Chapter Ag 10

ANIMAL HEALTH

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Ag 10.01 Definitions. The following terms, wherever used in these regulations, shall be construed to have the meaning here indicated, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Department" means the state of Wisconsin department of agriculture.

(2) "Person" shall include any corporation, association, or firm.

(3) "Federal bureau" means the animal and plant health inspection service of the United States department of agriculture or such other division of that department as may be created for the execution and administration of the federal laws and regulations relating to animal disease control.

(4) "Brucellosis" means the disease of brucellosis in animals.

(5) (a) "Brucellosis test" means the blood serum agglutination test or supplementary tests for the diagnosis of brucellosis, applied in accordance with techniques approved by the department.

(b) "Supplementary" brucellosis test means the complement fixation, card test, heat inactivation (65° C.), Rivanol, individual brucellosis ring test and other tests approved by the department for the diagnosis of brucellosis.

(6) "Certified brucellosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle or goats certified by the department as being free from brucellosis as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.24. In the case of imported animals such certification shall be by an authorized agency of the state of origin under requirements acceptable to the department.

(7) "Validated brucellosis-free herd" is a herd of swine certified by the department as being free from brucellosis as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.55. In the case of imported animals such certification shall be by an authorized agency of the state of origin under requirements acceptable to the department.

(8) "Modified certified brucellosis area" is an area so designated by the federal bureau.

(9) "Certified brucellosis-free area" is an area which is so designated by the federal bureau.

(10) "Tuberculosis test" means the test on animals made for the purpose of determining the status of such animals in respect to tuberculosis, applied in accordance with a technique approved by the department.

(11) "Accredited tuberculosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle or goats certified by the department as being free from tuberculosis as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.25. In the case of imported animals such certification shall be by an authorized agency of the state of origin under requirements acceptable to the department.

(12) "Interstate health certificate" is a written certification for the interstate movement of animals, showing that animals identified have thereon been inspected and no evidence of infectious or communicable diseases was disclosed. It shall be executed only by an officially approved veterinarian of the state of origin of the shipment. It shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

(13) "Accompanied by interstate health certificate", or "test report" means that such certificate or test report is attached to the waybill if the animals covered thereby are shipped by rail, boat or express, or that such certificate or test report is in the immediate possession of the person actually transporting such animals and delivered to the receiver of the animals.

(14) "Public stockyards" is any premises open to general public use for the holding of livestock pending shipment or sale. The term shall include, without limitation because of enumeration, all yards used by the operator of any common or contract carrier.

(15) "Slaughtering establishment" shall include all premises used in connection with the slaughter of animals by any slaughterer licensed in this state or maintaining inspection by the federal bureau.

(16) "Individual identification" means identification by a tag of a type approved by the department inserted in the right ear of each animal by a person authorized by the department to identify cattle, provided that in case of an animal registered with a purebred association the registry or tattoo number assigned to the animal by such association may be used for identification in lieu of an identification tag.

(17) "Feeder cattle" means bovine animals of the female sex of the Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn or other recognized beef breeds or mixtures of such breeds, kept for the sole purpose of feeding prior to slaughter. The term shall not be construed to include steers or spayed heifers.

(18) "Approved feed lot" is any confined area or enclosure maintained exclusively for the feeding of feeder cattle prior to slaughter under Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.26.

(19) "Approved quarantine feed lot" is any confined area or enclosure maintained exclusively for the finish feeding of cattle quarantined under Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.27 and from which cattle may be moved only to immediate slaughter.

(20) "Anaplasmosis test" means the complement fixation or other approved tests for the diagnosis of anaplasmosis, conducted at a state or federal approved laboratory in accordance with techniques approved by the department.

(21) "Anaplasmosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle certified by the department as being free from anaplasmosis as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.34.

(22) "Specifically approved livestock market" is a licensed livestock market which has received specific approval of the federal bureau to receive cattle interstate.

(23) "Official vaccinate" is a female bovine animal of a dairy breed vaccinated by a licensed veterinarian against brucellosis with an approved brucella vaccine when it was between 60 and 179 days of age or a female bovine animal of a beef breed vaccinated by a licensed veterinarian against brucellosis with an approved brucella vaccine when it was between 60 and 299 days of age.

(24) "Qualified herd" means a herd of cattle in a noncertified area officially tested within 12 months of interstate movement and determined not to be affected with brucellosis by the state of origin.

(25) "Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved and so designated by the federal bureau.

(26) "Registered livestock market" means a livestock market not subject to licensing under section 95.70, Wis. Stats., registered with the department and engaged in the trading and marketing of equidae.

(27) "Hog cholera free state" is a state which is so designated by the federal bureau.

(28) "Federally approved swine market" is a licensed livestock market or dealer approved jointly by the state and federal governments for the interstate shipment of swine.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (5) and (6); renum. (7) through (14) to be (8) through (15) respectively; cr. (7); am. (9) and (10) as renum.; am. (14) and (15) as renum.; Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (5) and (6); renum. (7) to be (8) and am.; cr. (7); renum. (8) to be (10); renum. (9) to be (11) and am.; cr. (9); renum. (10) to (13) to be (12) to (15); renum. (14) to be (16) and am.; renum. (15) to be (17), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; renum. (5) to be (5) (a) and am.; cr. (5) (b), Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65; cr. (18) and (19), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; am. (1), (3), (5) (a), (6) and (11) and cr. (20), (21), (22) and (23), Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (3), (5), (8), (13) and (23); r. and recr. (16); cr. (24) and (25), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (23) and (26), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75; cr. (27) and (28), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.02 Bovine animals, import. (1) INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE. No person shall import bovine animals into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon individual identification code or number and a report of negative

brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis test conducted within 30 days prior to entry. A copy of each interstate health certificate, approved by the chief livestock health official of the state of origin of the shipment, shall be filed with the department. This section shall not apply to:

(a) Steers.

