

Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health
Notice of Hearing on Proposed
Administrative Regulations, Statewide

A public hearing will be conducted at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, April 20, 2016, in the 1st floor meeting room 124 of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, 1320 Research Park Dr., Manhattan, Kansas, to consider the amendment of an existing regulation and the adoption of a proposed regulation.

This 60-day notice of the public hearing shall constitute a public comment period for the purpose of receiving written public comments on the proposed amendment to and adoption of rules and regulations. All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Secretary of Agriculture, 1320 Research Park Dr., Manhattan, Kansas, 66502, or by e-mail at ronda.hutton@kda.ks.gov. All interested parties will be given a reasonable opportunity to present their views orally on the amendment to and adoption of the proposed regulation during the hearing. In order to give all parties an opportunity to present their views, it may be necessary to request that each participant limit any oral presentation to five minutes. These regulations are proposed for adoption on a permanent basis. A summary of the proposed regulations and their economic impact follows:

K.A.R. 9-7-4(c). All of the existing trichomoniasis rules found in K.A.R. 9-7-4(c) are being amended and moved to K.A.R. 9-7-4a, in order to provide more in-depth and clear rules regarding testing requirements, quarantine placement and removal, and neighbor notification.

K.A.R. 9-7-4a. This proposed regulation will contain rules regarding Trichomoniasis in cattle.

Economic Impact Statement:

The proposed regulation will be adopted by the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner to replace the existing regulation addressing *Trichomonas foetus*. Within the proposed regulation are definitions and requirements outlining testing requirements for *Trichomonas foetus*, and what can be done to mitigate the spread of *Trichomonas foetus*. In addition, it outlines the information that must be provided by owners or managers of a positive *Trichomonas foetus* herd, so that the owners or managers of neighboring herds can be notified that their herd may be impacted by a positive *Trichomonas foetus* infection.

The proposed regulation is in response to Kansas producers' and stakeholders' requests for neighboring notification and increased oversight of a positive herd. The regulation is intended to create the definitions needed for a positive herd, to outline the quarantine requirements of an infected herd, and to provide the necessary steps to reestablish the herd to non-quarantine status. The regulation will implement the necessary restrictions of a positive herd, provide an industry friendly set of requirements for notifying neighboring herds, and establish the parameters for removing quarantines. It is designed to be an easily understandable, customer-friendly set of requirements, not only for cattle producers, but also for the Kansas Department of Agriculture disease control staff.

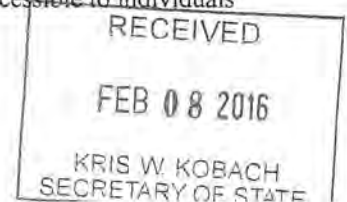
K.A.R. 9-7-4 has not been changed, other than to repeal 9-7-4(c) Trichomoniasis.

Neither the amendment, nor the regulation, is mandated by federal law.

Neither the amendment, nor the proposed regulation, should have a fiscal impact upon the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Neither the amendment, nor the regulation, will generate additional revenue. There is no anticipated financial impact upon other government agencies from the amendment or new regulation.

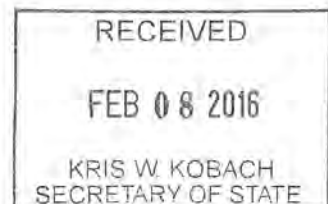
Depending on individual producers management practices and marketing mechanisms, the quarantine provisions and requirements in the new regulation could have an adverse economic impact. The exact amount will depend on the level of infection within the herd and the time of year that the infection is identified. Quarantine rules will require male herd mates to be tested twice at an average cost per test of \$50.

Any individual with a disability may request accommodations in order to participate in the public hearing and may request the amendment and the proposed regulation and impact statement in an accessible format. Requests for accommodations should be made at least five working days in advance of the hearing by contacting Ronda Hutton at (785) 564-6715 or fax (785) 564-6777. Handicapped parking is located on the west side of the building located at 1320 Research Park Drive, Manhattan, and the west entrance to the building is accessible to individuals with disabilities.



