any member of the family Cervidae and hybrids, including deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and related species.

(h) "Chronic wasting disease" and "CWD" mean a nonfebrile, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy that is insidious and degenerative and that affects the central nervous system of cervids.

(i) "Commingle" means grouping animals in a manner in which physical contact among animals could occur, including maintaining animals in the same pasture or enclosure. This term shall not include holding animals at a sale, during transportation, during artificial insemination, or in other situations in which only limited contact is involved.

(j) "Commissioner" means Kansas animal health commissioner.

(k) "CWD-clean herd" means a herd that has been a participating herd for at least 10 years in Kansas or in a state with a CWD monitoring program of equivalent status.

(l) "CWD-exposed animal" means an animal that is part of a CWD-positive herd or that has been exposed to a CWD-positive animal or contaminated premises within the previous five years.

(m) "CWD-exposed herd" means a herd in which a CWD-positive animal has resided within five years before that animal's diagnosis as CWD-positive, as determined by an APHIS employee or representative of the commissioner.

(n) "CWD-infected herd" means any herd with a confirmed CWD-positive animal that has not completed a herd plan.

(o) "CWD-positive animal" means any cervid that tests positive on an approved test at an approved laboratory.

(p) "CWD-source herd" means a herd that is identified through testing or epidemiological investigations to be the source of CWD-positive animals identified in other herds.

(q) "CWD-suspect animal" means any cervid that showed clinical signs of the disease before death, but whose results on an approved test are inconclusive or have not yet been reported.



(r) "CWD-suspect herd" means a herd for which unofficial CWD test results, laboratory evidence, or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of CWD, as determined by an APHIS employee or state representative, but for which confirmatory laboratory results have been inconclusive or not yet reported.

(s) "Depopulate" means to remove, from a premises, animals that are determined to be infected or exposed to a specific disease by means of euthanizing the animals or by moving the animals to an approved slaughter facility for slaughter.

(t) "Domesticated cervid" means "domesticated deer," as defined in K.S.A. 47-2101 and amendments thereto.

(u) "Domesticated cervid permit" means the permit required by K.S.A. 47-2101, and amendments thereto, to sell or raise any cervid.

(v) "Herd" means a group of animals maintained on the same premises or two or more groups of animals maintained in a manner that results in commingling.

(w) "Herd inventory" means an accounting that lists each adult domesticated cervid by its sex, age, breed or species, official identification and any other identification and that is confirmed by an accredited veterinarian or by a representative of the commissioner.

(x) "Herd plan" means a signed written agreement between the herd owner, the commissioner, and the APHIS administrator, detailing any testing requirements and allowable movements into and out of an affected herd. The herd plan may also include requirements on fencing, decontamination, and cleanup of premises.

(y) "Herd status" means the number of years during which a herd owner's participating herd has been in an approved CWD monitoring program, indicating the probability that the herd is not affected by the disease.

Herd status is determined by the length of time the herd has been monitored for CWD and by the herd owner's full compliance with the program.

(z) "Official identification" means the identification required by K.S.A. 47-2101, and amendments thereto, which for any animal in a participating herd shall be in the form of a unique means of identification approved by APHIS and the commissioner. Acceptable forms of official identification shall include electronic implants, which are also known as microchips, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, tamper-resistant tags, and national uniform eartagging system tags but shall exclude ear tattoos and flank tattoos.

(aa) "Participating herd" means any herd enrolled in the CWD monitoring program.

(bb) "Premises" means the grounds and buildings occupied by a herd and equipment used in the husbandry of the herd.

(cc) "Program" means the CWD monitoring program or the APHIS herd certification program, whichever is applicable.

(dd) "TB" means bovine tuberculosis. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-607d, 47-610, and 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-7. Fees.** (a) Each applicant for an annual domesticated cervid permit issued pursuant to K.S.A. 47-2101 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall pay one of the following application fees:

(1) For 1-19 domesticated cervids, \$75.00;

(2) for 20-49 domesticated cervids, \$125.00; or

(3) for 50 or more domesticated cervids, \$175.00.

(b) Only those individuals with a current domesticated cervid permit may possess domesticated cervids.

(c) Each applicant shall submit the application for a domesticated cervid permit at least 30 days before taking possession of any domesticated cervid. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-8. Records.** Each holder of a domesticated cervid permit shall maintain records for each domesticated cervid purchased, acquired, held, transported, sold, or disposed of in any other manner. Each cervid, regardless of age, that enters a herd or leaves a herd alive for any purpose other than for direct movement to slaughter shall have official identification before change of ownership.

The records shall be held for at least five years after the animal dies or leaves the premises and shall include the following information:

(a)(1) The name and either the residential or business address of the person from whom each domesticated cervid was acquired; and

(2) the geographic location from which each domesticated cervid was acquired, if this location is different from the residential or business address in paragraph (a)(1);

(b) the date each domesticated cervid was acquired or, if born on the premises, the year of birth of the domesticated cervid;

(c) a description of each domesticated cervid, including the following characteristics:

(1) The species or breed;

(2) the age;

(3) all official identification numbers;

(4) the sex; and

(5) any other significant identification for that animal, including any of the following types of identification:

(A) An ear tag;

(B) an ear tattoo;

(C) an ear notch; or

(D) any brands, scars, or other permanent markings that help identify the animal;

(d)(1) The name and either the residential or business address of the person to whom any domesticated cervid is sold, given, or bartered or to whom the domesticated cervid is otherwise delivered;

(2) the geographic location to which the domesticated cervid is delivered, if this location is different from the residential or business address in paragraph (d)(1); and

(3) the date and method of disposition; and

(e) if the domesticated cervid dies, is euthanized, or is slaughtered, the following additional information:

(1) The date of the death of the animal;

(2) the cause of death of the animal; and

(3) the method of disposition of the animal. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-9. Certificate of veterinary inspection; importation and intrastate movement requirements and permits.**

(a) Each cervid imported into Kansas shall be identified with official identification and shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) Each individual importing a cervid into Kansas shall obtain an import permit from the Kansas department of agriculture, division of animal health before the cervid enters Kansas. The cervid shall not be allowed entry into Kansas without this permit.

(c) Each animal of the genera *Odocoileus*, *Cervus*, and *Alces*, including whitetail deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer and associated subspecies, North American elk (wapiti), red deer, sika deer, moose, and any hybrids of these species, and the genera Rangifer, including reindeer and caribou, regardless of age, not moving directly to a licensed slaughter establishment within Kansas shall originate and move directly from a herd with at least five years of herd status in the APHIS herd certification program or an equivalent program administered by the office of the state veterinarian in the state of origin. Muntjacs, Père David's deer, fallow deer, and axis deer shall be exempt from the monitoring requirements for CWD in K.A.R. 9-3-15 and 9-3-16. Other cervid species may be exempted by the commissioner if the species are determined by APHIS to be nonsusceptible to CWD.

(d) All cervids originating from an area identified by APHIS as a designated surveillance area shall be prohibited entry into Kansas.

(e) Each domesticated cervid, except nursing young under four months of age and accompanied by their dam, that is entering Kansas, is not from a herd accredited by APHIS to be TB-free, and is not moving directly to a licensed slaughter establishment in Kansas shall be required to test negative for TB, using an approved test administered twice at least 90 days apart. The first test shall be administered no more than 180 days before entry into Kansas, and the second test shall be administered no more than 90 days before entry.

(f) Any imported cervid may be quarantined for a retest for TB by order of the commissioner.

(g) Each domesticated cervid, alive or dead, transported within the state of Kansas shall be accompanied by a completed transportation notice signed by the shipper on a form provided by the Kansas department of agriculture, division of animal health. One copy of the notice shall be mailed to the commissioner, one copy shall accompany the shipment, and one copy shall be retained by the shipper. The shipper shall possess a current domesticated cervid permit. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-607, 47-607d, and 47-2101; implementing K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 47-607, 47-607a, and 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014; amended March 10, 2017; amended Nov. 13, 2020.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-10. Brucellosis.** (a) Any adult domesticated cervid known or suspected to have been exposed to brucellosis may be quarantined for a test or retest for brucellosis by order of the commissioner.

(b) The owner of any domesticated cervid herd infected with brucellosis shall take either of the following steps:

(1) Quarantine and depopulate the herd; or

(2) quarantine the herd until a herd plan to eradicate brucellosis from the infected herd has been completed.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 47-610 and K.S.A. 47-614; effective Sept. 19, 2014; amended March 10, 2017.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-11. Tuberculosis.** (a) The following portions of the document titled "bovine tuberculosis eradication: uniform methods and rules, effective January 22, 1999," published by APHIS, are hereby adopted by reference:

(1) Part I, except the definitions of "affected herd," "approved laboratory," "herd," and "individual herd plan";

(2) part II, except II.A and II.K.3;

(3) part IV;

(4) part VI; and

(5) appendix 1.

(b) All testing and sample collection for the testing of TB in cervids shall be conducted by a licensed and accredited veterinarian in the state of origin who has been certified by APHIS to conduct TB testing in cervids.

(c) Each adult domesticated cervid that is changing ownership within Kansas, is not intended for immediate slaughter, and has not originated and moved directly from a herd accredited by APHIS to be TB-free shall be required to test negative for TB by an approved test conducted within 90 days before change of ownership.

(d) The owner of each herd infected with TB shall take one of the following steps:

(1) Quarantine and depopulate the herd; or

(2) quarantine the herd until a herd plan to eradicate TB from the infected herd has been completed.

(e) Any imported cervid may be quarantined for a test for TB by order of the commissioner. The test shall be at the owner's expense. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-607, 47-610, 47-631, and 47-634; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-12. Confinement, handling, and health.** (a) Perimeter fencing. Each owner shall confine domesticated cervids with perimeter fencing, which shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Provide a barrier that prevents the escape of the domesticated cervids confined within and prevents the entry of wild cervids from outside the fenced area;

(2) be structurally sound;  
(3) be in good repair; and  
(4) be of sufficient height to prevent escape, but not less than eight feet for elk, red deer, whitetail deer, moose, and mule deer and not less than six feet for all other types of domesticated cervid. Any perimeter fencing constructed before January 23, 1998 that does not meet the height requirements in this paragraph may be utilized subject to written approval of the commissioner. All new fencing constructed on these premises shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(b) Facilities.

(1) Each owner shall provide handling facilities, which shall be adequate to allow each domesticated cervid to be physically handled without undue harm to the domesticated cervid or the handler.

(2) Each access lane and catch pen shall be constructed of materials and shall be of a design adequate to safely contain domesticated cervids for any inspection, identification, testing, quarantine, or other action required by the commissioner.

(c) Herd management. The owner shall provide each domesticated cervid with free access to the following:

(1) Clean water;

(2) adequate feed;

(3) appropriate shelter, natural or otherwise; and

(4) protection from predators.

(d) Health. Each owner or handler of domesticated cervids shall meet the requirements of all federal and state regulations for contagious and communicable diseases. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-13. Escaped domesticated cervids.** (a) The owner of any domesticated cervid that has escaped confinement shall report the animal as missing to the commissioner within 48 hours of noticing the animal missing. This report shall include the following information:

(1) The breed or species of cervid that has escaped;

(2) the sex of the escaped animal;

(3) the date the animal was found to be missing;

(4) the official identification of the animal; and

(5) any secondary identification on the animal, including plastic tags and brands.

(b) The owner of an escaped domesticated cervid shall bear the cost of recovering that animal.

(c) The following types of domesticated cervids shall be immediately destroyed without compensation to the owner upon the order of the commissioner:

(1) Any escaped domesticated cervid from a herd that is quarantined because the herd is infected with or has been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease; or

(2) any escaped domesticated cervid that is deemed by the commissioner to constitute a hazard to livestock or wildlife through the spread of disease. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610 and 47-2101; implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610, K.S.A. 47-614, and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-14. Handling, care, treatment, and transportation.** The following portions of 9 C.F.R. part 3, as in effect on January 1, 2013, as applied to cervids, are hereby adopted by reference: (a) Secs. 3.125 through 3.133, except sec. 3.127(d); and

(b) secs. 3.136 through 3.142, except that in sec. 3.136(c), "a veterinarian accredited by this Department" shall be replaced by "a veterinarian accredited by APHIS," and "part 160 of this title" shall be replaced by "9 C.F.R. Part 160." (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610 and 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-15. Participation in the chronic wasting disease monitoring program.** (a) Each participating herd shall be maintained or held only on premises for which a current domesticated cervid permit has been issued by the commissioner. If a herd owner wishes to maintain separate herds, the herd owner shall maintain separate herd inventories, records, working facilities, water sources, equipment, and land use. There shall be a buffer zone of at least 30 feet between the perimeter fencing around each separate herd, and no commingling may occur. Movement between herds shall be recorded as if the herds were separately owned.

(b) Each application for enrollment of a herd in the chronic wasting disease program shall be submitted on a form provided by the commissioner and shall include the following:

(1) Documentation that a current domesticated cervid permit has been issued to the owner of the premises on which the herd is held or maintained;

(2) a copy of an initial herd inventory, including documentation of at least one form of official identification for each animal and one form of other visible identification, including ear tags, brands, and any other means that are unique to that animal in the herd; and

(3) adequate herd records and documentation of the history of the herd since it originated or over at least the previous 60 months, whichever is less, including the following:

(A) For each animal added to the herd, any available records documenting the herd status of the herd from which the animal was transferred; and

(B) records establishing that no animal has displayed any clinical signs of CWD and that the herd has not had any CWD-positive animals.

(c) The date of the initial application into the CWD monitoring program shall be the anniversary date. On initial application, a herd inventory, including all official identification and any other identification, shall be completed and confirmed by means of visual inspection by an accredited veterinarian or a representative of the commissioner.

An application accompanied by a herd inventory, including all official identification and any other identification, shall be completed annually and confirmed by an accredited veterinarian or by a representative of the commissioner. Each herd inventory shall be filed at least 11 months and no more than 13 months after the last anniversary date of the participating herd's enrollment in the program. A visual inspection of the identification listed on the herd inventory shall be conducted and confirmed by an accredited veterinarian or by a representative of the commissioner at least once every three years.

An approved test for CWD shall be administered to the carcass of each animal that is 12 months of age or older at the time the animal dies or is slaughtered, unless an exception is granted by the commissioner.

(d) Failure to comply with this regulation shall result in a reduction or loss of herd status. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610 and 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-16. Program levels.** (a) Each participating herd shall be assigned herd status based on the following:

- (1) The number of years that the participating herd has been under surveillance with no evidence of CWD; and
- (2) the herd owner's compliance with K.A.R. 9-3-15.

Herd status shall be reassigned based on the herd status of each herd from which the participating herd has received any animal.

(b)(1) Each of the following shall start at the entry level of year one:

- (A) Each herd that has not received any animal from a herd with previous herd status;
- (B) each herd that has received any animal of unknown herd status; and
- (C) each herd that is not currently a participating herd.

(2) Application for renewal and advancement within the CWD monitoring program shall be yearly as described in K.A.R. 9-3-15. Each herd meeting the requirements of K.A.R. 9-3-15 shall advance one year in herd status for every year during which these requirements are met. Each participating herd with at least 10 years with no evidence of CWD shall be considered a CWD-clean herd. To maintain herd status as a CWD-clean herd, a herd shall receive animals only from other CWD-clean herds.

(c) Any owner of a herd in which all animals received have been moved directly from herds of a designated herd status within Kansas, or from a state with a CWD monitoring program equivalent to the Kansas program, may apply for the same level of herd status. However, the participating herd shall be assigned the herd status of the herd with the lowest herd status from which the participating herd has obtained any animal.