(b) Animals shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment under certificates, permits, owner's statements, or other documents as required by the federal bureau for interstate shipment of animals for immediate slaughter, except as otherwise provided under subsection (6).

(c) Animals shipped for exhibition only if accompanied by an interstate health certificate which includes thereon a report of negative brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis test conducted within 90 days of exhibition.

(d) Animals shipped to a specifically approved livestock market under certificates, permits, owner's statements, or other documents as required by the federal bureau, except as otherwise provided under subsection (6).

(e) Feeder cattle shipped in conformity with section Ag 10.03.

(f) Animals shipped in conformity with section Ag 10.08.

(2) BRUCELLOSIS TEST. The brucellosis test required under this section shall be conducted at a state or federally approved laboratory by the tube or card test method. All imported cattle originating from states with areas not certified as brucellosis free by the federal bureau shall be placed under quarantine by the department and held separate and apart from all other livestock and retested at owner's expense not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the date of the brucellosis test recorded on the health certificate. The quarantine will be released if no evidence of brucellosis is disclosed. The requirement for a report of negative brucellosis test in subsection (1) shall not apply to:

(a) Official vaccinated female cattle if less than 20 months of age and the health certificate lists the age of the animal and the date of vaccination.

(b) Cattle from certified brucellosis-free herds, if the interstate health certificate includes thereon the herd certificate number and the date of the last herd test.

(c) Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS TEST. The requirement for a report of negative tuberculosis test in subsection (1) shall not apply to:

(a) Cattle from accredited tuberculosis-free herds, if the health certificate includes thereon the date of the last tuberculosis test and the herd certificate number.

(b) Cattle from a herd in an area designated by the federal bureau as a "modified accredited area", if the interstate health certificate includes thereon a report of negative tuberculosis test of the entire herd within 12 months prior to entry.

(c) Cattle from states which are classified as "modified accredited area", if such states permit the importation of cattle from this state upon equivalent terms and conditions.

(d) Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.

(4) ANAPLASMOSIS TEST. (a) The anaplasmosis test required under this section shall be conducted at a state or federally approved laboratory by the complement fixation test or other test method approved for the diagnosis of anaplasmosis. Animals tested by the complement fixation test shall be negative at the 1:5 dilution and shall not originate in herds in which there are reactions greater than 3+ in the 1:5 dilution.

(b) The requirement for a report of negative anaplasmosis test in subsection (1) shall not apply to calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.

(5) OTHER MOVEMENT. The department may provide for the importation of bovine animals not otherwise provided for in this section under special permit for each shipment and under such conditions as the department may prescribe.

(6) Brucellosis reactors may not be shipped into or received in this state for slaughter or shipment to a slaughtering establishment. This does not apply to reactors originating from herds in states bordering on Wisconsin if such states permit the importation of reactors from this state under equivalent terms and conditions.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (2) (b) and (3) (a), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (1), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. (2) (a), Register, October, 1967, No. 142, eff. 11-1-67; am. (1), Register, February, 1968, No. 146, eff. 3-1-68; cr. (4), Register, January, 1969, No. 157, eff. 2-1-69; r. and recr., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1), (2) (intro. par.), (2) (a) and (4), cr. (2) (c) and (3) (d), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2) (b), (3) (d) and (4), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75; am. (1) (b) and (d), cr. (1) (f) and (6), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.03 Feeder cattle, import. (1) INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE. (a) No person shall import feeder cattle into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate. The interstate health certificate shall include:

1. The feed lot permit number.

2. Individual identification of animals by ear tag or brand.

3. The origin and destination of the shipment.

(b) This subsection shall not apply to feeder cattle moved to a specifically approved livestock market.

(2) FEEDER CATTLE MOVED TO APPROVED FEED LOTS. Feeder cattle may be imported under the provisions of subsection (1), provided they originate from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, in a certified brucellosis-free or modified certified brucellosis area, or from certified brucellosis-free or qualified herds in a noncertified area, and they move directly to an approved feed lot. Cattle over 6 months of age or over 500 pounds originating from qualified herds in noncertified areas shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate which indicates that they have been subjected to brucellosis test and found negative. No feeder cattle shall be removed from the designated

premises except in compliance with Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.26 (3).

(3) FEEDER CATTLE MOVED TO APPROVED QUARANTINE FEED LOTS. Feeder cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis may be imported, under the provisions of subsection (1), directly to a quarantine feed lot. An individual permit shall be secured from the department for each lot or load of cattle prior to entry. Quarantine feed lot permittees shall receive the cattle only within the designated quarantine lot.

(4) FEEDER CATTLE MOVED TO A SPECIFICALLY APPROVED LIVESTOCK MARKET. A waybill may be used in lieu of an interstate health certificate for cattle consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market. Feeder cattle imported under this subsection may be removed therefrom only after inspection and release by an accredited veterinarian or by the department and in compliance with section Ag 10.15.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; r. and recr. Register, February, 1960, No. 50, eff. 3-1-60; am. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; r. and recr., Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. and recr., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1) (b), (2) and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

Ag 10.04 Swine import. (1) PERMITS; HEALTH CERTIFICATES. (a) No person shall import any swine into this state from other than a hog cholera free state without first obtaining a permit from the department. Permits may be granted only for the importation of swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera or other contagious or infectious disease.

(b) No person shall import any swine into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate containing:

1. A record of individual ear tag or other permanent identification approved by the department.

2. A statement that "to the best of my knowledge, transmissible gastroenteritis or swine dysentery has not been diagnosed in the herd of origin in the past 60 days."