Copies of the regulations and the economic impact statement may be obtained by contacting the Department of Agriculture, Ronda M. Hutton, 1320 Research Park Drive, Manhattan, KS 66502 or (785) 564-6715 or by accessing the department's Web site at agriculture.ks.gov. Comments may also be made through our website under the proposed regulation.

Jackie McClaskey
Secretary
Kansas Department of Agriculture



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.

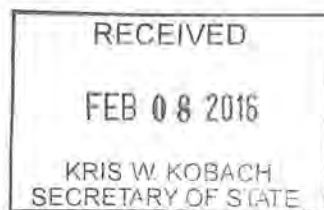
(2) Dairy cattle that are used for breeding and are six months of age or older shall originate from a herd accredited to be tuberculosis-free or shall be tested negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before entry.

(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.



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(c) Trichomoniasis.

(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, go for feeding purposes only, 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; and

(B) state whether, to the veterinarian's knowledge, trichomoniasis has occurred in the herd of origin within the past two years.

(2) Virgin bulls 18 months of age or younger shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless these bulls are accompanied by a statement attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection. The statement shall be signed by the owner or owner's representative and shall indicate that the bulls have not been sexually exposed to breeding aged females.

(3) With the exception of bulls exempted in paragraph (c)(4), 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 unless these bulls are certified negative for Tritrichomonas foetus, as specified in paragraph (c)(9). A copy of the test results shall be attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(4) Each 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 testing requirements of paragraph (c)(3).

(5) 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

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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; and

(B) document that the cows and heifers meet at least one of the following conditions:

(i) Have a calf at side and no exposure since parturition to other than bulls that are certified negative;

(ii) are at least 120 days pregnant;

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

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

(v) are heifers or cows exposed only to bulls that are certified negative;

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

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

(6)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(6)(B), if any non-virgin bull, bull older than 18 months of age, or bull of unknown virginity status changes ownership in Kansas by private sale, public sale, lease, trade, or barter but does not go directly to slaughter, that bull shall be required to be certified negative within 60 days before the change of ownership. Following the test, the owner shall ensure that no female contact occurs before the change of ownership. Each bull that has had contact with any female cattle after the testing shall be retested before movement.

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~~(B) 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 plan shall not be required to be certified negative 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 before changing ownership in Kansas even if these bulls originate from a herd with an approved plan.~~

~~(C) Each non-virgin bull, bull older than 18 months of age, and bull of unknown virginity status sold at a livestock market shall have a negative trichomoniasis test, be purchased for feeding purposes only, or go directly to slaughter.~~

~~(7) Each bull in Kansas that tests positive for trichomoniasis shall be sold directly for slaughter.~~

~~(8) The owner or person in charge of cattle who has reason to believe 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.~~

~~(9) As used in this subsection, "certified negative" shall mean that the sample from a bull has been found negative for Tritrichomonas foetus on one real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test.~~

~~The bull shall be individually identified by an official identification method approved by the commissioner. The sample shall be collected by a veterinarian who has participated in trichomoniasis training approved by the commissioner. This training shall include preputial sampling, sample handling and shipping, appropriate recordkeeping, and official animal identification. This training shall be repeated every five years.~~

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~~Each sample shall be collected into and transported to the lab using a test kit system approved by the commissioner. The sample shall have been submitted for testing to a laboratory approved by the commissioner utilizing a form supplied by the commissioner. On this form, the veterinarian shall be listed, and the owner shall certify that the bull had had at least 14 days of sexual rest before the sample was collected. Certified negative test results shall be valid for 60 days from the time the sample was collected if no female contact occurs during this period.~~

(Authorized by K.S.A. ~~2012~~2015 Supp. 47-607d, 47-610, and 47-657; implementing K.S.A. ~~2012~~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 P-_____.)

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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.

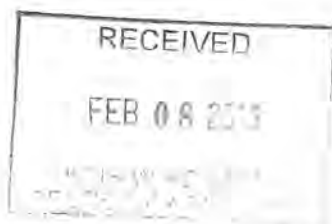
(2) "Certified negative *Tritrichomonas foetus* bull" means a bull that is individually identified by an official identification method approved by the commissioner and meets one of the following requirements:

(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.



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(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

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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

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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;

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(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.

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(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.