(d) Each herd that receives any animals from a herd of lesser herd status shall drop to the lowest level of herd status of the animals received. If a participating herd receives any animals of unknown or no herd status, then the herd status of the participating herd shall be reduced to year one. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610 and 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

**K.A.R. 9-3-17. CWD-infected herds.** Each CWD-infected herd shall be subject to the following requirements: (a) A herd quarantine shall be issued by the commissioner immediately after receiving a report from an approved laboratory of a positive test for CWD in an animal from a herd.

(b) A herd plan shall be developed by a representative of the commissioner and the owner within 21 days of the date the herd quarantine is issued. This herd plan shall be approved by the owner, the state APHIS representative, and the commissioner and shall detail how animal movement into and from the CWD-infected herd may occur.

(c) Each domesticated cervid permittee shall notify the commissioner of the death of any animal in a CWD-infected herd. The notice shall be given to the commissioner within 24 hours of the discovery of the animal's death. An approved test shall be administered by a designee of the commissioner to the carcass of each animal in the CWD-infected herd that dies.

(d) If an animal in a CWD-infected herd shows symptomatic or clinical signs of CWD, the domesticated cervid permittee shall notify the commissioner. The animal shall be euthanized and administered an approved test by a designee of the commissioner.

(e) The carcass of each CWD-positive animal shall be disposed of only by a method and at a site approved by the commissioner and the secretary of the Kansas department of health and environment or the secretary's designee.

(f) The quarantine on the CWD-infected herd shall be removed after five consecutive years in which there are no animals in the CWD-infected herd with any clinical signs of CWD and no positive results on an approved test. The owner of a CWD-infected herd may apply to reenroll the herd in the program with a year-five herd status. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610 and 47-2101; implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-610, K.S.A. 47-614, K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 47-622 and 47-2101; effective Sept. 19, 2014.)

## Article 4.—Disposal Plants

**K.A.R. 9-4-1. Definitions.** (a) "Commissioner" means the livestock sanitary commissioner of the state of Kansas.

(b) "Inedible meat" means meat and meat products derived from dead, dying, disabled, diseased, or condemned animals, or animals whose meat or meat products are otherwise unsuitable for human consumption, and shall include meat or meat products regardless of origin which have deteriorated so far as to be unfit for human consumption.

(c) "Decharacterization" means the uniform application of sufficient quantities of dye, charcoal, malodorous fish oil, acid or any other agent approved by the commissioner, upon and into freshly slashed flesh, or inedible meat, so as to unequivocally preclude its use in human food. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1215; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

**K.A.R. 9-4-2. Inedible meats.** Inedible meats, (except hides, meat meal, or bone meal, being shipped from a disposal plant) shall be packed in type of container approved by the commissioner. The container so used, shall be clearly marked or

stamped with the legend "unfit for human consumption." Lettering used in the legend shall be at least as large as any other lettering on the container, and in no event shall the lettering in the legend, be smaller than one-half inch in height or less than one-half inch in width. Master containers or cartons shall not exceed 100 pounds. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1215; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

**K.A.R. 9-4-3. Handling of inedible meats; identification and decharacterization.** Inedible meats, placed into overnight cooler storage, shall be readily identified as an inedible product, by the direct application of green ink, or by the direct application of charcoal, to the exposed exterior surfaces of the carcasses, or major parts, in sufficient amounts to clearly identify it as an inedible product.

Boned meat shall be ground, or shall be in small pieces not more than four inches in diameter. Boned meat may be processed in pieces larger than four inches in diameter if such pieces are promptly slashed at no more than two-inch intervals, and if an approved denaturing agent is promptly and freely applied to all outside and slashed surfaces.

Application of any denaturing agent to the outside surface of molds, or to outside of blocks, of boned inedible meats shall not be adequate. The denaturing agent shall be mixed intimately with all inedible meats sought to be denatured. Sufficient denaturant shall be used to give the inedible meats, so distinctive a color, odor, or taste, that it is not susceptible of being confused with any article for human food. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1215; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

**K.A.R. 9-4-4. Records.** Each disposal plant operator shall maintain complete and accurate records as to amount of inedible meats denatured, the amount sold, to whom sold, the address of the consignee, and how and by whom hauled. Such records shall be open to inspection by the commissioner, or his authorized agent, at all times during the normal working hours at such establishment.

Copies of invoices of all sales shall be forwarded to the commissioner, not later than the 10th of each month, covering the previous month's transactions. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1215; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

**K.A.R. 9-4-5. Sales of inedible meats; registration.** Inedible meat products (1) may be sold, when properly decharacterized, for shipment directly to a plant producing dog food, or (2) may be sold to a person for use in feeding dogs, pets, mink or other animals, as allowed by the commissioner. A disposal operator shall register with the commissioner, before he engages in the business of selling inedible meats. This registration shall be in writing. After the disposal plant operator (1) has made application for registration to engage in such activity, and (2) has informed the commissioner where the inedible meats are to be sold, and (3) has had his disposal plant inspected, and (4) such plant has been determined to be adequate to process and handle inedible meats, the commissioner may issue a registration certificate to the applicant. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1215; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

**K.A.R. 9-4-6. Exemptions.** Disposal plants operating under federal inspection are exempt from the application of these regulations. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1215; effective Jan. 1, 1968.)

## Article 5.—Garbage Feeding

**K.A.R. 9-5-1. Movement or sale of garbage fed hogs.** All swine fed garbage or slaughterhouse refuse shall be so fed and handled under quarantine. It shall be unlawful to move or sell any animals which have been fed garbage or slaughterhouse refuse, unless such garbage or slaughterhouse refuse has been adequately cooked. Such animals, so fed, only may be lawfully moved or lawfully sold, if accompanied by an official inspection certificate and permit, authorizing such movement or sale and a quarantine release. Such certificate and permit shall be executed by the livestock sanitary commissioner, or by his approved representative. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-2. Receiving, purchasing or slaughtering animals fed garbage or slaughterhouse refuse.** It shall be unlawful for any person, knowingly, to receive or to purchase from another, or to slaughter any animal which has been fed garbage or slaughterhouse refuse; unless such animal has been fed garbage or cooked slaughterhouse refuse which has been adequately cooked and is accompanied by health certificate, permit, and quarantine release. Animals so fed may be lawfully received, if accompanied by an inspection certificate, permit, and quarantine release issued by the livestock sanitary commissioner, or by his approved representative, within 48 hours, prior to the delivery of such animals. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-3. Destruction of diseased swine; indemnity.** Swine that develop the disease of vesicular exanthema shall be slaughtered under directive of the livestock sanitary commissioner, or shall be otherwise disposed of under supervision of the federal agricultural research service (ARS) and processed in a manner determined and approved by such agency. Such animals shall be appraised, and indemnity shall be paid as provided by law, insofar as funds for the purpose are available. Swine fed uncooked garbage or uncooked slaughterhouse refuse shall not be eligible for indemnity payments. Any owner of swine who had failed to comply with any or all laws and regulations in regard to feeding cooked garbage, any person who has violated any quarantine or other regulation invoked to control and eradicate vesicular exanthema, shall not be eligible for indemnity payments. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-4. Feeding platforms and other feeding equipment.** It shall be unlawful for any person to feed cooked garbage or cooked slaughterhouse refuse to animals, except on a feeding platform constructed of concrete or other approved

impervious material. Curbs or feeding troughs shall be provided to confine all refuse to the platform. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-5. Disposal of materials removed from feeding platforms.** Feeding platforms and troughs shall be cleaned daily, or frequently enough to maintain sanitary conditions as required by the livestock sanitary commissioner. It shall be unlawful for anyone to dispose of materials cleaned or removed from a feeding platform, used for feeding cooked garbage or cooked slaughterhouse refuse, except into a place and in a manner approved by the livestock sanitary commissioner. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-6. Veterinarian inspectors to supervise garbage and refuse feeding operations.** It shall be unlawful for anyone to feed cooked garbage or cooked slaughterhouse refuse to animals which will be offered for sale or for slaughter, without first having obtained the approval of the livestock sanitary commissioner, or a veterinarian employed by the owner of such animals, for purposes of supervising the health and release for sale or for slaughter of animals being so fed. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-7. Heating requirements.** All garbage and packinghouse refuse which is cooked for feeding to animals shall be cooked in a mixture with water, with the water to be added in such quantity as to equal one-third the depth of the garbage and refuse at the time the cooking process is started. This mixture shall be heated to the boiling point, and shall be held at the boiling point for 30 minutes. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-5-8. Records.** All persons feeding cooked garbage or cooked slaughterhouse refuse shall keep a record, showing the number of all animals added to the herd; the date of such additions; number of all animals removed; the destination of all animals removed; and the date of such removal. A copy of the approved inspector's certificate, and permit for removal and quarantine release shall be kept with and as a part of such records. All such records shall be available to the livestock sanitary commissioner, or his representative, for inspection at all times. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1304; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

## Article 6.—Hog Cholera

**K.A.R. 9-6-1. Reportable disease.** Hog cholera is hereby recognized as an infectious and contagious disease which shall be reported to the state livestock sanitary commissioner when diagnosed or suspected. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-629; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-2. Quarantine requirements.** All swine in herds where hog cholera is diagnosed by any veterinarian shall be placed under herd quarantine. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-629; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-3. Supervision of quarantined herds.** All swine, which have been quarantined for hog cholera in herds or otherwise, shall be under the supervision of the state livestock commissioner, or his authorized representative, until released from such quarantine. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1970.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-4. Disinfection of premises.** Buildings, pens and enclosures, in which swine have been held under quarantine for hog cholera, shall be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant, after evidence that hog cholera has been eliminated. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-629; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-6. Movement to slaughter.** All swine moved to slaughter from hog cholera quarantined herds shall be moved in a manner approved by the livestock commissioner of Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1968; amended Jan. 1, 1970.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-7. Hog cholera modified live virus.** The sale or use of hog cholera modified live virus vaccines is prohibited in the state of Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-629, 47-653b; effective, E-68-25, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969; amended Jan. 1, 1970; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-8. Inactivated hog cholera vaccines.** The sale of or the use of inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine in the state of Kansas is prohibited. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-629, K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-653b; effective, E-68-25, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-6-9. Vaccination with serum alone.** When serum alone is used for prophylaxis, swine vaccinated at public livestock markets in Kansas, and swine vaccinated in Kansas for interstate shipment, or swine vaccinated for shipment into the state of Kansas, shall be injected with the amount of anti hog cholera serum or the amount of antibody concentrate as hereinafter stated.

Weight of swine  
in pounds

Minimum dose  
of serum

Minimum dose  
of antibody  
concentrate

May 2022

Under 60 pounds	20 cc	10 cc
60-120 pounds	30 cc	15 cc
Over 120 pounds	40 cc	20 cc

*Provided*, Each animal weighing under 20 pounds shall be injected with a dosage of serum of not to exceed 1 cubic centimeter per pound of body weight or with a dosage of antibody concentrate of not to exceed 1/2 cubic centimeter per pound of body weight. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-629, K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-653b; effective, E-68-25, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

## Article 7.—Movement Of Livestock Into Or Through Kansas

**K.A.R. 9-7-1. General.** (a) Livestock shall not be imported into Kansas except in accordance with the laws and rules and regulations of the state of Kansas, and of the animal and plant health inspection service, veterinary services, United States department of agriculture.

(b) Livestock shall not be imported into Kansas without an official health certificate issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian. When a permit is required, the permit number shall be shown on the health certificate. Livestock may be imported without a health certificate directly to:

(1) A state or federally-approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter;

(2) A state or federally-approved public livestock market for sale; or

(3) A Kansas farm, without change of ownership, from a farm owned or leased by the owner of the livestock within the trade territory.

(c) A copy of the health certificate, showing the permit number when required, authorizing movement into Kansas, shall accompany the livestock. If movement of livestock be by railroad, a copy of the health certificate, showing the required permit number, shall be attached to the bill of lading.

(d) Livestock entering Kansas on a public highway or road shall clear through a Kansas motor carrier inspection station. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; implementing K.S.A. 47-607; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1980; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-2. Health certificates.** (a) Livestock moved into Kansas, except as specifically exempted, shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate and completed in a manner approved by the livestock commissioner of Kansas.

(b) A copy of the health certificate, required for livestock imported into Kansas, shall be submitted to the livestock official of the state of origin for his or her approval, and shall be forwarded to the livestock commissioner of Kansas.

(c) Livestock imported into Kansas, other than by railroad, shall clear through a Kansas motor carrier inspection station. Health certificates are required for motor carrier inspection station clearance. Two copies of the certificates shall be supplied, one copy for the motor carrier inspection station attendant and one copy for the owner of the livestock. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; implementing K.S.A. 47-607; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-3. Livestock permits required.** (a) Before any of the following types of livestock are imported into the state of Kansas, the veterinarian in the state of origin who issues the health certificate shall obtain a permit from the Kansas livestock commissioner:

(1) all cattle originating from Mexico;

(2) calves under 60 days of age that are not accompanied by their dams;

(3) all swine;

(4) all rodeo stock, as defined by K.A.R. 9-7-18(e);

(5) all cattle, bison, or elk originating from within Yellowstone national park or from within a 20-mile zone surrounding Yellowstone national park;

(6) all live, owned cervidae; and

(7) livestock imported from areas where a specific disease exists.

(b) The permit shall be issued to the veterinarian in the state of origin who issues the health certificate. The permit number shall be shown on the health certificate.

(c) Each permit shall be void 15 days after date of issuance. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-607; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1982; amended Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-4. Tuberculosis and brucellosis in cattle.** (a) Tuberculosis.

(1) Breeding cattle six months of age and over shall not be imported into Kansas unless accompanied by an official health certificate showing that the cattle meet the following requirements:

(A) Originated in a herd accredited to be tuberculosis-free;

(B) originated in a tuberculosis-free state; or

(C) have been tested and were found negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before date of entry.

(2) Dairy cattle that are used for breeding and are six months of age or older shall originate from a herd accredited to be tuberculosis-free or shall be tested negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before entry.

(b) Brucellosis.

(1) Brucellosis tests, regardless of method, shall be conducted at a laboratory approved by the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service (APHIS).

(2) Breeding cattle six months of age or over imported into Kansas shall meet interstate requirements according to state certification, as outlined in chapter 2 of the United States department of agriculture's document titled "brucellosis eradication: uniform methods and rules, effective October 1, 2003," APHIS publication 91-45-013. The following portions of this document, which shall apply to only this subsection, are hereby adopted by reference:

(A) In chapter 1, part I; and

(B) chapter 2.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 47-607d, 47-610, and 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 47-607, 47-610, and 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1982; amended, T-9-5-12-10, May 12, 2010; amended Sept. 24, 2010; amended Oct. 4, 2013; amended May 27, 2016.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-4a. Trichomoniasis in cattle.** (a) Definitions. For the purposes of this regulation, each of the following terms shall have the meaning specified in this subsection:

(1) "Approved laboratory" means any laboratory designated and approved by the commissioner for performing official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR tests.

(2) "Certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull" means a bull that is individually identified by an official identification method approved by the commissioner and meets one of the following requirements:

(A) Originates from a herd that is not known to be infected and, following at least 14 days of sexual rest before sampling and testing, has had a negative official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test result within the last 60 days, with no subsequent exposure to female bovine; or

(B) originates from a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd but, following at least 14 days of sexual rest before sampling and testing, has had a series of two negative official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test results at intervals of at least 14 days, with the second test occurring within the last 60 days, with no subsequent exposure to female bovine.