3. The permit number obtained from the department for any swine orginating in other than a hog cholera free state.

4. A record of negative bruccellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry, or a record of swine origin from a brucellosis-free validated state, or a record of swine origin from a validated herd with validation requirements equivalent to those required under section Ag 10.55. For the purpose of this subdivision when the swine brucellosis card test is negative or the agglutination test disclosed no reaction in a dilution of 1:25, the animal shall be classified as negative.

(b) Swine fed raw commercial garbage may not be imported into this state. Swine fed cooked commercial garbage may be imported into this state for slaughter only under a special permit from the department.

(2) QUARANTINE. All swine imported into this state shall be segregated and quarantined separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of 30 days after arrival. The department may inspect all such swine, and if evidence of hog cholera is disclosed, all infected and exposed swine shall be condemned and destroyed.

(3) EXCEPTIONS. The provisions of subsections (1) (a) and (b) and (2) shall not apply to healthy swine not infected or exposed to hog cholera provided:

(a) Such swine are shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter; or

(b) Such swine are shipped directly to a federally approved swine market for sale to a slaughtering establishment; or

(c) Such swine are feeder swine orginating from an adjacent state and shipped to a federally approved swine market which has been granted annual approval of the department to receive feeder swine. Feeder swine shall be identified prior to arrival in this state with a distinctive ear tag prescribed by the department and shall be released only when accompanied by a signed statement of health issued by the attending market veterinarian.

(4) OTHER MOVEMENT. The department may provide for the importation of swine not otherwise provided for in this section under special permit for each shipment and under such conditions as the department may prescribe.

History: 1-2-56; Ag 10.04 renum. to be Ag 10.04 (1) and Ag 10.05 renum. to be Ag 10.04 (2), and as renum. are am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (1), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; renum. (2) to be (5); cr. (2), (3) and (4), Register, April, 1963, No. 88, eff. 5-1-63; r. and recr. (1) to (4), and am. (5), Register, February, 1967, No. 134, eff. 3-1-67; r. and recr. Register, May, 1968, No. 149, eff. 6-1-68; am. (1) (a) and (b), r. (c), r. and recr. (2), am. (3), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. and recr. (1) and (2), Register, July, 1971, No. 187, eff. 8-1-71; r. (1) (b) and (2); renum. (1) (c) and (3) to be (1) (b) and (2); renum. (4) to be (3) and am. (intro. par.) and (a); renum. (5) to be (4) and am. and cr. (5), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (1) (a), (2) and (3), renum. (1) (b) to be (1) (c), cr. (1) (b), r. (4), renum. (5) to be (4), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.05 Sheep, import. (1) (a) Sheep imported into this state for any purpose except for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate which discloses that such sheep and their flock of origin were inspected within 10 days of the date of shipment and were free of foot rot and all other contagious and infectious diseases; provided that in the case of feeder lambs no flock inspection shall be required.

(b) The interstate health certificate accompanying such sheep which originate in a state or area which has been designated by the federal bureau as a scabies-free state or area shall also disclose that the area of origin is on the federal list of scabies-free areas published in the code of federal regulations.

(c) The interstate health certificate accompanying any such sheep originating in states or areas not designated as scabies-free by the federal bureau shall also disclose that such sheep have been dipped, not more than 10 days prior to shipment, under the supervision of a veterinarian or inspector employed by the state or federal government, in a dip approved by the federal bureau.

(2) Sheep not known to be infected or exposed to scabies may be imported into this state for immediate slaughter if shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment or to a stockyards which is inspected by the federal bureau. Sheep originating in states or areas not designated as scabies-free by the federal bureau shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate which discloses that such sheep were

inspected within 10 days of the date of shipment and found free of contagious or infectious disease. Sheep imported pursuant to this subsection shall not be removed from a stockyards except to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, unless they have been inspected and dipped in a dip approved by the federal bureau.

History: 1-2-56; renum. from Ag 10.06 to be Ag 10.05 and as renum. is am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. (1) (a), Register, January, 1965, No. 109, eff. 2-1-65.

Ag 10.06 Goats, import. No person shall import goats into this state unless such goats are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests conducted within 30 days of entry, except that no report of negative tuberculosis test shall be required for goats from a herd certified as free from tuberculosis, and no report of negative brucellosis test shall be required for goats from a herd certified free from brucellosis. Such certifications shall be by an authorized agency of the state of origin of the shipment.

History: 1-2-56; renum. from Ag 10.07 to be Ag 10.06, and as runum. is am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59;

Ag 10.07 Dogs, import. No person shall import any dog over 6 months of age into this state unless it is accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of vaccination for rabies. Vaccination shall be conducted not more than 12 months prior to entry; provided, that when chick embryo vaccine is used vaccination shall be conducted not more than 36 months prior to entry.

History: 1-2-56; renum. from Ag 10.08 to be 10.07, and as renum. is am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.075 Equine; import. (1) INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE. No person shall import any equine animal into this state except for direct shipment to a slaughtering establishment or a licensed or registered livestock market for immediate sale or shipment for slaughter, or importation in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.08, unless it is accompanied by an interstate health certificate, including thereon:

(a) Individual indentification by tattoo or markings;

(b) The age, sex, and breed of the animal;

(c) The temperature reading of the animal;

(d) A report of a negative test result based on an approved test for equine infectious anemia conducted within the preceding 12 months at a state or federal laboratory, except for a nursing foal accompanying its dam with a negative test result, and equidae shipped to a licensed or registered market for quarantine and testing in compliance with subsection (3);

(e) Name and address of consignee and consignor; and

(f) A statement that the animal has been examined and no clinical evidence or symptoms of infection or communicable disease have been found and that, insofar as can be determined, the animal has not been exposed to any infectious or communicable disease within the preceding 2 months.