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(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

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(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

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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 P-_____.)

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**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
IMPACT STATEMENT
Amended Regulation K.A.R. 9-7-4, and
New Regulation 9-7-4a**

I. Summary of Proposed Amendment and New Regulation, Including Their Purpose.

Amendment to K.A.R. 9-7-4:

K.A.R. 9-7-4(c) – Trichomoniasis. All of the existing trichomoniasis rules are being amended and moved to K.A.R. 9-7-4a, in order to provide more in-depth and clear rules regarding testing requirements, quarantine placement and removal, and neighbor notification.

New K.A.R. 9-7-4a:

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(a) – Definitions. Definitions used in regulation.

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(b) – Importation of male bovines into Kansas. This section sets forth the requirements for bulls imported into Kansas.

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(c) – Importation of female bovines into Kansas. This section sets forth the requirements for female bovine imported into Kansas.

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(d) – Intrastate movement of bulls. This section sets forth the requirements for bulls that change possession or ownership in Kansas.

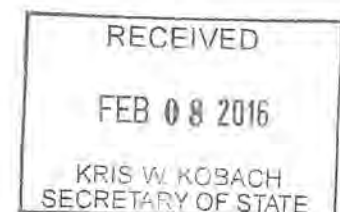
K.A.R. 9-7-4a(e) – Trichomoniasis infected bovines and herds. This section sets forth requirements for positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herds and the bovines from those herds.

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(f) – Approved laboratory responsibilities. This section sets forth the requirements of a *Tritrichomonas foetus* approved lab and what is required for the test to be considered an official test

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(g) – Self-reporting. This section sets forth the reporting requirements of the owner/manager of cattle suspected *Tritrichomonas foetus* infected cattle to the animal health commissioner

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(h) – Stray bulls. This section sets forth the optional protocol that may be used for *Trichomoniasis* testing of a stray bull.

K.A.R. 9-7-4a(i) - Neighbor notification. This section sets forth the reporting requirements of an owner/manager of a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd. It outlines the necessary steps in reporting the possible exposure of neighboring herds.



II. Reason or Reasons The Amendment and Proposed Regulation Are Required, Including Whether Or Not They Are Mandated By Federal Law.

The proposed regulation will be adopted by the Kansas Animal Health Commissioner to replace the existing regulation addressing *Tritrichomonas foetus*. Within the proposed regulation are definitions and requirements outlining testing requirements for *Tritrichomonas foetus*, and what can be done to mitigate the spread of *Tritrichomonas foetus*. In addition, it outlines the information that must be provided by owners or managers of a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* herd, so that the owners or managers of neighboring herds can be notified that their herd may be impacted by a positive *Tritrichomonas foetus* infection.

The proposed regulation is in response to Kansas producers' and stakeholders' requests for neighboring notification and increased oversight of a positive herd. The regulation is intended to create the definitions needed for a positive herd, to outline the quarantine requirements of an infected herd, and to provide the necessary steps to reestablish the herd to non-quarantine status. The regulation will implement the necessary restrictions of a positive herd, provide an industry friendly set of requirements for notifying neighboring herds, and establish the parameters for removing quarantines. It is designed to be an easily understandable, customer-friendly set of requirements, not only for cattle producers, but also for the Kansas Department of Agriculture disease control staff.

K.A.R. 9-7-4 has not been changed, other than to repeal 9-7-4(c) Trichomoniasis.

Neither the amendment, nor the regulation, is mandated by federal law.

III. Anticipated Economic Impact Upon The Kansas Department Of Agriculture.

Neither the amendment, nor the proposed regulation, should have a fiscal impact upon the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Neither the amendment, nor the regulation, will generate additional revenue.

IV. Anticipated Financial Impact Upon Other Governmental Agencies And Upon Private Business Or Individuals.

There is no anticipated financial impact upon other government agencies from the amendment or new regulation.

Depending on individual producers management practices and marketing mechanisms, the quarantine provisions and requirements in the new regulation could have an adverse economic impact. The exact amount will depend on the level of infection within the herd and the time of year that the infection is identified. Quarantine rules will require male herd mates to be tested twice at an average cost per test of \$50.