(3) "Commissioner" means the animal health commissioner of the Kansas department of agriculture.

(4) "Herd" means a group of both sexually intact male animals and sexually intact female animals under common ownership or control and consisting of all bovines over 12 months of age at the time of commingling that have commingled for any period of time during the last 12 months.

(5) "Official positive trichomoniasis infection identification tag" means an individual identification tag approved by the commissioner and signifying that an animal is trichomoniasis-infected.

(6) "Official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test" means a polymerase chain reaction test method approved by the commissioner that detects, through in vitro amplification, the presence of *Tritrichomonas foetus* deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Each official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test shall be performed only on an animal that is individually identified by an official identification method approved by the commissioner. Each sample shall be collected using a test kit system approved by the commissioner, packaged and transported according to the approved laboratory's protocol for the transport of specimens, and collected by a veterinarian who has completed trichomoniasis training. This training shall be approved by the commissioner; include preputial sampling, sample handling and shipping, appropriate recordkeeping, and official animal identification; and be repeated every five years.

(7) "Positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull" means a bull that has had a positive official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test.

(8) "Positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd" means either of the following: (A) A herd in which any male or female animal has had a positive diagnosis for *Tritrichomonas foetus*; or (B) a herd that has commingled for any period of time during the last 12 months with another herd, or portion thereof, from which an animal has had a positive diagnosis for *Tritrichomonas foetus*. The herd, or a portion thereof, shall no longer be classified as a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd once any trichomoniasis quarantine has been lifted for the herd or that portion of the herd.

(9) "Trichomoniasis-infected bovine" means a bovine that has tested positive on an official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test.

(10) "Trichomoniasis quarantine" means a movement restriction issued by the commissioner and placed on all cattle in a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd. This restriction shall specify the identity of the animals and the premises to which the animals shall be confined.

(b) Importation of male bovines into Kansas.

(1) Bulls shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless they go directly to a licensed slaughter plant or an approved Kansas livestock market to be sold for slaughter, or for feeding purposes and then to slaughter, or are accompanied by a completed certificate of veterinary inspection. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Have been issued within the past 30 days;

(B) state whether, to the veterinarian's knowledge, trichomoniasis has or has not occurred in the herd of origin within the past two years; and

(C) for virgin bulls 18 months of age or younger, have attached to the certificate a statement signed by the veterinarian or owner or owner's representative and indicating that the bulls have not been sexually exposed to breeding-aged females.

(2) With the exception of bulls exempted in paragraph (b)(3), non-virgin bulls, bulls older than 18 months of age, and bulls of unknown virginity status shall not be imported into Kansas from another state for breeding purposes unless these bulls are certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls. The inspecting veterinarian shall either attach a copy of the official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test results to the certificate of veterinary inspection or provide the following information on the certificate: type of test, results of the test, accession number, and name and address of the testing laboratory.



(3) Each imported bull going to a sanctioned rodeo event or to a livestock show where the bull will be shown and then returned to the state of origin without being sexually exposed to any breeding-aged females shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (b)(2).

(c) Importation of female bovines into Kansas. Cows and heifers shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless the cows and heifers go directly to a licensed slaughter plant or an approved Kansas livestock market to be sold for slaughter, or for feeding purposes and then to slaughter, or are accompanied by a completed certificate of veterinary inspection. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Have been issued within the past 30 days; and

(2) except for cows or heifers imported into Kansas for a sanctioned rodeo event or a livestock show that will be shown and then returned to the state of origin without being sexually exposed to any bull while in Kansas, document that the cows and heifers meet at least one of the following conditions:

(A) Have a calf at side and no exposure since parturition to bulls other than certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls;

(B) are at least 120 days pregnant;

(C) are virgin heifers with no sexual exposure to bulls since weaning;

(D) are documented to have had at least 120 days of sexual isolation;

(E) are heifers or cows exposed only to bulls that are certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls;

(F) are purchased for feeding purposes only, with no exposure to bulls after entering Kansas; or

(G) are moving for the purpose of embryo transfer or other artificial reproduction procedure, with no exposure to bulls after entering Kansas.

(d) Intrastate movement of bulls.

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3), if any non-virgin bull, bull older than 18 months of age, or bull of unknown virginity status changes possession or ownership in Kansas by private sale, public sale, lease, trade, barter, or other method, that animal shall be a certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull at the time of the movement accompanying the change of ownership or possession.

(2) If an individual has a herd management plan to reduce risk of trichomoniasis that has been approved by the commissioner, virgin bulls 24 months of age or younger included within the approved herd management plan shall not be required to be certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls when changing ownership in Kansas. However, non-virgin bulls, virgin bulls older than 24 months of age, and bulls of unknown virginity status shall be certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls before movement with a change in possession or ownership in Kansas even if these bulls originate from a herd with an approved herd management plan.

(3) Each non-virgin bull, bull older than 18 months of age, and bull of unknown virginity status sold at a livestock market shall be a certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull, go directly to slaughter, or be purchased for feeding purposes only and then to slaughter.

(e) Trichomoniasis-infected bovines and herds.

(1) The sale, lease, or movement of a bovine from a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd for reproductive purposes shall be prohibited while the bovine is under trichomoniasis quarantine.

(2) The owner or manager of a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall inform the commissioner of the total number of bulls and the total number of sexually intact female cattle in the herd.

(3) Each trichomoniasis-infected bovine, and the entire positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd from which the bovine originates, shall be placed under trichomoniasis quarantine at the time of positive lab confirmation.

(4) Bulls from a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall remain under trichomoniasis quarantine as follows:

(A) Each positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull shall be identified with an official positive trichomoniasis infection identification tag by a licensed veterinarian within seven days of the positive official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR test.

(B) Positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls shall be sent directly to slaughter or to public livestock market to be sold for slaughter. Each bull shall have an official positive trichomoniasis infection identification tag before the bull is moved to slaughter or public livestock market.

(C) All other bulls in a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall remain under trichomoniasis quarantine until one of the following conditions is met:

(i) The bulls have been declared certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls.

(ii) The bulls are identified with an official positive trichomoniasis infection identification tag and sent directly to slaughter or to public livestock market to be sold for slaughter.

(D) The owner or manager of a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall assist the commissioner in determining the destination of all non-virgin bulls and bulls of unknown virginity status sold during the 12 months before the diagnosis of trichomoniasis in the herd.

(5) Each reproductive bovine female from a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall remain under trichomoniasis quarantine until one of the following conditions is met:

(A) The female is sold directly to slaughter.

(B) The female is sold or transferred directly to a feedyard for feeding purposes and then to slaughter.

(C) The female is sold through an approved livestock market to be sold for slaughter or for feeding purposes and then to slaughter.

(D) Each bull from the female's herd has been declared a certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull or has been identified with an official positive trichomoniasis infection identification tag and sent directly to slaughter or to public livestock market to be sold for slaughter, and the female meets one of the following conditions:

(i) Has a calf at side and has had no exposure since parturition to bulls other than bulls that are certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bulls;

(ii) has documented 120 days of sexual isolation, except that breeding by artificial insemination with semen from a certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull shall be allowed during the isolation period; or

(iii) is determined by a licensed veterinarian to be at least 120 days pregnant.

(E) Regardless of the status of bulls from the positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd, the owner or manager of the female obtains a release from trichomoniasis quarantine from the commissioner by providing adequate information and assurances, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, that despite being part of the positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd, the female has had no exposure to trichomoniasis.

(6) Unless otherwise allowed by the commissioner, all quarantined bovine females moved from the original premises of trichomoniasis quarantine during the trichomoniasis quarantine period shall be identified with an official positive trichomoniasis infection identification tag.

(7) The owner or manager of a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall assist the commissioner in determining the destination of all non-virgin female bovines sold during the 12 months before the diagnosis of trichomoniasis in the herd.

(f) Approved laboratory responsibilities. Each approved laboratory shall immediately report any *Tritrichomonas foetus*-positive specimen to the commissioner. Each report shall include the official identification device; brand; owner's name, address, and telephone number; and the submitting veterinarian's name, address, and telephone number.

(g) Self-reporting. The owner or manager of cattle who has reason to believe that at least one of those cattle is affected with trichomoniasis shall report this belief to the commissioner as required by K.S.A. 47-622, and amendments thereto, and K.A.R. 9-27-1.

(h) Stray bulls. Any stray bull found on public or private land, from a known or unknown herd of origin, may be confined and placed under a hold order until the bull has one or more official *Tritrichomonas foetus* PCR tests. Each test and the cost of holding the bull shall be the responsibility of the bull's owner. The conditions of the hold or trichomoniasis quarantine order and the number of tests shall be determined by the commissioner.

(i) Neighbor notification. The owner or manager, or both, of a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd shall, within 14 days after lab confirmation of the diagnosis, submit to the commissioner a list of the names and contact information of all known adjacent landowners or land managers. For purposes of this subsection, "adjacent landowners or land managers" shall include all owners and managers of land capable of maintaining livestock susceptible to trichomoniasis whose land is located within the perimeter of the epidemiological study established by the commissioner.

If an owner or manager does not comply with this subsection, the commissioner may assess all administrative costs associated with the notification process against the owner or manager, or both. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 47-607 and 47-610; effective May 27, 2016.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-5. Heifers for feeding and grazing.** Beef heifers, under test-eligible age, may be imported into Kansas for feeding and grazing, without a permit, if accompanied by an official health certificate. Heifers consigned to any location other than a licensed feed lot will be quarantined upon arrival and shall be held for feeding purposes only. A permit for import movement may be required when a specific disease condition exists. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; implementing K.S.A. 47-607 and 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-6. Cattle; calves (heifers or bulls), and steers.** Calves (heifers or bulls), over 2 and under 6 months of age, and steers, may be imported into Kansas, accompanied by an official health certificate, except when a specific disease condition exists in a state and special requirements are made by the Kansas livestock commissioner.

Calves under 2 months of age shall not be moved into the state of Kansas and shall not be sold therein, unless and until a purchaser of the same, located in Kansas, has first obtained from the Kansas animal health department a special permit, authorizing such movement into Kansas with delivery at a Kansas destination. Any movement of such calves into the state of Kansas, under such a special permit, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued by authorized personnel within the state from which the movement of such calves originated. Any such calves, being moved into the state of Kansas under authority of a special permit, shall be quarantined upon the premises of the Kansas purchaser at the Kansas delivery destination for a period of 60 days following the date of delivery: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to any movement of calves under the age of two months, when such calves are accompanied by their respective dams and when such dams are accompanied by a health certificate which has been issued by authorized personnel at the point of origin. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended, E-72-14, May 26, 1972; amended Jan. 1, 1973; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-7. Swine.** (a) All swine imported into Kansas shall be identified to the farm of origin.

(b) All swine importers of feeding, breeding and feral swine shall produce a certificate of veterinary inspection and a permit issued by the Kansas animal health department upon entry to the state of Kansas. All classes of swine from herds of origin consigned to slaughter in Kansas or consigned to an approved Kansas market are exempt. "Herd of origin" as defined in subpart A general provision 78.1 of code of federal regulations in effect on January 1, 1988 is hereby adopted by reference.

(c) All imported swine shall originate from herds free of pseudorabies. Any herd may be classified free by the monitoring system approved by the state of origin. Swine that have been pseudorabies vaccinated shall not enter Kansas, except on special permission of the livestock commissioner.

(d) All breeding swine, regardless of age, shall be tested and found negative for brucellosis and pseudorabies within 30 days of entry, or shall be from a validated brucellosis-free and qualified pseudorabies-free herd as defined in subpart A, general provision of 78.1 and part 85, pseudorabies, sec. 85.1 of the code of federal regulations, as in effect on Jan. 1, 1988, which is hereby adopted by reference. All breeding swine shall be quarantined for 21 to 45 days and shall be retested for brucellosis and pseudorabies.

(e) All feeder swine imported into Kansas shall be held under quarantine until fed out and delivered for slaughter.

(f) Swine importers may prefile a written modified quarantine and/or test requirement plan for approval from the livestock commissioner. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607, implementing 47-607 and 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1970; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1982; amended Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-8. Sheep.** Sheep shall not be imported into Kansas, except for immediate slaughter, unless accompanied by an official health certificate, showing:

- (1) that they are from a state-federal approved scab free area, or
- (2) that they have been dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision, within thirty (30) days prior to movement into Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-9. Dogs.** Dogs shall not be imported into Kansas, unless accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an approved veterinarian, stating: (a) that such dogs are free from symptoms of any communicable disease;

- (b) that such dogs have not been exposed to rabies; and
- (c) that such dogs have been vaccinated against rabies with a product licensed by the U.S.D.A. and the duration of immunity and method of administration be in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines. Dogs under three (3) months of age need not be vaccinated against rabies. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1980.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-9a. Cats.** Cats shall not be imported into Kansas, unless accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an approved veterinarian, stating: (a) that such cats are free from symptoms of any communicable disease;

- (b) that such cats have not been exposed to rabies, and
- (c) that such cats have been vaccinated against rabies with a product licensed by the U.S.D.A. and the duration of immunity and method of administration be in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines. Cats under three (3) months of age need not be vaccinated against rabies. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; effective, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; effective May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1980.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-10. Livestock for exhibition purposes.** Except for rodeo stock, livestock may be moved into Kansas for exhibition purposes, if accompanied by a health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed veterinarian. The certificate shall be on a form approved by the livestock commissioner and shall show that such livestock meet regular Kansas interstate health requirements, as established for the particular species, before the date of entry into Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-11. Zoo animals, fur-bearing animals and other domesticated wild animals.** Zoo animals, fur-bearing animals and other domesticated wild animals shall be accompanied by an official health certificate. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; effective Jan. 1, 1971.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-12. Buffalo or bison.** (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each buffalo or bison that enters the state of Kansas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall have tested negative for brucellosis within the preceding 30 days, if the buffalo or bison meets one of the following criteria.

- (1) It is a non-vaccinated female that is 18 months of age or older.
  - (2) It is a vaccinated female that is 24 months of age or older.
  - (3) It is a bull that is 12 months of age or older.
- (b)(1) Before any buffalo or bison from the greater Yellowstone area is imported into the state of Kansas, the veterinarian in the state of origin who issues the health certificate shall obtain a permit from the Kansas animal health department. "Greater Yellowstone area" means Yellowstone national park and a 20-mile zone surrounding Yellowstone national park.
- (2) Buffalo or bison originating from free-roaming herds located in the greater Yellowstone area shall be prohibited from entering the state of Kansas.
- (3) Each buffalo and bison entering the state from the greater Yellowstone area that is owned, that is eligible for brucellosis testing, and that did not originate from a free-roaming herd shall test negative within 30 days before entry into Kansas and shall be quarantined at the destination for a re-test at the owner's expense no sooner than 45 days and no later than 150 days from the date of entry. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, and 47-620; implementing K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-620; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-13. Goats.** Goats shall not be imported into Kansas, unless accompanied by an official health certificate, identifying the animals and showing that the animals have had negative tuberculosis and brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to date of entry. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-620; effective, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; effective May 1, 1976.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-14. Equidae.** (a) Each equidae entering the state of Kansas shall be identified individually on and accompanied by a USDA veterinary services form 10-11 and an official health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection by one of the following methods:

- (1) brand;
- (2) lip tattoo;
- (3) microchip;
- (4) registration number;

- (5) description; or
- (6) any other method approved by the livestock commissioner.