(2) VALIDITY. No interstate health certificate required under this section shall be valid for the importation of any equine animal with a temperature reading in excess of 101.5° F. on the date of issuance, nor shall an interstate health certificate be valid for more than 30 days after the date on which it is issued.

(3) EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA: TEST AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS. Equine animals may be imported for direct shipment to a licensed or registered livestock market without a report of a negative test result as required under subsection (1), only if:

(a) They are held in quarantine at the licensed or registered livestock market, separate and apart from all other equidae, and are released by a licensed, accredited veterinarian only after obtaining a negative test result based on an approved test for equine infectious anemia;

(b) The test for equine infectious anemia is conducted at a state or federally approved laboratory within 48 hours after the arrival of such equidae at the market;

(c) All imported equidae tested and found to be positive for equine infectious anemia are identified by a permanent brand on the left shoulder or on the left side of the neck by a state or federal animal health inspector and are slaughtered or otherwise destroyed within 10 days after receipt of positive test results. A "35A" configuration shall be used for brand identification.

(4) APPROVED TEST. Tests for equine infectious anemia shall be conducted by the Agar gel immuno/diffusion test or any other test found to be equally effective and approved by the department.

(5) OTHER MOVEMENT. The department may provide for the importation of equidae, not otherwise provided for in this section, under special permit for each shipment and in accordance with terms and conditions as the department may prescribe.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1970, No. 170, eff. 3-1-70; am. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; r. and recr., Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

Ag 10.08 Circus, rodeo and menagerie animals, import. No circus, rodeo and menagerie animals shall be imported into this state without first obtaining a permit from the department. The permit shall be valid for the calendar year for which it is issued. The department shall issue permits for such import provided:

(1) All bovine animals, excepting steers, are tested for brucellosis and meet the brucellosis test requirement or are exempt from brucellosis testing under section Ag 10.02 (2) within 30 days of the issuing of the permit, except that the quarantine and retest provisions of such section shall not be applicable.

(2) Equidae are tested and found negative for equine infectious anemia within 12 months prior to the date of entry.

(3) All animals shall be isolated from other noncircus, nonrodeo, or nonmenagerie animals in the state, and facilities and vehicles used shall all be cleaned and disinfected prior to use by other livestock.

(4) A list of places and dates of exhibition shall be furnished to the department.

History: 1-2-56; renum. from Ag 10.09 to be Ag 10.08, and as renum. is am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.09 Equine markets. (1) REGISTRATION. Livestock markets, other than markets licensed under section 95.70, Wis. Stats., open to the public for trading in equidae on which facilities are maintained for the yarding, feeding, and watering of equidae prior to sale, may make application on approved forms with the department for the registration of the livestock market. Upon receipt of a registration certificate and number from the department, the market may operate as a registered livestock market under Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.075.

(2) RECORDS. Licensed or registered livestock markets shall retain records, including a copy of all health certificates, of the origin and destination or the name and address of the consignor or consignee of each equine animal marketed or traded. Such records shall be retained by the licensed or registered livestock market for a period of one year and be subject to inspection by the department.

(3) ISOLATION; HOLDING TIME. Equidae imported for slaughter shall be kept in separate pens or enclosures, not be commingled with equidae intended for other purposes and shall not remain at the market for more than 10 days after date of import.

History: Cr. Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

Ag 10.09 Bovine animals. History: 1-2-56; renum. to be Ag 10.08, Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; cr. Register, June, 1967, No. 138, eff. 7-1-67; renum. to be Ag 10.54 (3) and am. Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

Ag 10.10 Quarantines, notice. (1) Quarantines to control communicable diseases among domestic animals shall be imposed by summary order of the department under the authority of section 93.07 (10), Wis. Stats. Any person affected by an order of quarantine may petition the department for hearing under section 93.18, Wis. Stats. Hearing shall be granted within 10 days following the filing of such petition. Determination thereon shall be made by the secretary of the department and notice thereof shall be served on the petitioner or his attorney, either personally or by registered mail, within 10 days following such hearing.

(2) No order of quarantine shall be effective until notice thereof has been given to each person directly affected thereby. Notice shall be in writing and shall prescribe all terms and conditions of the quarantine. It may be given personally, by mailing, or by posting a copy at 2 conspicuous places on the premises affected. Any quarantine of general application shall be adopted as a rule in accordance with chapter 227, Wis. Stats.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.11 Transportation, disinfection of vehicles. (1) No person shall cause any bovine animals to be commingled with sheep or swine while in transit except when the entire load of such animals is shipped to a slaughtering establishment.

(2) Each operator of a vehicle or car used to transport diseased animals shall thoroughly clean and disinfect the platform and

sidewalls thereof before again using such vehicle or car for transportation of livestock. Disinfection shall be conducted with a disinfectant permitted by the department or federal bureau and shall be used in the recommended quantities and dilutions.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (1), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.12 Movement of diseased animals. (1) PERMITS TO MOVE. Pursuant to section 95.19, Wis. Stats., animals exposed to or afflicted with the following contagious or infectious diseases may be moved only if accompanied by a permit:

(a) Anaplasmosis.
(b) Brucellosis.
(c) Hog cholera.
(d) Psoroptic mange.
(e) Swine dysentery.
(f) Tuberculosis.
(g) Any other disease the department may determine.

(2) BRUCELLOSIS EXPOSED. Any bovine animal that is a part of a herd under quarantine for brucellosis or which has been in contact for 24 hours or longer with a brucellosis reactor, or any bovine animal in contact with a brucellosis reactor that has aborted or calved within the past 30 days and has a vaginal or uterine discharge, shall be branded with the letter "S" on the left jaw prior to movement from the premises. The "S" brand shall not be less than 2 inches nor more than 3 inches high. This subsection does not apply to a brucellosis reactor branded in compliance with section Ag 10.21 (3) (b).

(3) TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS. When permits are issued for the movement of tuberculosis reactors for slaughter, such permits shall require the movement of such reactors directly to a designated place of slaughter.

(4) REPORT OF SLAUGHTER. Each operator of an establishment or other person receiving animals afflicted with or exposed to contagious or infectious diseases for purposes of slaughter which are accompanied by a permit, shall report to the department the description and results of any post-mortem examination made. Such reports shall be filed within 7 days following the date of receipt of the animal.

(5) REPORT OF CONDEMNATION. Each operator of a slaughtering establishment at which animals are condemned under a condemnation report issued as a result of an inspection by a governmental agency, shall within 7 days of receipt of such report, submit a copy of the condemnation report or a report of the slaughtering establishment to the marketing agency or to the producer of such animal condemned. Such report shall include a description or other identification of the animal condemned and the reason for its condemnation.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; r. and recr. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; renum. (2), (3) and (4) to be (3), (4) and (5), cr. (2), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.13 Slaughtering establishments. History: 1-2-56; r. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.14 Bovine tuberculosis quarantine. Every herd of bovine animals in which one or more tuberculosis reactors are found shall be quarantined by the department and notice thereof shall be given the

herd owner. Such quarantine may be released if all reactors in the herd:

(1) Have been removed for slaughter, and all remaining animals in the herd have passed at least 1 negative test for tuberculosis, applied not less than 60 days after the first test; or

(2) The post-mortem examination of animals condemned as reactors discloses no visible lesions of tuberculosis and the remaining cattle in the herd are not diseased or affected with tuberculosis in the opinion of the attending veterinarian.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.15 Removal of bovine animals from specifically approved livestock markets. (1) CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. No person shall remove any bovine animal from a specifically approved livestock market unless it is accompanied by a certificate including individual identification code or number and a report of a negative brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis test conducted not more than 30 days prior to such removal. The brucellosis test required under this section shall be conducted at a state or federally approved laboratory by the tube or card method. Cattle originating from states which contain areas not certified brucellosis free by the federal bureau may be removed only if accompanied by a quarantine issued by the department. The quarantine shall be released if no brucellosis is disclosed on a retest conducted not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the date of the initial test required under this section. Such retest shall be conducted at the owner's expense. This section shall not apply to:

(a) Steers.

(b) Cattle removed directly to a slaughtering establishment.

(c) Cattle removed to another state if accompanied by an interstate health certificate.

(d) Cattle of Wisconsin origin if received, handled, and released in compliance with chapter Ag 11 of the Wis. Adm. Code, and are moved in compliance with section 95.49, Wis. Stats.

(2) EXCEPTIONS. The test requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to:

(a) Calves under 6 months of age or under 500 pounds.

(b) Animals removed to a quarantine feed lot.

(c) Feeder cattle consigned to an approved feed lot, if:

1. Such cattle are received and held in approved isolated areas or in areas thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to receipt.

2. Received, handled or released in compliance with chapter Ag 11 of the Wis. Adm. Code and are moved in compliance with section 95.49, Wis. Stats.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, January, 1965, No. 109, eff. 2-1-65; am. Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. and recr., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; r. (2) (d), renum. (2) (e), (f), (g) to be (2) (d) (e) (f) and am. (3) (intro.), Register, August, 1973, No. 212, eff. 9-1-73; am. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2) (a), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

Ag 10.16 Swine vaccination. History: 1-2-56; r. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.17 Removal of livestock from slaughtering establishments. No person shall remove any livestock from a slaughtering establishment, except those which are removed and shipped directly to another such slaughtering establishment, or are removed under special permit issued by the department.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, November, 1962, No. 83, eff. 12-1-62; am. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.18 Brucellosis milk test procedure. The Brucellosis Ring test (hereafter referred to as BRT) required by section 95.26, Wis. Stats., shall be conducted on milk and cream specimens taken from samples kept by persons purchasing milk or cream from producers, pursuant to section 98.13, Wis. Stats. Upon notice by the department such samples may be required to be held for a period of time in excess of the requirements under Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 107.04, at the temperature designated thereunder, and made available for the BRT.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.19 Blood samples. (1) SAMPLINGS RESTRICTED. No person is permitted to take blood samples from domestic animals for the purpose of conducting blood tests for brucellosis except approved veterinarians, employees of the department or federal bureau, and persons taking blood samples under the supervision of the department at slaughtering establishments.

(2) CONFIRMATION OF RESULTS. Every veterinarian who applies a brucellosis test to an animal shall, within 24 hours, submit such blood sample to a state animal health laboratory for confirmation. Each blood sample shall be marked with an official identification to identify the animal from which the sample was taken.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.20 Brucellosis test classifications; diagnostic procedures. (1) DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. (a) Supplementary brucellosis tests may be used by the department to confirm or evaluate reactions to the blood serum agglutination or other brucellosis test and for the classification of bovine animals as reactors in herds suspected of being infected with brucellosis on basis of all scientific evidence available.

(b) Animals tested by means of the blood serum agglutination test, or supplementary brucellosis tests, shall be classified as reactors in accordance with test classifications described in subsections (2) and (3), except that animals classified as reactors may be reclassified as suspects pending further testing or examination if in the opinion of the department such animals may not be infected with brucellosis or insufficient evidence exists to make a positive diagnosis.

(c) All cattle from which a *Brucella sp.* organism is isolated on bacteriological examination, shall be classified as reactors regardless of vaccinal status or titers on the brucellosis test.