(b) Each equidae entering the state of Kansas, except a nursing foal that is six months of age or under and that is accompanied by its dam, shall test negative for equine infectious anemia within 12 months prior to entry, using an industry-approved test conducted in a laboratory approved by the livestock commissioner. If the equidae has been tested more than one time during the 12 months immediately preceding entry into the state of Kansas, only the last test shall be considered valid. The following information shall appear on the official health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection:

- (1) the date of the test;
- (2) the type of test utilized;
- (3) the test results; and
- (4) the name of the testing laboratory.

(c) For the purposes of this regulation, the term "equidae" shall include the following:

- (1) horses;
- (2) asses;
- (3) zebras; and
- (4) equidae hybrids. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; effective May 1, 1976; amended Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-15. Ratites.** (a) Each ratite imported into Kansas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed veterinarian on a form approved by the livestock commissioner, unless the ratite is moved directly to one of the following locations:

- (1) to an approved state or federally inspected livestock market;
- (2) to an approved state or federally inspected slaughter establishment; or
- (3) to property in the state of Kansas from property located not more than 20 miles outside of the state of Kansas, if both properties are owned by the same person or entity.

(b) Each ratite that the owner intends to sell or to use for the purpose of breeding or exhibition shall be identified individually by an implanted microchip or some other method approved by the livestock commissioner. The following information shall be written on the health certificate or the certificate of veterinary inspection:

- (1) the microchip manufacturer's name;
- (2) the microchip number; and
- (3) the location of the microchip.

(c) Each ratite imported for the purpose of slaughter or feeding that has a microchip implant shall be identified individually by the following information on an official health certificate:

- (1) the microchip manufacturer's name;
- (2) the microchip number; and
- (3) the implant location.

(d) For the purposes of this regulation, the term "ratite" shall include the following:

- (1) ostriches;
- (2) emus;
- (3) rheas;
- (4) cassowaries; and
- (5) kiwis. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-607 and 47-607d; implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-607 and K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-16. Cervidae.** The owner of each live cervidae imported into Kansas shall comply with importation and testing requirements set out in K.A.R. 9-29-4, K.A.R. 9-29-5, and K.A.R. 9-29-6. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-17. Camelidae.** (a) Each camelidae imported into the state of Kansas shall be identified by one of the methods stated in subsection (b) and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed veterinarian. The certificate shall be on a form approved by the livestock commissioner.

(b) For identification purposes, the following information shall be written on the health certificate or the certificate of veterinary inspection:

- (1) A description of each camelidae, including the following characteristics:
  - (A) the age;
  - (B) the size;
  - (C) the color marking;
  - (D) the sex;
  - (E) the breed; and
  - (F) any information available regarding vaccinations and testing; and
- (2) Any other significant identification for each camelidae, which may include these types of identification:

- (A) An official microchip identification that includes the microchip number the microchip manufacturer's name, and the location of the microchip;
- (B) an ear tag; (C) a tattoo number and the location of the tattoo; or
- (D) any other permanent identification approved by the livestock commissioner.

(c) Brucellosis. Each camelidae imported into the state of Kansas that is six months of age or older shall test negative for brucellosis, using an official test, within 30 days before entry.

(d) Tuberculosis. Each camelidae imported into the state of Kansas that is six months of age or older shall test negative for tuberculosis, using an official test, within 60 days before entry.

(e) For the purposes of this regulation, the term "camelidae" shall include the following:

(1) camels;

(2) llamas; and

(3) alpacas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-18. Rodeo stock.** (a) Each owner of rodeo stock shall obtain a permit from the livestock commissioner authorizing importation of the rodeo stock.

(b) All rodeo stock shall be accompanied by a health certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed veterinarian. The certificate shall be on a form approved by the livestock commissioner and shall include the permit number issued by the Kansas animal health department.

(c) Bulls that are 12 months of age and older shall test negative for brucellosis, using an official test, within 12 months before entry.

(d) Horses that are six months of age and older shall test negative for equine infectious anemia (EIA) within 12 months before entry.

(e) For purposes of this regulation, "rodeo stock" means livestock participating, working, or being used in connection with competition. "Competition" may include bull riding, bronco riding, barrel racing, team penning, or other similar events. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-7-19. Equine passport.** (a)(1) For the purposes of these regulations, the term "equidae" shall have the meaning in K.A.R. 9-7-14.

(2) "Equine passport" means a document issued by a veterinarian licensed and accredited in the state of origin and written on a form approved by and bearing a certificate number issued by the animal health regulatory agency in the state of origin. This passport shall individually identify an equidae, show the date of a negative EIA test conducted on that equidae at an approved laboratory within the preceding six months, and provide the information specified below in subsections (b) and (c).

(3) "EIA test" means an equine infectious anemia test.

(b) Each equidae entering Kansas on an equine passport shall be identified by name and shall be further identified on the passport by the designation of one of the following:

(1) A description of any brands;

(2) a description of a lip tattoo;

(3) a statement that a microchip is present, with the brand name and location of the microchip written on the passport; or

(4) any alternate method of designation approved by the livestock commissioner.

(c) The following information shall appear on the equine passport: (1) A description of the equidae that includes its age, breed, color, and sex, as well as any marks that help identify the equidae;

(2) the date of the EIA test used for validation;

(3) the type of test utilized;

(4) the test results;

(5) the name of the testing laboratory; and

(6) the laboratory accession number.

(d) Each equine passport shall be accompanied by a valid, completed "equine infectious anemia laboratory test" report on USDA veterinary services form VS 10-11T. The equidae shall be identified on the report in the same manner as on the equine passport.

(e) In order for an equidae passport to be valid in Kansas, the veterinarian who issued the equidae passport in another state shall have verified the following:

(1) That the equidae listed on the VS 10-11T form is the same equidae listed on the equine passport, based on one of the methods of identification described in subsection (b); and

(2) that the equidae listed on the equine passport was examined on the date of issuance and found to be free from evidence of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(f)(1) Each inspecting veterinarian who determines that an equidae originating in Kansas is eligible for an equine passport shall complete the passport form, including the EIA test results. The inspecting veterinarian then shall contact the department to obtain a passport certification number, validation date, and expiration date, which shall be recorded by the veterinarian on the equine passport.

(2) The white copy of the completed equine passport form and the related EIA test information for equidae originating from Kansas shall be submitted to the department within 48 hours of issuance of the passport certification number and validation date.

(3) The equidae owner shall be provided by the inspecting veterinarian with itinerary forms at the time the equine passport is issued. The itinerary forms shall be completed and returned to the department with the next application for an equine passport for that equidae. Additional equine passports shall not be issued for the identified equidae until the completed itinerary forms have been received by the department.

(g)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2), each equine passport shall remain in effect for six months from the date of the EIA test listed on the passport.

(2) Any equine passport issued in the state of Kansas may be suspended or revoked at any time due to a disease outbreak or another similar factor by the livestock commissioner. Any equidae with an equine passport issued in another state may be prohibited by the livestock commissioner from entering the state if the livestock commissioner determines that a disease outbreak or similar factor in the equidae's state of origin warrants such an action.

(h) Equine passports shall not apply to equidae imported into the state of Kansas for the purpose of parimutuel racing. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607, K.S.A. 47-607d, and K.S.A. 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-607 and K.S.A. 47-610; effective, T-9-5-31-01, May 31, 2001; effective March 15, 2002.)

## Article 8.—Livestock Feed Lots

**K.A.R. 9-8-1. Cleaning of premises.** (1) Feed lots shall be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, and all manure removed, at least two times each calendar year, and more frequently if necessary to maintain proper standards of cleanliness and sanitation.

(2) Manure removed from a feed lot shall be disposed of in one of the following manners:

(a) Hauling to and placing upon farm land, where same shall be spread out and plowed under the soil surface;

(b) dehydrating by a mechanical dehydrating process;

(c) depositing in lagoons or settling tanks, having such construction and size to effectuate substantial reduction by bacterial action;

(d) using any other method specifically approved by the livestock sanitary commissioner. Manure removed from a feed lot may be stockpiled, and shall be moved for final disposal when conditions permit.

(3) Locations at a feed lot which might be the source of insect breeding:

(a) shall be cleaned; or

(b) shall be treated with approved chemicals; or

(c) shall be both cleaned and treated with approved chemicals. The procedure followed shall be in such manner as to eliminate or substantially reduce the breeding of flies. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-1505, 47-1506; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-8-2. Control of insects, rodents, and pests.** (1) Effective chemicals, approved by the livestock sanitary commissioner, shall be used for killing of flies on and about the feed lot premises. Such chemicals shall be applied with such frequency, and with such coverage, as will eliminate or reasonably control the fly population on such premises.

(2) Effective methods, approved by the livestock sanitary commissioner, shall be used for the eradication of the rodent population. Approved formulas of gas and poisons, may be used. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-1505, 47-1506; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-8-3. Location and construction of facilities.** (1) Feed bunks, hay feeders, water tanks, and other permanent installations, shall be located and constructed in such a manner as to permit adequate cleaning of premises adjacent to such permanent facilities.

(2) Weather resistant platform aprons shall be provided adjacent to all feed bunks, feeders, water tanks and other permanently affixed facilities. Such aprons shall be of concrete, blacktop, compacted gravel, crushed rock, or other approved materials. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-1505, 47-1506; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-8-4. Drainage of feed lot.** (1) Surfaces of feed lot pens shall be prepared and maintained at a grade or slope, and in a manner which will prevent future and eliminate present accumulations of surface waters, and which will permit and facilitate the immediate runoff of surface waters, from the feeding area.

(2) The surface waters running off, or being discharged from, the feeding area, shall be directed into storage reservoirs or settling basins, where practical and recommended, or shall be diverted and spread over fields, thus preventing the direct drainage and movement of solids being carried by water into draws, ravines, streams, and rivers. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-1505, 47-1506; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-8-5. Veterinarian.** A licensed veterinarian shall be available at the feed lot, or subject to call at any time. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-1505, 47-1506; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-8-6. Mechanical equipment.** The operator of a feed lot shall have available at his feed lot, either by ownership or by lease arrangement, necessary equipment, in good repair, which shall include the following: a bulldozer, a road grader, and a scoop or other mechanically operated equipment capable of scraping pens and loading manure. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-1505, 47-1506; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

## Article 9.—Poultry And Hatching Eggs

**K.A.R. 9-9-1. Poultry affected with, or exposed to, disease; importation prohibited.** Poultry which is infected with, or which has been exposed to, pullorum disease, typhoid disease, Newcastle disease, fowl plague, chronic respiratory disease, fowl cholera, infectious bronchitis, laryngotacheiti infectious sinusitis, fowl pox, coccidiosis, ornithosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious or contagious disease, shall not be brought, shipped, or imported into the state of Kansas for any purpose whatsoever. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-9-2. Poultry for immediate slaughter; importation.** Turkeys, chickens, waterfowl, and other domesticated fowl which are apparently healthy may be brought, shipped, or imported into the state of Kansas, for immediate slaughter only, without health certificates, when consigned by common carrier, or by other approved transportation, to a destination approved by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-9-3. Turkeys under four (4) months; other poultry under five (5) months; poultry hatching eggs.** Turkey poulters under four (4) months of age, and other poultry under five (5) months of age, and poultry hatching eggs, may be brought, shipped, or imported into Kansas, without health certificates, if such poulters and poultry and eggs originate in flocks, or are distributed from hatcheries or premises: (a) where the flock owner or hatchery owner is participating in the national turkey improvement plan and the national poultry improvement plan, whichever is applicable; or

(b) where the flock owner or hatchery owner is operating under supervision of a disease control agency of the state of origin and has been and is classified as U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean. Waterfowl and waterfowl hatching eggs may be brought, shipped, or imported into Kansas, without meeting the above requirements:

(a) if not consigned to, or if not delivered to, an approved national plan hatchery; or (b) if not consigned to, or if not delivered to, a hatchery handling domesticated fowl and hatching eggs. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-9-4. Poultry importation permits.** Any person desiring to import poultry, or poultry hatching eggs, into Kansas shall not be entitled to do so, unless and until he shall have first obtained a poultry importation permit from the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas. Such a permit shall not be required for waterfowl or for waterfowl hatching eggs imported under provision of regulation 9-9-3. An application for such a permit shall be submitted to the livestock sanitary commissioner and shall be made only on a form approved and supplied by the livestock sanitary commissioner. Such a permit shall be issued to the applicant, by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, or his duly authorized representative, when it has been determined: (a) That the official disease control agency of the state of origin of proposed poultry and poultry hatching egg imports, has verified the pullorum-typhoid classification of the flock, hatchery or premises, from which the birds or eggs originate; and

(b) when such classification is acceptable to such Kansas official; and

(c) when such additional conditions and provisions, as the livestock sanitary commissioner had deemed essential for the protection of poultry in Kansas from infectious or contagious disease, have been satisfied. Each such permit shall state a date of expiration, as of June 30 following date of issuance. Each container in which poultry or poultry hatching eggs are transported or shipped into Kansas shall bear an official label stating:

(a) The name and address of the consignor;

(b) the name and address of consignee;

(c) the pullorum-typhoid classification of the poultry and poultry eggs; and

(d) the number of Kansas poultry import permit. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-9-5. Health certificates; turkeys over four (4) months and other poultry over five (5) months of age.**

Turkeys over four (4) months of age, and other poultry over five (5) months of age, may be brought, shipped, or imported into the state of Kansas, for purposes other than immediate slaughter: Provided, they are accompanied by an official health certificate, or a permit acceptable to livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, issued by the chief livestock health official of the state of origin certifying: (a) that such turkeys, and such other poultry are free from any evidence of any infectious or contagious disease;

(b) that such turkeys and such other poultry have not been exposed to any such disease; and

(c) that such poultry are classified as U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean. Such turkeys and other poultry may be permitted to move into the state of Kansas under quarantine. Upon arrival at the point of destination such turkeys and poultry shall be held under such quarantine, separate and apart from other poultry, until they have been tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases, and have been found negative to such diseases, and until the elapse of thirty (30) days after such importation and after such negative tests. Such turkeys and other poultry, so imported, which are tested and found to be positive to any of such diseases, shall be immediately moved under quarantine to a destination, acceptable to the livestock sanitary commissioner, for purposes of immediate slaughter. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

## **Article 10.—Public Livestock Markets**

**K.A.R. 9-10-1. Requirement for sale.** (a) The consignor, at the time of unloading of livestock, shall indicate to the public livestock market operator, or his representative in charge at the unloading dock, any and all known disease conditions, injuries or physical defects and the information shall be recorded on the drive-in ticket.

(b) Brucellosis reactor animals may be sold at a public livestock market, for slaughter only, and other animals approved by the veterinary inspector, may be permitted to sell within limitations otherwise authorized.