(2) OFFICIAL VACCINATES. (a) *Blood serum agglutination test.* Officially vaccinated animals tested by means of the blood serum

agglutination test (standard tube or plate test) shall be classified according to the following diagnostic table:

Dilutions 1-100	1-200	Classification
—	—	Negative
I	—	Suspect
+	—	Suspect
+	I	Suspect
+	+	Reactor

(b) *Supplementary tests.* Regardless of test classification under paragraph (a), officially vaccinated animals may be classified as reactors in accordance with titers on any one of the following supplementary tests:

Test	Titer	Classification
Complement Fixation	++ 1:40	Reactor
65° Heat Inactivation	Pos. 1:50	Reactor
Rivanol	Pos. 1:25	Reactor
Individual Brucellosis Milk Ring Test	Pos. 1:32	Reactor
Card	Pos	Reactor

(3) NON-VACCINATED ANIMALS. (a) *Blood serum agglutination test.* Non-vaccinated animals tested by means of the blood serum agglutination test (standard tube or plate test) shall be classified according to the following diagnostic table:

Dilutions 1-50	1-100	1-200	Classification
—	—	—	Negative
I	—	—	Suspect
+	—	—	Suspect
+	I	—	Suspect
+	+	—	Reactor
+	+	I	Reactor
+	+	+	Reactor

(b) *Supplementary tests.* Regardless of test classification under paragraph (a), non-vaccinated animals may be classified as reactors in accordance with titers on any one of the following supplementary tests:

Test	Titer	Classification
Complement Fixation	++ 1:20	Reactor
65° Heat Inactivation	Pos. 1:25	Reactor
Rivanol	Pos. 1:25	Reactor
Individual Brucellosis Milk Ring Test	Pos. 1:16	Reactor
Card	Pos	Reactor

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. (1) and (2), cr. (3), Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65; am. (2) (b) and (3) (b), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.21 Identification of bovine animals. (1) IDENTIFICATION TAG. Every veterinarian, in conjunction with the identification of any bovine animal or the testing of any bovine animal for brucellosis,

tuberculosis, anaplasmosis or the vaccination of any such animal, shall insert an identification tag, of a type approved by the department, in the right ear of each animal which is not so identified; provided, that in the case of an animal registered with a purebred association the registry or tattoo number assigned to the animal by such association may be used for identification in lieu of an identification tag. No person shall insert any ear tag in the right ear of any bovine animal without authorization from the department. Back tags used by the department to identify animals shall not be removed without authorization from the department.

(2) OFFICIAL VACCINATES: TATTOO. Official vaccinates shall be vaccinated for brucellosis with an approved brucella vaccine when a female bovine animal of a dairy breed is not less than 60 days nor more than 179 days of age or when a female bovine aminal of a beef breed is not less than 60 days nor more than 299 days of age. Every veterinarian who shall vaccinate such bovine animals against brucellosis shall apply to the inner surface of the right ear a tattoo consisting of:

(a) The symbol in the form of a shield containing the letter "V" adopted by the United States department of agriculture as the uniform identification of official vaccinates.

(b) The number of the month, 1 through 9, in which the animal was vaccinated. The letters O, N and D shall be used for animals vaccinated during the months of October, November and December, respectively.

(c) The last numeral of the year in which the animal was vaccinated.

(3) REACTOR IDENTIFICATION. (a) *Tuberculosis.* When any bovine animal has been tested for tuberculosis and such test has disclosed a reaction which classifies such animal as a tuberculous animal, it shall be identified by a reactor tag placed in the left ear and be branded on the left jaw with the letter "T" not less than 3 nor more than 4 inches in height.

(b) *Brucellosis.* Bovine brucellosis reactors shall be made available for identification within 14 days of test. Such identification shall consist of a reactor tag placed in the left ear and be branded on the left jaw with the letter"B" not less than 3 nor more than 4 inches in height.

(c) *Duty of veterinarian.* The veterinarian who applied the tuberculosis test shall report the existence of all tuberculosis reactors, suspects or deviates to the department at the time they are determined to be reactors, suspects or deviates by the tuberculosis test.

(4) SLAUGHTER IDENTIFICATION. (a) All bovine animals over 2 years of age originating from herds in this state and received for sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, with the exception of steers, shall be identified with a back tag issued by the department. The back tag shall be affixed to such animal, in accordance with instructions issued with the tag, at a point 4 inches behind the shoulder and 4 inches below the top line.

(b) It shall be the duty of every livestock trucker, livestock dealer, livestock market operator, stockyards operator, and slaughtering establishment subject to or maintaining veterinary inspection, to identify all such bovine animals, not bearing a back tag, at the site and at the time of receiving possession or control of such animals. This requirement shall not apply to livestock truckers with respect to animals received for delivery directly to a licensed livestock market agreeing to accept responsibility for back tag identification, if at the time of delivery the market is furnished with information identifying the herd of origin.

(c) Every person required to identify animals in accordance with this subsection shall file reports on forms prescribed by the department, including thereon the back tag number and date of application; the name, address and county of residence of the person who owned or controlled the herd from which such animals originated; and whether the animal was of the beef or dairy type. Whenever animals are identified a report shall be filed with the department at the end of each 14-day period covering all animals identified during such period.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2) (a) and (3), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (1) Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; cr. (4), Register, November, 1966, No. 131, eff. 12-1-66; am. (2), Register, October, 1967, No. 142, eff. 11-1-67; am. (4) (a), Register, August, 1968, No. 152, eff. 9-1-68; am. (4) (a), Register, June, 1969, No. 162, eff. 7-1-69; am. (1) (2) (intro. par.) and (3) (b) (c), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2) (intro. par.), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

Ag 10.22 Brucellosis and tuberculosis test reports. (1) Every veterinarian who applies the tuberculosis or brucellosis test to any bovine animal shall report the results to the department not more than 7 days after the date of making such test.

(2) Such veterinarian shall execute and deliver to the owner a test report for all animals tested, except in cases of brucellosis tests conducted by the department.

(3) Test reports shall be made only on official report forms furnished by the department. Such official report forms shall be fully executed and shall be used only for the specific purposes for which each type of form is furnished. No person other than a veterinarian shall execute such reports.

(4) On each report to the department the veterinarian shall clearly designate each identification tag which he inserted at the time of applying the test by the letters "N.T." when investigation indicates that the animal had not been tagged before, and by the letters "R.T." when investigation discloses that the animal has been previously identified by a different tag. The veterinarian shall also designate vaccinated animals by the abbreviation "Vacc" for official vaccinates and record tattoo identification.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2) and (4), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.225 Health certificate. (1) Every veterinarian executing an interstate health certificate shall file an original and one copy of the certificate with the department within 7 days of issue.

(2) Each interstate health certificate shall be personally signed by the issuing veterinarian.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.23 Bovine animals; indemnity. No indemnity for bovine tuberculosis or brucellosis shall be paid:

(1) On reactors not disposed of for slaughter within 15 days of the date they are identified by a reactor tag and branded as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.21 (3), unless the department, for cause shown, has extended such time. Such extension shall not exceed 15 days.

(2) When the claimant has failed to cause the premises to be cleaned and disinfected within 15 days of the date reactors are slaughtered, unless the department has, for cause shown, extended such time.

(3) Unless the claim is accompanied by a report of slaughter certified by a veterinarian of the department or federal bureau.

History: 1-2-56; am. (3), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (3), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.24 Certified brucellosis-free herd. (1) QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE. (a) To qualify a herd of bovine animals as a "certified brucellosis-free herd" and for a certificate evidencing such status, the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all animals, except steers, spayed heifers, calves under 6 months of age and official vaccinates under 20 months of age, have passed 2 successive brucellosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 10 months nor more than 14 months apart; or three successive negative milk (BRT) tests conducted at intervals of not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, and one negative brucellosis test, conducted within 3 months following the last milk (BRT) test.

(b) To qualify a herd of goats as a "certified brucellosis-free herd" and for a certificate evidencing such status, the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all animals have passed 2 successive brucellosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 10 months nor more than 14 months apart.

(2) LABORATORY TESTS. All brucellosis tests for the purpose of certification shall be made at the laboratory of the department.

(3) EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE. Certificates for certified brucellosis-free herds shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in subsection (4).

(4) REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE. (a) *Reactors.* When any brucellosis test of a certified brucellosis-free herd discloses any reactors the certificate shall thereupon be automatically revoked.

(b) *Suspects.* When any brucellosis test of a certified brucellosis-free herd discloses any suspects, the certificate shall be automatically revoked 90 days thereafter unless the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all suspects were retested not less than 30 days following such test and that the retest disclosed no increase in the titer of any such suspects.

(5) RECERTIFICATION. (a) *Annual.* The department may recertify the status of any certified brucellosis-free herd for additional periods of one year, provided the herd passes a negative brucellosis test conducted not more than 90 days after the expiration date of any

certificate. Proof of such test shall be filed as provided in subsection (1).

(b) *When infection is disclosed.* 1. When any certificate has been revoked because of reactors as provided in subsection (4) (a) the herd may be recertified upon release of quarantine.

2. If certification of a herd has been revoked under subsection (4) (b) and if the herd test discloses no reaction beyond that of suspects, the herd may qualify for recertification upon proof filed with the department that all animals in the herd have been retested and found negative, or all animals classified as suspect have been retested and show a stabilized or decreased titer or have been disposed of by slaughter.

(6) STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS. No animal shall be deemed to be from a certified brucellosis-free herd for the purpose of exemption from any brucellosis test required prior to sale or movement unless it has been a member of such a herd for at least 90 days and was included in and was negative to the last test of such herd; provided the brucellosis test requirement of this subsection shall not apply to animals born in the herd subsequent to the last complete herd test or to animals not required to be tested by law.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1); r. (4) (b) 3; renum. (2), (3), (4) and (5) to be (3), (4), (5) and (6); am. (3) as renum.; cr. (2); am. (5) (a) and (6) as renum., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1) and (5) (b), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.25 Accredited tuberculosis-free herd. (1) QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE. To qualify a herd as an "accredited tuberculosis-free herd" and for a certificate evidencing such status, the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all animals in the herd have passed 2 successive tuberculosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 10 months nor more than 14 months apart.

(2) EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE; RECERTIFICATION. Certificates for accredited tuberculosis-free herds shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in subsection (3). The department may recertify the status of any such herd for additional periods of one year, provided the herd passes a negative tuberculosis test conducted not more than 90 days after the expiration date of any certificate. Proof of such test shall be filed with the department.

(3) STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS. No animal shall be deemed to be from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd for purpose of exemption from any tuberculosis test requirement prior to sale or movement, unless it has been a member of such a herd for at least 90 days and was included in the last test of such herd; provided the tuberculosis test requirement of this subsection shall not apply to animals born in the herd subsequent to the last complete herd test, or to animals not required to be tested by law.

(4) REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE. When any tuberculosis test of an accredited tuberculosis-free herd discloses any infection the certificate shall thereupon be automatically revoked.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; renum. (3) to be (4); cr. (3), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1) Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.255 History: Cr. Register, September, 1971, No. 189, eff. 10-1-71; renum. to be Ag 10.34 and am., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72.

Ag 10.26 Approved feed lot. (1) Application for approval of a feed lot shall be made in writing to the department and shall contain a description of the premises by county and township and section number. Permits shall expire June 30 of each year following issuance.