(c) Consigned livestock delivered at a public livestock market shall be inspected by the authorized veterinary inspector, and the livestock shall be tested, and shall be otherwise treated, as required by law and regulations. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1009, 47-1010; implementing K.S.A. 47-607, 47-658b and 47-1008; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-2. Special sales at irregular intervals.** The public livestock market operator shall be responsible for the sale, purchase, or exchange of livestock at regular or irregular intervals at the public livestock market premises, including private sales, consignment sales, and breed association sales. Livestock shall be released from the market premises, only in accordance with the Kansas laws and regulations. Laws and regulations hold the market operator responsible for sale and

release of livestock even though the facilities may be rented. Veterinary inspector's presence is required. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1010; implementing K.S.A. 47-607 and 47-1008; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-3. Health certificates.** Health certificates covering all livestock consigned to, or sold through a public livestock market shall be issued to the purchasers. Said certificates shall show the kind of inspection made, any treatment administered, the kind of vaccination administered, and the general description of the animals. Except for interstate shipments, such certificates may be incorporated in the account of sale. Acceptance of livestock by purchaser of the animals covered by such certificates, shall complete the sale.

In handling livestock for interstate movement, the veterinary inspector is directed to make inspection and tests necessary, and to issue a health certificate which meets the requirements of the state of destination.

Two copies of the health certificate, covering all interstate shipments, shall be sent to the livestock sanitary commissioner, Topeka, Kansas. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-4. General inspection.** All livestock, including poultry, when delivered to a public livestock market, whether held in outside pens, yards, sheds, barns, vehicles, crates or coops (whether loaded on vehicles or unloaded) or other places on such market premises, shall be inspected, and shall not be offered for sale, sold or exchanged until inspected, passed and released by the veterinary inspector.

Public livestock market operators may be required to report weekly to the livestock sanitary commissioner the number and kind of livestock received from out of state, the name and address of each consignor, and the number or location of the port of entry through which the livestock entered this state. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607a, 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-607; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-5. Inspection of cattle.** (1) General: All cattle and calves shall be given an inspection for detection of any communicable, infectious and contagious disease. Cattle showing evidence of lump jaw (actinomycosis) or cancer-eye (carcinoma) in the advanced stages, that in the judgment of the veterinary inspector will not respond to treatment, shall not be sold at any public livestock market, except for immediate slaughter, and then only to an establishment where federal inspection is maintained.

(2) Scabies: Veterinary inspectors shall use particular care in making examination to detect scabies infestation. If cattle are found to be infested with scabies, the veterinary inspector shall quarantine the animals, and shall promptly notify the livestock commissioner of such quarantine. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1009, K.S.A. 1970 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; amended Jan. 1, 1971.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-7. Inspection of sheep and goats.** All sheep and goats shall be given an inspection for communicable, contagious or infectious diseases. Veterinary inspectors shall use particular care in making examination to detect scabies infestation. If sheep or goats are found to be infested with scabies, the veterinary inspector shall quarantine the animals, and shall promptly notify the livestock sanitary commissioner. The livestock sanitary commissioner may direct operators of public livestock markets to dip, with approved solution, all sheep and goats which are offered for sale or sold. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-8. Inspection of swine.** (a) Feeder swine, of Kansas origin, shall not be eligible to sell at a public livestock market, unless they have been maintained on Kansas premises for at least thirty (30) days; and

- (1) have been held separately and apart from other swine; or
- (2) have been raised on that farm.

(b) Out-of-state swine are not eligible to sell except as otherwise provided by regulations. If, after swine are unloaded at the public livestock market premises, it is determined that such swine

- (1) are from another livestock market; or
- (2) are from another state; or

(3) are for any other reason not eligible to sell, then neither the consignor, nor the person in charge of such livestock, shall be permitted to reload such livestock, or to move such swine from the public livestock market premises. All such swine shall be placed under quarantine by the veterinary inspector and shall be held in the quarantine pens at the public livestock market premises until officially released. The livestock commissioner, or his representative, shall be notified of issuance of any such quarantine.

(c) The drive-in ticket, which shall be completed at the unloading dock at each public livestock market, shall contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the consignor; the name and address of the driver of the vehicle (the sale operator shall be responsible for the accuracy of such names and addresses; he shall check the driver's license, record the number of such driver's license);

(2) the place of origin of the swine; this shall be specific as to the address where the swine were originally loaded. If the consignor, or his agent, refuses to give complete information as to the origin of the swine, and as otherwise required, the swine shall not be eligible to sell, and shall be quarantined on the premises of the public livestock market;

(3) the make or manufacturer of the delivering vehicle;

(4) the registration or license number of delivering vehicle; the state of issuance, and year of issuance, of the registration or license tag shall be shown;

(5) the consignor of swine, or his agent, shall sign the drive-in or dock record.



(d) Sows, boars and stags sold for slaughter shall be tattooed on the shoulder with the national market swine identification coded tattoo or identified by eartag and such tattoo number or eartag number shall be recorded on the drive-in ticket or scale ticket. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1009, 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1980.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-9. Restrictions on sale of swine.** (1) Out-of-state swine are not eligible to sell at a public livestock market except for slaughter, unless such swine are consigned direct by a producer in a recognized trade territory.

(2) Feeder swine are not eligible to sell in Kansas at any public livestock market or other sale, unless such swine shall have been produced and moved directly from a healthy herd, from a Kansas farm, or unless such swine shall have been maintained on a Kansas farm, or on Kansas premises, for at least 30 days, and shall have been held separately and apart from other swine. Swine originating on said Kansas premises, shall have a history and record of being free from any and all diseases, and free from exposure to disease, and meet other requirements, before such swine shall be salable.

Feeder swine shall not be offered for sale, sold or exchanged, at a public livestock market, until they have been inspected and passed by the veterinary inspector; nor may such swine be released from such market premises except as provided by law and regulations, and then only under quarantine to be held at a destination on Kansas premises, giving detailed location, with provision for such swine to be checked by Kansas officials, until subsequently released.

Feeder swine shall not be offered for sale, sold or exchanged, until all drive-in and dock records, and other required information, are secured by the public livestock market operator. Such operator shall not permit any such swine to be sold under name of a consignor using an alias name. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1009, 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-10. Swine.** Release and quarantine of feeding and breeding swine from a public livestock market shall be in accordance with the following:

(1) Identification of swine. Swine shall be identified by the market veterinary inspector, at the time of inspection, by paint, paint stick or a permanent-type dye mark applied on top of shoulders, before such swine are released from such market premises.

(2) Removal from public livestock market premises. Breeding and feeding swine shall not be sold or removed from public livestock market premises, until inspected and marked by the veterinary inspector; swine shall be released to purchaser's premises under quarantine for 30 days. Owners shall be furnished a buyer's sheet by the market operator, which shall be stamped with the official quarantine notice.

(3) Interstate movement of swine. Swine being moved from public livestock market premises, to an out-of-state destination, shall meet the federal interstate requirements and the requirements of the state of destination. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1971 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1968; amended Jan. 1, 1970; amended, E-71-19, July 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1972.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-14. Poultry.** Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, and other poultry shall be given an inspection for communicable, infectious, or contagious diseases, before being offered for sale, sold, or exchanged at a public livestock market.

When poultry is sold as "chicks" this regulation shall mean any domestic fowl under the age of six weeks.

Each box, crate, coop or other container, holding chicks, shall be plainly labeled with the name of seller and description of contents. Such description of contents shall include name of the breed and of the variety. Additional labeling requirements shall include a guarantee of sex on sexed chicks, the date of the hatch, the number of chicks in the container, and the pullorum classification of such chicks.

An inspection fee of one cent per bird shall be collected from the consignor, by the public livestock market operator, which fee shall be paid to the veterinary inspector for inspections made on poultry. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-15. Quarantine of diseased and exposed animals.** When livestock, including poultry, is offered for sale, and the veterinary inspector finds evidence of such animals being infected with any contagious or infectious disease, by temperature or other clinical symptoms, or finds same evidence of such animals being exposed to any such disease, the veterinary inspector shall place the entire consignment of such livestock under quarantine, and shall promptly notify the public livestock market operator, of his action. The public livestock market shall then notify the consignor of such livestock of the infected or exposed animals, which have been placed under such quarantine.

When the veterinary inspector is satisfied that such consignor is prepared to, and is agreeable to holding such animals under quarantine on his own premises, he may permit same to be moved to said premises. When the veterinary inspector is not satisfied that such consignor can comply with the requirements of the quarantine, then the infected or exposed animals shall be placed in quarantine pens provided by the public livestock market operator. If a veterinary inspector finds that livestock consigned to his public livestock market, originated outside the state of Kansas and had not entered the state in line with Kansas requirements, he shall hold such livestock under quarantine in the quarantine pens provided by the public livestock market operator. It shall be the duty of the public livestock market operator to feed, water, and shelter all animals placed under official quarantine on his public livestock market premises.

After the veterinary inspector has diagnosed the disease, with which the animals, including poultry, are infected, or to which they have been exposed, he shall prescribe and administer the necessary medicine, vaccine or serum, and shall submit a statement of the cost of such service, together with the cost of feed, water and care, and such amount shall be charged to the owner or consignor. When livestock is rejected for sale purposes, as provided in this regulation, the veterinary inspector shall issue an official quarantine notice to the consignor covering all livestock in the consignment. The quarantine notice shall be made in triplicate, and the original shall be given to the consignor, the first copy shall be forwarded to the livestock sanitary

commissioner at Topeka, Kansas, and the second copy shall be retained by the veterinary inspector. Said quarantine shall be effective for twenty-one days, or until released by the livestock sanitary commissioner, or his authorized representative. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-16. Limitation on sale of injured or physically defective livestock.** The veterinary inspector shall have authority to prevent the sale of livestock which are found to have physical defects, produced by injury or disease. In the event that such animals are permitted to be sold, the veterinary inspector's certificate shall state such physical defects or injuries, and the public livestock market operator, or his representative, shall announce such conditions as are shown on the veterinarian's certificate to the prospective purchasers, before such animals are offered for sale. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-17. Yard facilities.** Facilities used for handling, penning or loading livestock shall be constructed in such a manner as will prevent physical injury to persons and livestock.

Floors of pens in which swine are held, floors of alleyways used in the moving of swine, and the floors of pens used for holding small calves, shall be of concrete or of some approved impervious material. Such floors shall be so constructed that they may be properly washed, cleaned, drained and disinfected. This requirement does not apply to pens in which fat hogs are held after being sold for slaughter purposes. Cattle pens shall be so constructed, and of such material, as will permit proper drainage, and such pens shall be cleaned and disinfected within 24 hours after each sale day. Facilities for handling livestock on public livestock market premises shall be kept clean at all times. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-18. Limitation on use of public livestock market premises.** The pens, yards, alleys and sale ring shall not be used for feeding, holding, trading, or assembling livestock, except twenty-four hours before or twenty-four hours after any sale day: *Provided*, This regulation shall not apply to quarantine pens. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-19. Disinfection of public livestock market premises and vehicles.** Pens, and other public livestock market facilities, and trucks and other vehicles used to transport or confine livestock, found to be infected with or exposed to a contagious or infectious disease, shall be washed, cleaned, and disinfected with an approved disinfectant after each sale day, the same to be performed under the supervision of the veterinary inspector. Expenses incurred in the cleaning and disinfecting of pens and other public livestock market facilities shall be paid by the public livestock market operator. Expenses incurred in the cleaning and disinfecting of trucks, cars, or other vehicles used to transport or confine diseased or exposed livestock shall be paid by owner or operator of such equipment. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-21. Quarantine pens and facilities.** Each operator of a public livestock market shall provide and maintain adequate quarantine pens, separate and apart from such market pens as are regularly used to pen livestock consigned for sale. These quarantine pens shall be of ample size, and have sufficient shed coverage and room to provide shelter for any diseased livestock. Proper feeding and watering facilities shall be provided for, and in such pens. Designated quarantine pens shall be under the direct supervision of the veterinary inspector, and such pens shall be locked at all times, except for authorized movement of livestock into and out of same. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-22a. Veterinary testing fees.** (a) Fees shall be collected by the public livestock market operator for blood testing of livestock for brucellosis detection. Brucellosis testing shall include the following services:

- (1) Collecting the blood sample from the animal;
- (2) Making the agglutination test;
- (3) Recording of tests on official test chart and on official health certificate when such certificate is required;
- (4) Issuing of public livestock market shipping permits; and
- (5) Issuing test cards on tested animals released for a Kansas destination.

(b) Charges for swine identification with eartag: Charges may be made by the veterinary inspector for the identification of swine with eartags when such identification is required to meet state regulations or federal interstate regulations.

Charges for such required eartag identification shall be collected by the market operator and paid to the veterinary inspector.

The charges shall be collected from the buyer, except on swine being returned home under quarantine, as required in K.A.R. 9-10-30, and then the charge shall be collected from the consignor. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1008, 47-1009, 47-1010; effective, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended, E-71-19, July 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1972; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1980.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-23. Regulatory fees.** A regulatory fee of one cent per bird on all poultry over ten days old, and twenty-five cents per hundred, or a fraction thereof, on all poultry ten days old or under shall be collected by the operator of a public livestock market, from the consignor of all consigned poultry, which amounts shall be paid to the livestock sanitary commissioner.

When sow and suckling pigs, cow and suckling calf, mare and suckling colt, or ewe and suckling lamb, are offered for sale and sold as a unit, only one inspection fee, and one regulatory fee, shall be collected from the consignor for each such unit.

Inspection fees and regulatory fees shall be shown on the consignor's invoice as separate items, and such items shall not be included with charges made by the operator for yardage, insurance, or other items. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-1011, K.S.A. 1965 Supp. 47-1010; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-24a. Backtagging procedures at public livestock markets.** (a) Heifers, cows, and bulls over test-eligible age shall be tagged with the uniform backtag. This includes animals from other states, as well as from Kansas origin. The owner's name, at the point of origin (farm location), shall be shown on the record sheet for the animals which are backtagged. If the owner's name, as defined here, cannot be determined, then the seller's name may be shown.

(b) The backtags, glue, and other adhesives shall be furnished to the public livestock market operators at federal or state expense. Backtags shall be applied by personnel of the public livestock market operator under the supervision of the market veterinarian or the market manager. The public livestock market operator shall be reimbursed for personnel services in applying the backtags on the basis of fifteen cents (15¢) per head for each animal backtagged when authorized by the livestock commissioner.

(c) The person doing the backtagging shall keep a record showing the tag number used, the name and address of the owner of the animal, and the county of origin for the animal backtagged. A copy of this record shall be forwarded to the Kansas animal health department when a sheet covering the listed backtag number is completed.

(d) A backtag shall be applied on each animal, just behind the shoulder and below the mid line of the back; not on hip.

(e) The backtag on animals sold for slaughter without a test shall not be removed until time of slaughter.

(f) Backtagged animals which are bled at markets shall have the backtag sprayed with yellow transparent lacquer. This lacquer will be furnished by the Kansas animal health department. The backtag shall remain on the animal and will help serve as rapid identification should the animal be moved to another market or should there be any reason for trace back.

(g) Any unauthorized removal of a backtag from cows, which are moved for slaughter, shall be reported to the livestock commissioner of Kansas or his authorized representative. The buyer of the animals may be denied a release of backtagged cattle for any purpose, unless the backtagged animal has been tested before removal from the market. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-657, 47-658a, 47-1004; implementing K.S.A. 47-658a and 47-1008; effective, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-25a. Procedures for use of testing forms, blood samples; payment to market veterinarian for testing.**

(a) The special market brucellosis test chart shall be used at all markets. When completed, all copies, together with blood samples, shall be forwarded immediately to the state-federal laboratory.

(b) The market veterinarian shall show on the test chart the eartag number, the backtag number, the age, the sex, and the breed of each animal, together with the test results, and the name and address of the seller (NOT the buyer), and the county from which the animal was moved to the market. (This can be obtained from the backtag record sheet.)

(c) The brucellosis testing service of the veterinary inspector shall include the collection of the blood sample; the completion of the agglutination test; the completion of the forms supplied; the forwarding of blood samples and test charts to the state-federal laboratory; the tagging and branding of reactors; the issuing of shipping permits on reactors and suspects; and the issuing of test cards on tested animals released to be moved to a Kansas destination.

(d) Fees for brucellosis testing by the market veterinary inspector shall be collected by the public livestock market operator and shall be paid by him to the veterinary inspector. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-657, 47-658a, 47-1004, 47-1008; effective, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-26a. Brucellosis testing procedures and status determination for cattle; handling of exposed cattle.**

(a) Testing procedures.

(1) Backtagged animals, cows, heifers, and bulls of test-eligible age and from non-quarantined herds shall be tested for brucellosis before being released from the market, unless they:

(A) Have a negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of sale;

(B) Are from a certified brucellosis-free herd;

(C) Are "S" branded because they originated from a quarantined herd or a licensed feed lot; or

(D) Originated from a Class C state or a state designated by the livestock commissioner as having a high incidence of brucellosis.

(2) Animals shall be tested for brucellosis before the sale, or shall be sold subject to test when they are received at the market too late to be tested before being sold.

(3) Brucellosis reactors found at the market and all brucellosis exposed animals in the consignment shall revert back to the consignor of the cattle. All reactors shall be tagged and branded and sold for slaughter.

(b) Handling of exposed cattle. When brucellosis reactors are found in tested cattle, the remainder of any consignment of cattle, classified as exposed, shall be:

(1) Quarantined by the market veterinarian to the original owner until the cattle have passed two

(2) clean tests—the first not earlier than thirty (30) days from date reactors were removed, the second test not earlier than ninety (90) days from date of first test;

(2) Sold for slaughter by being "S" branded and identified on an official shipping permit issued by the market veterinarian; or

(3) Moved to a Kansas licensed feed lot, "S" branded and identified on an official shipping permit. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-657, 47-658a, 47-1004; implementing K.S.A. 47-658a and 47-1007; effective, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-27a. Procedures for handling brucellosis reactors and suspects.** 1. Reactors. When reactors are found in animals tested, the reactor animals shall be tagged and branded, and indemnity papers shall be completed by the market veterinarian. The owner (seller or consignor) shall be eligible to collect indemnity

- (1) if subsequent testing procedures are followed for the remainder of the herd of origin, and
- (2) if all other requirements are met.

2. Suspects. When one or more suspects are found in the brucellosis test and no reactors are found, the suspects may be

- (1) quarantined to the owner for a 30 to 60 day brucellosis test at the owner's expense, or
- (2) sold for slaughter and released on a shipping permit. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, 47-657, 47-658a, 47-1004; effective, E-70-40, Aug. 19, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-30. Swine rejected by the veterinary inspector.** Swine rejected by the veterinary inspector for regular sale purposes may be released to be

- (1) returned to the farm of origin under quarantine, until released by the livestock commissioner or sold for slaughter; or
- (2) shipped direct to slaughter on an official shipping permit. Such swine must be identified by the veterinary inspector by an eartag and with a paint mark applied on top of the shoulders. The eartag number shall be shown on the quarantine or shipping permit issued by the veterinary inspector.

Any inspection and release of these swine by the livestock commissioner, or his authorized representative, shall be only upon request by the owner and, in no case, shall they be released in less than thirty (30) days following the return of the swine to the farm of origin. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610, K.S.A. 1971 Supp. 47-1010; effective, E-71-19, July 1, 1971; effective Jan. 1, 1972.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-31. Occasional livestock sale fees.** The annual fee for an occasional livestock sales license shall be as follows:

- (a) 1-2 sales per year . . . . . \$25.00
- (b) 3-5 sales per year . . . . . \$50.00
- (c) 6-9 sales per year . . . . . \$75.00
- (d) 10-12 sales per year . . . . . \$100.00

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-1001d, as amended by 1996 S.B. 659, § 2; effective T-9-7-1-96, July 1, 1996; effective Nov. 15, 1996.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-32. Exemption from occasional livestock sale requirements.** Occasional livestock sales held in conjunction with a county, district, regional, or state exhibition for junior exhibitors shall not be required to apply for or obtain an occasional livestock sale license. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-1001d, as amended by 1996 S.B. 659, § 2; effective, T-9-7-1-96, July 1, 1996; effective Nov. 15, 1996.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-33. Livestock injured, disabled or unfit for sale. Definitions.** As used in this act, these definitions shall apply. (a) "Actinomycosis" means the disease commonly known as lump jaw.

(b) "Livestock" or "animal" means animals as defined by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1001(b), and amendments thereto.

(c) "Commissioner" means the Kansas livestock commissioner or a designated employee of the Kansas animal health department, or a designated employee of the United States department of agriculture veterinary services.

(d) "Department" means the Kansas animal health department.

(e) "Euthanasia" or "euthanize" refers to accomplishing the humane death of an animal by a method appropriate for the species and the location.

(f) "Metastatic" or "metastasis" means the invasion or infiltration of other structures or tissue by a neoplasm.

(g) "Neoplasia," "neoplasm," or "neoplastic" means new, abnormal tissue growth deleterious to the animal's health. Tumors and cancer are neoplasias.

(h) "Nonambulatory" means that the animal is unable to rise to its feet and walk with minimal stimulus.

(i) "Owner" means the actual owner of the livestock or the person who consigned the livestock for sale, or the owner's or consignor's agent.

(j) "Urinary calculi" means the condition commonly known as water belly.

(k) "Market veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian licensed to practice in Kansas and appointed by the commissioner to perform the duties of a veterinarian at a specific livestock market. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 19, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-33a. Electronic auctions; health certificates.** For each electronic auction, the costs associated with issuance of the health certificate required under K.S.A. 47-1008, and amendments thereto, shall be paid by the consignor. Each of these health certificates shall meet the requirements of K.A.R. 9-10-3. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 47-1008; effective, T-9-8-29-00, Aug. 29, 2000; effective Dec. 29, 2000; amended Sept. 22, 2017.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-34. Notice.** (a) Every operator of a public livestock market in Kansas shall post and maintain signs at the livestock market that state the following notice specified in subsection (b). Such signs shall be placed in a clearly visible location at the check-in dock, in the sale ring, and in the market office area available for public access. The notice specified in subsection (b) shall appear on the sign in black letters, and each letter shall be a minimum of one inch in height.

(b) The signs required in subsection (a) shall contain the following notice:

NOTICE

To: All livestock owners, consignors, or agents. Any animal that is injured, disabled, or deemed unfit for sale shall be examined by the market veterinarian. After examination of the animal, the market veterinarian has sole discretion to determine whether the animal will be sold, removed from the livestock market, or euthanized in accordance with K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, and amendments thereto.

A copy of the statute and its regulations is available at the market office or from the Kansas Animal Health Department, 708 S.W. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas 66603. The statute and regulations are enforced by the Kansas Livestock Commissioner and not the livestock market.

(c) By consigning the animal to a public livestock market, the owner, consignor or agent consents to the following:

(1) to have the animal examined;

(2) to abide by the market veterinarian's determination of the disposition of the animal;

(3) to pay any cost incurred for the removal of the animal from the livestock market; and

(4) to pay any costs incurred for euthanasia and disposal of the animal. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-35. Procedures.** (a) Each animal presented to the livestock market for public sale shall be inspected by the market veterinarian.

(b) Veterinary inspection shall occur before sale, with a determination made by the market veterinarian as to whether or not the animal presented possesses any of the diseases or injuries specified in K.A.R. 9-10-36 or K.A.R. 9-10-37.

(c) After examination of the animal, the market veterinarian shall have sole discretion to determine whether the animal will be sold, removed from the livestock market, or euthanized in accordance with K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2 and amendments thereto.

(d) If the market veterinarian determines that a disease or injury identified in K.A.R. 9-10-36 or K.A.R. 9-10-37 exists, the market veterinarian shall make a reasonable effort to contact the owner by phone or in person to discuss the disposition of the animal.

(e) Within 12 hours after notification, the owner may remove from the livestock market any animal identified by the market veterinarian pursuant to K.A.R. 9-10-36 and K.A.R. 9-10-37 or may direct the market veterinarian to euthanize this animal.

(f) Animals deemed not fit for sale and removed live from the market shall be accompanied by a United States department of agriculture VS1-27 form.

(g) If the market veterinarian is unsuccessful in contacting the owner, the market veterinarian shall have sole discretion in determining whether or not the animal identified pursuant to K.A.R. 9-10-36 and K.A.R. 9-10-37 should be euthanized to prevent further pain or suffering.

(h) Any animal identified by the market veterinarian pursuant to K.A.R. 9-10-36 and K.A.R. 9-10-37 that is not removed from the livestock market 14 hours after the initial veterinary inspection may be euthanized, at the sole discretion of the market veterinarian.

(i) All costs associated with removal or euthanasia of the animal shall be paid by the owner.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-36. Diseases or conditions that shall render livestock unfit for sale at public livestock markets.** The following diseases or conditions shall render an animal unfit for sale at a public livestock market:

(a) Ocular neoplasia, which is commonly known as "cancer eye," unless the neoplastic lesions show no signs of metastasis and have not destroyed the eye or the eyelid. Livestock with cancer eye will be deemed unfit for sale if any of these conditions is met:

(1) the neoplastic lesions affect the eye, eyelids, or both and have destroyed the affected organ to the point that the affected area cannot be surgically removed;

(2) the neoplastic lesions show signs of local metastatic invasion from the primary site to the bone of the orbit; or

(3) there are marked signs of swelling, discoloration, draining necrotic lesions, deformation of tissue, or odor;

(b) any animal displaying other forms of neoplasia, regardless of tissue origin, which exhibit significant involvement, including swelling, discoloration, draining necrotic lesions, tissue deformation, or odor;

(c) any disease process, including actinomycosis, pneumonia, and urinary calculi, that, in the judgment of the market veterinarian, is unlikely to respond to treatment and has resulted in emaciation of the animal; and

(d) any disease process that has resulted in the presentation of a nonambulatory animal. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-37. Injuries that shall render livestock unfit for sale at public livestock markets.** Injuries rendering livestock unfit for sale at public markets shall include any of the following: (a) A fracture of the long bone, open fractures, or other fractures or dislocations of a joint that render the animal unable to bear weight on the affected limb without that limb collapsing;

(b) any injury that has not responded to treatment and has resulted in emaciation of the animal; or

(c) any injury resulting in the presentation of a nonambulatory animal. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-38. Euthanasia.** (a) Euthanasia shall be accomplished by or under the direction of the public market veterinarian.

(b) The cost of the euthanasia shall be posted at the livestock market and the commissioner notified of the cost at each market. The cost of euthanasia shall be paid by the owner.

(c) For each animal euthanized in accordance with K.A.R. 9-10-34 through K.A.R. 9-10-38, the market veterinarian shall provide written notice to the owner of the animal, indicating the reason for the euthanasia and the cost of the euthanasia. A copy of this notice shall be sent to the commissioner. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-39. Disposal of euthanized carcasses.** (a) The owner may request the return of the carcass and may retrieve the carcass within six hours after euthanasia occurs.

(b) If the owner does not retrieve the carcass within six hours after euthanasia, the carcass shall be disposed of pursuant to K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1219, and amendments thereto. Any disposal fee shall be paid by the owner. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-1008, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 129, Sec. 2; effective April 3, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-10-40. License fees and renewals.** (a) As part of the application for a public livestock market license, each owner or operator shall pay a license application fee of \$375 to the commissioner.

(b)(1) Each owner or operator of a public livestock market shall pay an annual license fee of \$250 on or before June 30.

(2) Each owner or operator of an electronic auction shall pay an annual license fee of \$250 on or before June 30, except as specified in this paragraph. If the owner or operator of an electronic auction is also the owner or operator of a public livestock market, the annual fee for the electronic auction license shall be \$125.

(c) Each license shall expire annually on June 30, pursuant to K.S.A. 47-1001e and amendments thereto.

(d) It shall be illegal to operate a public livestock market or conduct an electronic auction without a valid license, pursuant to K.S.A. 47-1001e and amendments thereto. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-1001a and K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 47-1001e; effective Sept. 22, 2017.)

## Article 11.—Tuberculosis

**K.A.R. 9-11-10. Tuberculosis: uniform methods and rules.** “Bovine tuberculosis eradication: uniform methods and rules,” adopted and approved by the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, veterinary services, effective January 1, 2005, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-631; implementing K.S.A. 47-608, 47-610, and 47-631; effective, T-86-11, May 1, 1985; effective May 1, 1986; amended Jan. 23, 1998; amended, T-9-2-18-05, Feb. 18, 2005; amended June 10, 2005.)

## Article 12.—Swine, Specific Pathogen Free Regulations

**K.A.R. 9-12-1. Definitions.** (a) SPF—Specific Pathogen Free—Means swine which are free of certain specific diseases. SPF swine shall be free from virus pig pneumonia, infectious atrophic rhinitis, external parasites, vibrio coli dysentery, and any other disease or condition spread by direct contact.

(b) Licensed laboratory. A licensed laboratory shall be licensed under a patent held by the university of Minnesota and shall be in good standing with the national swine repopulation association.

(c) Primary SPF herd. A primary herd means a closed swine herd that originates solely from a licensed laboratory. Any additions to this herd must be laboratory swine from a licensed laboratory. The exchange of male stock between primary herds may be permitted, if completed under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.

(d) Secondary SPF herd. A secondary SPF herd means a closed swine herd which originates from a licensed laboratory, primary SPF herd, or a secondary SPF herd. Any additions to a secondary herd must be from an accredited SPF herd. All swine added to the herd must be accompanied by individual SPF accreditation certificates issued by the national SPF swine accrediting agency, incorporated.

(e) Accredited SPF herd. An accredited SPF herd means a swine herd which has met all the standards for health, as determined by records, observation on the farm, and inspection at slaughter. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-2. Laboratory SPF swine.** Laboratory SPF pigs shall be derived only as follows: (a) By the conventional hysterectomy procedure;

(b) By laparotomy or caesarian section, in which:

(1) There is accepted practice of strict surgical asepsis; and

(2) This pig's first breath is taken in an area protected from the expired area of the non-SPF dam. The latter may be accomplished by:

(A) Passing the pig from the uterus into a separate room with a separate air supply;

(B) Passing the pig from the uterus through a disinfectant water lock into a receptacle; or

(C) The closed method which is the removal of the uterus and placing same in a sterile receptacle, where the pigs are removed. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-670; implementing K.S.A. 47-669; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969; amended May 1, 1982.)

May 2022

**K.A.R. 9-12-3. Licensed laboratory approval.** A licensed laboratory for the production of SPF pigs shall be inspected and approved periodically by the national SPF advisory committee, and shall be on record with the national swine repopulation association as having been so approved. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-4. Slaughter examinations.** A minimum of two examinations each year, showing negative results for virus pig pneumonia and atrophic rhinitis, shall be required for pigs farrowed on a farm, in order to maintain SPF accreditation status. The examinations shall be conducted by a pathologist designated by the livestock sanitary commissioner.

Permission may be granted by the livestock sanitary commissioner or his authorized representative for an annual slaughter examination when the owner is farrowing only once each year. The slaughter examination shall consist of a minimum of seven animals per inspection; provided, that in small herds, a lesser number may be submitted for slaughter examination. Specific permission for slaughter examination for a lesser number shall be required from the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, or his authorized representative.

One slaughter inspection showing negative results, shall be considered as a qualifying inspection for SPF accreditation; provided such pigs are those actually farrowed on the farm. Slaughter inspection dates and locations shall be designated by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, or his authorized representative. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-5. Health inspections.** All health and disease inspections shall be made by a licensed accredited veterinarian before accreditation for the swine herd, is issued. If, after this inspection, gross evidence of disease is established, further laboratory analysis shall be made before the swine herd can be accredited. Health and disease inspection reports shall be filed in the office of the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, or his representative, on a quarterly basis.

All veterinarian visits and contacts with swine herds on the farm, during the quarterly periods, between required reports, shall be reported in the current quarterly report, including complete diagnostic reports. Due date for the required quarterly reports shall be for the period ending on January 10, April 10, July 10, or October 10, of each year. A producer member delinquent in his reports or inspections, for longer than three months after report due date, shall have his accreditation suspended by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas; provided, he shall have been first duly notified by such commissioner, or his authorized representative. He may have his accreditation renewed when his required reports and inspections are brought to date. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-6. Parasites.** External parasites in a Specific Pathogen Free swine herd will be cause for suspending accreditation status until the parasitic condition is eliminated. Reinstatement shall be subject to regulation 9-12-8. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-670; implementing K.S.A. 47-669; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969; amended May 1, 1982.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-7. Herd validation.** The SPF swine herd shall be validated as brucellosis-free, according to existing state-federal brucellosis regulations. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-8. Accreditation suspension or termination.** A positive diagnosis or atrophic rhinitis, virus pig pneumonia, or vibrio coli dysentery, shall be cause for disqualification of SPF swine herd accreditation. The presence of any other disease may cause temporary suspension of such accreditation, for a minimum of 30 days after the disease is eliminated, and until the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas has passed favorably on the herd. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-9. Accreditation status.** The status of SPF swine herd accreditation or reaccreditation shall be determined by the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas or his authorized representative. In instances of problems, a committee made up of one state veterinarian, one extension veterinarian, and one veterinarian from the Kansas state university diagnostic laboratory, shall determine favorably the health of the swine herd for accreditation. A copy of the committee determination and recommendation shall be submitted to the livestock sanitary commissioner of Kansas and to the national association. The livestock sanitary commissioner shall then rule on the accreditation status of the herd. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

**K.A.R. 9-12-10. Inspection personnel.** All inspections, reports, tests, vaccinations, surgical procedures, accreditation, reaccreditation, or any other methods or procedures necessary to accredit, and maintain accreditation of, SPF swine herds, shall be done by a veterinarian, or by some other appropriate individual who shall not have any financial interest in the swine herd involved; except when special permission to perform any of these acts is granted by the livestock sanitary commissioner or his authorized representative. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1968 Supp. 47-670; effective, E-68-24, Aug. 9, 1968; effective Jan. 1, 1969.)

## **Article 14.—Livestock Dealers Registration**

**K.A.R. 9-14-1. Definitions.** The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation, administration and enforcement of Article 14:

(a) "Commissioner" means the livestock commissioner of the state of Kansas.

(b) "Livestock" means cattle, swine, horses, sheep, goats, and poultry.

(c) "Livestock dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying or selling livestock in commerce, either on that person's own account or as the employee or agent of the seller or purchaser, or any person engaged in the business of buying or selling livestock in commerce on a commission basis. It shall not include any person who buys or sells livestock as part of that person's own breeding, feeding, or dairy operation, nor any person who receives livestock exclusively for immediate slaughter.

(d) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, company, firm, or association. "Person" does not include any public livestock market operator licensed under K.S.A. 47-1001, *et seq.*, or any feed lot operator licensed under K.S.A. 47-1501, *et seq.* (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610; effective, T-84-23, Aug. 30, 1983; effective May 1, 1984.)

**K.A.R. 9-14-2. Registration; application; fee.** Each person operating as a livestock dealer in Kansas shall register with the Kansas animal health department on an application form approved by the commissioner. An annual fee of \$75.00 shall accompany each application for registration or renewal of registration. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, and 47-1805; effective, T-84-23, Aug. 30, 1983; effective May 1, 1984; amended, T-9-8-8-00, Aug. 8, 2000; amended Nov. 13, 2000.)

**K.A.R. 9-14-3. Recordkeeping; violations.** Each livestock dealer shall keep records and accounts of all livestock purchased for resale that are sufficient to enable the commissioner to trace individual animals back to the herd of origin, to the point of destination or both. These records and accounts shall be kept for a minimum of two years after livestock were purchased for resale. The commissioner or the commissioner's employees or agents shall have the authority to examine the records and accounts during normal working hours. After notice and hearing, the commissioner may deny any application for registration or suspend or revoke any registration in force, if formal findings are made that the person has failed repeatedly to maintain records and accounts that are sufficient to allow the commissioner to trace animals back to the herd of origin, to the point of destination or both. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610; effective, T-84-23, Aug. 30, 1983; effective May 1, 1984.)

## Article 15.—Livestock Brands

**K.A.R. 9-15-1. Single letters or numerals banned.** Single letters or single numerals are not acceptable for registration as cattle brands. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-418, 47-426; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-15-2. Ear marks; limited recognition.** Ear marks are not acceptable for registration as livestock brands. Applicants may record earmarks in conjunction with the registration of a lawful brand, at the time of the original registration without additional cost, and subsequent to the original registration of a lawful brand upon the payment of a handling charge of one dollar. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-418, 47-426; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-15-3. Brand locations.** Certificate of brand title shall not be issued upon original application for registration except for the shoulder, rib and hip locations on either side of the animal; *Provided*, That certificate of brand title may be issued for the branding of sheep with paint or tar on the back. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-418, 47-426; effective Jan. 1, 1966.)

**K.A.R. 9-15-4. Brand registration and renewal fees.** Each person desiring to register a livestock brand in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas shall forward to the livestock commissioner a fee of \$45.00. Upon receipt of a notice of renewal from the livestock commissioner, each person who wishes to renew the registration of a livestock brand shall submit to the livestock commissioner a renewal fee of \$45.00 before the registration period expires. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 47-417; effective, E-81-5, Jan. 10, 1980; effective May 1, 1980; amended, T-9-8-8-00, Aug. 8, 2000; amended Nov. 13, 2000.)

**K.A.R. 9-15-5. Brand inspection fees.** (a)(1) Each owner or seller of cattle or sheep that are in a brand inspection area shall pay a fee of \$.50 per head of cattle inspected by the livestock commissioner's brand inspectors and a fee of \$.05 per head of sheep inspected. The total minimum fee charged for each brand inspection area shall be the sum of \$20.00 plus a mileage charge per mile traveled by the brand inspector between the inspection site and the inspector's residence. The mileage charge shall be based on the schedule of charges for use of central motor pool vehicles established under K.S.A. 75-4607, and amendments thereto.

(2) If one or more of the livestock commissioner's brand inspectors provide on-site inspection of cattle or sheep that are not in a brand inspection area or a public livestock market, the owner or seller shall pay the fee established under paragraph (a)(1).

(b) The owner or seller shall pay the fee established under subsection (a) to the brand inspector at the conclusion of the inspection. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-426, K.S.A. 47-436, and K.S.A. 47-437, as amended by L. 2000, Ch. 111, §5; implementing K.S.A. 47-417a and K.S.A. 47-437, as amended by L. 2000, Ch. 111, §5; effective, T-9-8-29-00, Aug. 29, 2000; effective Dec. 29, 2000.)

## Article 17.—Pseudorabies In Swine

**K.A.R. 9-17-1. Definitions.** (a) "Herd" means all swine on the premises of any person owning or possessing swine.



(b) "Negative herd test" means all breeding animals are negative to an approved pseudorabies test or tests conducted by an approved diagnostic laboratory.

(c) "Monitored herd test" means a herd in which an approved percentage or qualifying number of breeding animals in the herd have been tested and are negative to an approved pseudorabies test.

(d) "Pseudorabies infected herd" means any herd that has been determined to be infected with pseudorabies by an official pseudorabies test or diagnosed by a veterinarian as having pseudorabies.

(e) "Exposed animal" means any animal that has been in contact with an animal infected with pseudorabies.

(f) "Exhibition swine" means swine that are to be exhibited in public view.

(g) "Swine slaughter show" means a show at which all swine on the premises are slaughtered immediately following their exhibition and swine may exhibit without a negative pseudorabies test.

(h) "Breeding herd" means all swine on the premises six months of age and older maintained for breeding purposes and which shall be kept separate and apart from all other swine except their progeny less than eight weeks of age.

(i) "Pseudorabies monitored qualified feedlot" means a licensed premise that feeds swine originating from a qualified pseudorabies negative tested herd or a monitored pseudorabies negative herd.

(j) "Swine feedlot" means licensed premises that purchase, grow and/or finish swine. They may be animals of unknown status from either intra or interstate sources.

(k) "Quarantine swine feedlot" means premises that may feed swine from a known infected or exposed quarantined herd located in Kansas.

(l) "Circle testing" means testing all swine including those in feedlots within a 1.5 mile radius of infected premises by either testing of all breeding swine or by a monitored herd test for pseudorabies.

(m) "Mandatory infected herd plan" means any herd owner that has been determined to be infected with pseudorabies shall develop an acceptable herd plan to eradicate the virus from the owner's premises. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 154, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 154, Sec. 14, 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Sept. 26, 1988; amended Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-2. Qualified pseudorabies negative herd.** (a) Qualified pseudorabies negative herd status shall be attained by subjecting all swine over six months of age to an official pseudorabies test and finding all swine so tested to be negative. Each herd shall not have been a known infected herd within the last 30 days before the test. Ninety percent of the swine in the herd shall have been on the premises for at least 50 days prior to testing.

(b) Each qualified pseudorabies negative herd status shall be maintained by subjecting all swine in the herd over six months of age to an official pseudorabies test at least once each year. This shall be accomplished by:

(1) (A) testing 25 per cent of the swine over six months of age, every 80-105 days with negative results for all tested; or

(B) testing 10 per cent of the herd each month with negative results for all tested; and

(2) finding the entire herd negative for pseudorabies as a result of tests performed in paragraph

(1) (A) and (B).

(c) All swine to be added to a qualified negative herd shall be isolated until they have passed two official negative tests. The first test shall be conducted 30 days or more after the start of isolation. The second test shall be conducted 30 days or more after the first test. Any modification of these requirements shall have prior approval from the livestock commissioner. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; 46-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Sept. 26, 1988; amended Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-3. Eradication of pseudorabies from infected swine herds.** (a) The herd owner of a pseudorabies infected herd shall submit a mandatory infected herd plan within 60 days after discovery of the infection.

(b) (1) Any swine may be fed out for slaughter, or moved to a quarantined feed lot after approval for direct movement and a shipping permit by the Kansas animal health department for direct movement.

(2) Swine shall not be eligible for exhibition if they originate from a known infected herd.

(c) Any swine herd owner possessing pseudorabies infected tissue or a carcass may dispose of the tissue or carcass by deep burial, removal to a rendering plant, or incineration. The infected swine herd shall be isolated from all other animals. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; effective Sept. 26, 1988; amended Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-4. Exhibition swine.** All swine shall pass an official pseudorabies test approved by the livestock commissioner within 60 days before the opening date of exhibition, except: (a) Swine from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd;

(b) Swine qualifying for slaughter shows where all swine on the premises are slaughtered immediately following exhibition and no other species of animals are on the premises; or

(c) Suckling pigs accompanying tested and negative dams. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; and 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Sept. 26, 1988; amended Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-5. Swine slaughter show.** (a) Swine originating from a herd or premises known to have had pseudorabies in any animal within the preceding 12 months shall not be exhibited in Kansas, except at a slaughter show.

May 2022

(b) Shows of any animals except poultry, rabbits or horses shall not be on the same premises within 14 days following a swine slaughter show.

(c) Swine from a herd in which pseudorabies vaccine has been used shall not be exhibited, except in a swine slaughter show. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d; 47-610; implementing 47-607d, 47-608; and 47-610 effective Sept. 26, 1988.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-6. Change of ownership.** All breeding swine that are offered for sale shall be tested for pseudorabies or originate from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd. The seller shall be responsible for the testing. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; and 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-7. Monitored qualified feedlot breeding swine.** Animals for breeding purposes originating in a pseudorabies monitored qualified feedlot shall be separated 21 to 45 days prior to being tested for pseudorabies. A positive test shall result in the loss of pseudorabies monitored qualified feedlot status. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; and 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Feb. 5, 1990.)

**K.A.R. 9-17-8. Swine feedlot restrictions.** Sale of animals from a swine feedlot are restricted to sale for slaughter only or for sale to another approved swine feedlot. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; implementing 47-607d as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 14; 47-608 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 15; and 47-610 as amended by L. 1989, Ch. 156, Sec. 16; effective Feb. 5, 1990.)

## Article 27.—Reportable Diseases

**K.A.R. 9-27-1. Designation of infectious or contagious diseases.** The following diseases shall be designated as reportable infectious or contagious animal diseases and shall be reported in accordance with K.S.A. 47-622, and amendments thereto:

- (a) Anthrax;
- (b) all species of brucellosis;
- (c) equine infectious anemia;
- (d) classical swine fever, which is also known as hog cholera;
- (e) pseudorabies;
- (f) psoroptic mange;
- (g) rabies;
- (h) tuberculosis;
- (i) vesicular stomatitis;
- (j) avian influenza;
- (k) pullorum;
- (l) fowl typhoid;
- (m) psittacosis;
- (n) viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease, which is also known as exotic Newcastle disease;
- (o) foot-and-mouth disease;
- (p) rinderpest;
- (q) African swine fever;
- (r) piroplasmosis;
- (s) vesicular exanthema;
- (t) Johne's disease;
- (u) scabies;
- (v) scrapie;
- (w) trichomoniasis;
- (x) equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy;
- (y) western equine encephalomyelitis;
- (z) eastern equine encephalomyelitis;
- (aa) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis;
- (bb) West Nile virus;
- (cc) bovine spongiform encephalopathy;
- (dd) chronic wasting disease; and
- (ee) any other diseases that the animal health commissioner determines to be immediately reportable due to an animal health emergency situation. (Authorized by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 47-610 and 47-1832; implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 47-610 and 47-622; effective Jan. 23, 1998; amended Sept. 24, 2010; amended Aug. 19, 2016.)

## Article 28.— Brucella Ovis

**K.A.R. 9-28-1. Definitions.** As used in these regulations, the terms below shall have the following definitions. (a) "Brucella ovis" means an infectious, contagious disease of sheep characterized by ram epididymitis.

(b) "Brucella ovis-free flock" means a flock of sheep in which all test-eligible rams annually have two negative serology tests 45 to 120 days apart.

(c) "Individual identification" means any of the following:

(1) an official United States department of agriculture metal ear tag; or

(2)(A) a microchip;

(B) a tattoo;

(C) a physical description; or

(D) any other means that clearly identifies the animal.

(d) "Official serology test" means the following:

(1) the collection of samples by a licensed, federally accredited veterinarian; and

(2) the submission of the samples to a laboratory registered with the animal health department and approved by the livestock commissioner to conduct tests to identify brucella ovis.

(e) "Test-eligible ram" means any ram six months of age or older that was not born in the year of the test. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and K.S.A. 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-28-2. Brucella ovis tests.** (a) Any owner of a flock of sheep may apply for a certificate certifying that flock as a brucella ovis-free flock when the flock meets the following requirements.

(1) Each ram in the flock shall have an individual identification.

(2) Each test-eligible ram shall test negative on two official serology tests 45 to 120 days apart. Each ram shall be exempt from testing in the year of its birth.

(b) Each owner of a flock of sheep satisfactorily completing the test requirements under subsection

(a) for a brucella ovis-free flock shall be issued a certificate certifying the flock of sheep as a brucella ovis-free flock by the Kansas animal health department. The certificate shall be valid for one year from the date of certification.

(c) To continue the brucella ovis-free flock certification, each test-eligible ram shall test negative annually. Each owner of one or more brucella ovis-free flocks shall be notified by mail of recertification requirements no fewer than 30 days before the expiration of the brucella ovis-free flock status. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and K.S.A. 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

## Article 30.—Equine Infectious Anemia

**K.A.R. 9-30-1. Notification.** Each testing laboratory approved by the United States department of agriculture (USDA) shall notify the livestock commissioner of the test results for each equidae of Kansas origin that is tested for equine infectious anemia and that is bled within the state of Kansas. The testing laboratory shall report positive test results within 48 hours. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-607 and K.S.A. 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-622; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-30-2. Testing positive for equine infectious anemia.** (a) Each equidae testing positive for equine infectious anemia shall be quarantined. Each owner of a quarantined equidae shall take one of the following actions:

(1) confine the equidae no fewer than 200 yards from any other equidae;

(2) confine the equidae in a screened stall;

(3) slaughter the equidae in a slaughter plant that has been inspected and approved by the animal and plant health inspection service of the United States department of agriculture (USDA); or

(4) euthanize the equidae and bury or incinerate the carcass.

(b) Within 48 hours after the quarantine begins, the owner of the quarantined equidae shall provide written notification to the Kansas animal health department of the location of each quarantined equidae.

(c) Any owner may re-test positive equidae one time within 60 days after the date the quarantine begins, for confirmation of the results.

(d) Following a second positive test, the testpositive equidae shall be branded by the livestock commissioner or the commissioner's designee on the left side of the neck by hot iron or by freeze branding with the code "48," followed by the letter "A." The number "48" and the letter "A" shall be at least two inches in height and shall not be obscured by the equidae's mane. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-607 and K.S.A. 47-610; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

**K.A.R. 9-30-3. Infected equidae moving to another state.** (a) If an equidae located in Kansas is known to be infected with equine infectious anemia and is to be moved to another state, the livestock commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall brand the equidae on the left side of the neck by hot iron or by freeze branding with the Kansas code "48," followed by the letter "A." The number "48" and the letter "A" shall be at least two inches in height and shall not be obscured by the equidae's mane.

(b) Each equidae branded in this manner shall be individually identified on and be accompanied by a USDA veterinary services form 1-27 for interstate movement of restricted equidae. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 47-607d and K.S.A. 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-608; effective Jan. 23, 1998.)

## Article 32.—Scrapie In Sheep And Goats

**K.A.R. 9-32-1. Definitions.** (a) Only the following terms and their definitions from part I of “scrapie eradication: uniform methods and rules,” publication APHIS 91-55-079 of the United States department of agriculture’s animal and plant health inspection service (USDA/APHIS), dated June 1, 2005, are hereby adopted by reference, except as modified in this regulation:

- (1) “Accredited veterinarian”;
- (2) “administrator”;
- (3) “animal”;
- (4) “APHIS”;
- (5) “APHIS representative”;
- (6) “approved test”;
- (7) “breed associations and registries”;
- (8) “breeding sheep and goats”;
- (9) “certificate”;
- (10) “commingled, commingling”;
- (11) “direct movement to slaughter”;
- (12) “electronic implant”;
- (13) “exposed animal”;
- (14) “exposed flock”;
- (15) “female animal”;
- (16) “flock or herd”;
- (17) “flock of origin”;
- (18) “flock plan”;
- (19) “high-risk animal”;
- (20) “infected flock”;
- (21) “interstate commerce”;
- (22) “male animal”;
- (23) “noncompliant flock”;
- (24) “official eartag”;
- (25) “official identification”;
- (26) “owner”;
- (27) “owner statement”;
- (28) “permit”;
- (29) “postexposure management and monitoring plan (PEMMP)”;
- (30) “premises”;
- (31) “premises identification”;
- (32) “premises identification number”;
- (33) “premises number”;
- (34) “scrapie”;
- (35) “scrapie-positive animal”;
- (36) “slaughter channels”;
- (37) “source flock”;
- (38) “state”;
- (39) “state representative”;
- (40) “state veterinarian”;
- (41) “suspect animal”;
- (42) “terminal feedlot”; and
- (43) “trace.”

(b) The definitions of the following terms adopted in subsection (a) shall be modified as specified in this subsection:

(1) The following sentence shall be added at the end of the definition of “certificate”: “The terms ‘health certificate’ and ‘certificate of veterinary inspection’ are synonyms for ‘certificate.’”

(2) In the last sentence of the definition of “flock or herd,” the following phrase shall be deleted: “in accordance with the guidelines published in 9 CFR 54.7.”

(3) In the definition of “flock plan,” the last sentence shall be deleted.

(4) The following sentence shall be added at the end of the definition of “permit”: “The term ‘shipping permit’ is a synonym for ‘permit.’”

(5) In the definition of “postexposure management and monitoring plan (PEMMP),” the following modifications shall be made:

(A) The following text shall be added after “A written agreement”: “approved by the livestock commissioner and the administrator that is.”

(B) The last sentence of this definition shall be deleted.

(6) In the definition of “state veterinarian,” the word “veterinary” shall be deleted.

(7) In the first sentence of the definition of “suspect animal,” the following phrase shall be deleted: “in accordance with 9 CFR 79.4.”

(c) The following terms and definitions shall be added:

(1) “Exhibition. The commingling of animals for the purpose of showing or judging contests or for any other type of public display.”

(2) "In commerce. The term describing any animal that is to be traded, sold, bartered, slaughtered, or otherwise exchanged or any animal being moved for any of these purposes." (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-608 and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-2. Identification requirements.** (a) Before any change of ownership, the following categories of sheep and goats shall be individually identified with official identification sufficient to trace the sheep and goats to the premises of origin:

- (1) All sexually intact animals, except any lamb or kid under eight weeks of age accompanied by its dam;
- (2) all animals for exhibition purposes, except any lamb or kid under eight weeks of age accompanied by its dam; and
- (3) all sheep and goats over 18 months of age, as evidenced by the presence of the second set of permanent incisors.

(b) All animals in the following categories shall be permanently and individually identified with official identification before movement of any kind from the premises on which the animals currently reside:

(1) All exposed animals and high-risk animals regardless of age, reproductive status, or genetic susceptibility as determined by an official genotype test; and

(2) all suspect animals and scrapie-positive animals.

(c) The seller shall be required to ensure that all sheep and goats requiring official identification have been identified accordingly and that records are maintained showing either the name of the purchaser of these animals or the name of the market and the date on which the animals were consigned.

(d) Any sheep or goat required to have official identification that is sold at a licensed Kansas livestock market may be identified accordingly at the market if the market maintains records sufficient to trace the animal back to the consignor and the buyer of that animal.

(e) For purposes including genetic testing, exhibition, and interstate movement, any designated agent approved to apply official identification under agreement with the livestock commissioner and the USDA/APHIS may apply the identification to sheep and goats, if the agent maintains records sufficient to trace the animals back to the individual or premises for which the identification was applied.

(f) All sheep and goats in commerce requiring official identification that have not yet been identified and are to be commingled with animals from a different flock shall be identified by the person delivering, hauling, or handling these animals.

(g) If a sheep or goat requiring official identification is received without this identification on a premises where the animal is to be commingled with animals from different flocks, the receiver of the animal shall be required to apply official identification to that animal.

(h) The following categories of sheep and goats shall not be required to be identified:

(1) Wethers under 18 months of age in slaughter channels;

(2) sheep or goats, or both, from a single premises maintained in a separate trailer or section of a transport and accompanied by an owner statement sufficient to allow the slaughter plant or slaughter market to identify the animals; and

(3) sheep or goats, or both, moved for grazing or similar management purposes whenever the animals are moved without a change of ownership from a premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-608 and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-3. Movement of scrapie-infected or scrapie-exposed sheep and goats.** (a) No sheep or goat known to be or suspected of being infected with scrapie and no exposed animal from any flock that is not in compliance with a flock plan shall be imported into Kansas.

(b) No sheep or goat from a Kansas premises that is known to be or suspected of being infected with scrapie and no sheep or goat from a flock that is not in compliance with a flock plan shall be allowed to be moved from the premises without being individually identified with official identification recorded on a shipping permit issued by the Kansas livestock commissioner or the commissioner's deputy. All movement of these sheep and goats shall be only for the purpose of direct movement to slaughter or to a designated facility for euthanasia or research purposes.

(c) Scrapie-exposed sheep and goats from out-of-state flocks that are in compliance with a flock plan in the state of origin shall be allowed to be imported into Kansas, moved to a Kansas livestock market, or slaughtered at a licensed Kansas slaughter facility if the animals are individually identified with official identification and a special permit number issued by the Kansas animal health department is obtained before movement. The official identification numbers of all sheep and goats in each consignment shall be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection or the owner statement, along with a statement that the animals listed are known to have been exposed to scrapie.

(d) Any scrapie-exposed sheep or goats from Kansas flocks that are in compliance with a flock plan may be sold privately, moved within the state to a licensed livestock market, or moved to a licensed Kansas slaughter facility if the sheep or goats are individually identified with official identification and are accompanied by an owner statement or certificate of veterinary inspection identifying them as exposed animals and listing the official identification numbers of the sheep or goats in the consignment. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607, 47-607d, and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-607, 47-608, and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-4. Movement into Kansas of sheep and goats intended for breeding.** (a)(1) All sheep and goats imported into Kansas for breeding purposes, except those moving directly to a licensed Kansas livestock market, shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection issued by a veterinarian licensed and accredited in the state of origin stating that the consigned animals show no clinical signs of, and are not known to be infected with or exposed to, any infectious or contagious disease. The certificate of veterinary inspection shall state the full name and complete physical address of the premises from which the consignment originated, as well as the full name and complete physical address of the premises of destination in Kansas.

(2) If a special permit number from the Kansas animal health department is required before movement of any sheep or goats, the special permit number shall be included on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(b) All sheep and goats listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection shall meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Be individually identified with official identification; or

(2) be permanently identified to the premises of origin including the type of official identification used, which may include registered brands or tattoos, electronic implants, official eartags, radio frequency identification, and premises identification tags or tattoos. The number of sheep or goats, or both, included in the consignment shall be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(c)(1) In addition to the certificate of veterinary inspection, all sheep and goats shall be accompanied by an owner statement declaring one of the following:

(A) No sheep or goats in the consignment are known to be high-risk animals or known to be infected with or exposed to scrapie or to have originated from a source flock.

(B) The sheep or goats in the consignment are scrapie-exposed animals that originate from a flock in compliance with an approved flock plan in the state of origin. These sheep and goats shall have a special permit number obtained from the Kansas animal health department before movement of any shipment containing these animals. This special permit number shall appear on the certificate of veterinary inspection or the owner statement.

(2) The owner statement required by paragraph (c)(1) may be signed by a veterinarian, rather than the owner, at an approved livestock market if both of the following conditions are met:

(A) All consignors of sheep or goats are notified in writing or by signs posted at the livestock market that any sheep or goat known to be an exposed animal, suspect animal, or high-risk animal is required to be identified as such to the market upon consignment.

(B) The identification of these animals is maintained throughout the sale. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607, 47-607d, and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-607, 47-607a, 47-608, and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-5. Movement into Kansas of sheep and goats intended for slaughter.** (a) All sheep and goats moving interstate into Kansas directly to a licensed slaughter facility shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection or by an owner statement as defined in K.A.R. 9-32-1. In addition, all sheep and goats in the consignment, except wethers under 18 months of age as evidenced by the absence of the second set of permanent incisors, shall be identified in one of the following ways to enable the animals to be traced to the flock of origin:

(1) Have official identification, with the type of identification listed on the owner statement or certificate of veterinary inspection; or

(2) be maintained as a separate and distinct group, without commingling, from the time the sheep and goats leave the premises of origin until they arrive at the licensed slaughter facility within Kansas if the slaughter facility performs the following:

(A) Keeps these sheep or goats, or both, separate and apart from all other animals;

(B) slaughters the sheep or goats, or both, consecutively as a group to maintain their identity; and

(C) maintains records sufficient to trace the sheep or goats, or both, from the consignment to the premises of origin.

(b) All sheep and goats moving into Kansas directly to a terminal feedlot, except wethers under 18 months of age as determined by the absence of the second set of permanent incisors, shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection and have official identification. The type of official identification used and the number of sheep or goats, or both, consigned shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(c) Wethers under 18 months of age, as determined by the absence of the second set of permanent incisors, shall not be required to be identified but shall be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection or an owner statement. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607, 47-607d, and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-607, 47-608, and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-6. Exhibition sheep and goats.** All exhibition sheep and goats in Kansas, except any lamb or kid under two months of age accompanying its dam, shall be individually identified by a means of official identification, regardless of their sex or premises of origin. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-608 and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-7. Sheep and goats consigned to Kansas livestock markets.** (a) Any sheep or goat originating outside Kansas may be consigned to a Kansas livestock market if the sheep or goat is accompanied by an owner statement.

(b) All sexually intact sheep and goats and all wethers over 18 months of age, as evidenced by the presence of the second set of permanent incisors, shall be individually identified with official identification before being sold. All sheep and goats requiring official identification that have not been identified before movement to the market shall be identified at the market, which shall maintain records sufficient to trace these animals back to the flock of origin.

(c) Wethers less than 18 months of age, as evidenced by the absence of the second set of permanent incisors, shall not be required to be identified. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607, 47-607d, and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-607, 47-608, and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)

**K.A.R. 9-32-8. Recordkeeping requirements.** (a) Each individual who applies official identification to an animal shall maintain the associated records for a minimum of five years from the date of application. These records shall be made available upon request during normal business hours to any authorized employee of the USDA or the Kansas animal health department upon presentation of the employee's official agency credentials. Each record shall show the following:

(1) The official identification number applied;

(2) the number of animals identified, by species;

May 2022

- (3) the type of official identification; and
- (4) the date on which the official identification was applied.

(b) In addition to maintaining the records specified in subsection (a), each individual who applies official identification shall provide the following, upon request:

(1) The name, premises, mailing address, and, if available, phone number of the individual for which the official identification was applied;

(2) the name and address of the owner of the flock of birth, if the flock of birth is known; and

(3) the name, premises, mailing address, and, if available, phone number of the individual or premises that purchased or otherwise received these animals.

(c) Each individual or entity who receives, purchases, acquires, sells, or disposes of any sheep or goats shall keep records of each transaction for a minimum of five years from the date of the transaction. Each record shall include the following:

(1) The number of animals included in the transaction;

(2) the date of the transaction;

(3) the name, address, and, if available, the phone number of the second party involved in the transaction;

(4) the species and breed of the animals involved;

(5) a copy of the brand inspection certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection for all animals that have official identification consisting of brands or ear notches; and

(6) all business records, including yardage receipts, sale tickets, invoices, and waybills. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d and 47-610; implementing K.S.A. 47-608 and 47-610; effective, T-9-1-9-06, Jan. 9, 2006; effective April 21, 2006.)