(2) No permit shall be issued unless:

(a) An enclosure is provided that is adequate to prevent commingling of feeder cattle with any other cattle on the premises;

(b) Separate feeding and watering facilities are provided;

(c) The feed lot, for the purpose of this section, is devoid of vegetation; and

(d) All documents pertaining to movement of animals into or out of the feed lot are retained for 1 year and made available to the department for inspection.

(3) No cattle shall be removed from the feed lot unless accompanied by written approval from the department and a report of negative brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis test conducted within 30 days prior to such movement, except that such written approval or tests shall not be required for:

(a) Cattle removed to a slaughtering establishment;

(b) Cattle removed to a licensed livestock market for sale for slaughter; and

(c) Cattle removed to an approved or quarantine feed lot.

(4) All cattle moved to the premises of the approved feed lot under the provisions of Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.03 and all other cattle commingled with such cattle shall be considered subject to the requirements of subsection (3) whether the operator of such lot at time of such sale or removal is the holder of a current approved feed lot permit or not.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; am. (2) and r. and recr. (3), Register, September, 1971, No. 189, eff. 10-1-71; r. and recr. (3) and cr. (4), Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (2), (3) and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.27 Approved quarantine feed lot. (1) PERMITS. (a) Quarantine feed lots may be operated under an annual permit from the department. Applications shall be submitted on department forms and shall include the location of the feed lot by county and township and section number. No permits shall be issued, renewed or continued in force unless the feed lot is constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(b) Permits shall expire on June 30 following date of issue. Violations of this section or any other animal health rules or statutes shall be cause for termination of the permit. In the event of termination of the quarantine provided hereunder shall continue with respect to all cattle within the feed lot and shall automatically be extended to all livestock on the premises where the feed lot is located.

(2) CONSTRUCTION; OPERATION. (a) Feed lots shall be constructed and enclosed in such a manner as to prevent cattle located therein to come in contact or commingle with any other livestock on the premises. If other cattle or livestock are maintained on the same premises, the feed lot shall be enclosed with a solid board fence at least 5 feet high or by two parallel fences not less than 6 feet apart, at least one of which shall be constructed with 4 or more uniformly spaced strands of barbed wire or wire cable. The other may be of heavy duty netting or other comparable fencing.

(b) All buildings or parts of buildings on the lot shall be securely closed off from any other buildings on the premises to prevent contact or commingling of cattle within the feed lot with other livestock on the premises.

(c) Separate feeding and watering facilities shall be maintained within the feed lot enclosure.

(d) The feed lot shall be maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition free from heavy accumulations of manure or waste materials. Other livestock shall not have access to manure or other waste materials removed from the feed lot for a period of 60 days following such removal.

(e) No drainage from the feed lot shall be permitted to flow into streams, pastures or other areas to which other livestock have access. Feed lots shall not be constructed in such proximity to any water course, drainage ditch, lake or pond as may contribute to the pollution of any public waters.

(f) The feed lot shall be maintained exclusively for the finish feeding of cattle quarantined to the premises under these rules, and no livestock, other than cattle, shall be permitted to enter, have access to, or be kept in the feed lot.

(g) No material changes in the construction or location of an approved quarantine feed lot shall be made without prior approval of the department.

(3) IDENTIFICATION. (a) All cattle entering the feed lot shall be identified in each ear by an ear tag issued by the department and shall be hot or freeze branded with a 3-inch letter "S" on the left jaw.

(b) Cattle shall be individually identified as provided herein prior to transfer and shall be branded immediately upon arrival at the quarantine feed lot.

(c) All cattle entering the feed lot shall be reported to the department within 48 hours after arrival, giving the number of cattle entering and their ear tag numbers.

(4) QUARANTINE; REMOVAL. All cattle are under quarantine immediately upon entering the feed lot and may not be removed therefrom except for direct shipment to a slaughtering establishment maintaining state or federal inspection. All cattle shipped to slaughter directly shall be accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the department or an accredited veterinarian. The permit shall state the number of cattle shipped to slaughter. A copy of the permit shall be filed with the department within 48 hours.

(5) RECORDS. Accurate and current records of all cattle entering and leaving the feed lot shall be kept for at least one year after disposition of livestock. These records shall include:

(a) Date, number and ear tag numbers of cattle purchased.

(b) Name and address of origin.

(c) Date and number of sales.

(d) Name and address of purchaser.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; am. (3) (b) and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.30 Contagious or infectious diseases. Pursuant to section 95.16, Wis. Stats., the following additional diseases have been determined by the department to be contagious or infectious in fact:

(1) Sheep foot rot.
(2) Mastitis.
(3) Mycoplasma gallisepticum.
(4) Salmonella typhimurium.
(5) Pullorum.
(6) Swine dysentery.
(7) Anaplasmosis.
(8) Scrapie.
(9) Equine infectious anemia.
(10) Equine encephalomyelitis.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1965, No. 109, eff. 2-1-65; cr. (6), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; am. intro. par. and cr. (7), Register, September, 1971, No. 189, eff. 10-1-71; cr. (8), (9) and (10), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.32 Equine infectious anemia control. (1) Equine tested and found to be positive to the Agar Gel Immuno Diffusion Test for equine infectious anemia shall be quarantined and retested within 30 days by a state or federal veterinarian. Reactors to the retest over 9 months of age shall be identified by a permanent brand on the left shoulder or on the left side of the neck by a state or federal animal health inspector within 14 days of the retest date. A 35A configuration shall be used for brand identification.

(2) All equidae on premises in which an equine animal is found to be positive to the Agar Gel Immuno Diffusion Test, shall be placed under quarantine.

(3) All equidae tested and found to be negative to the Agar Gel Immuno Diffusion Test shall be released from quarantine, provided they are removed from premises containing a positive animal within 30 days of the date of the negative test.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-76.

Ag 10.33 Anaplasmosis control. (1) Animals tested for anaplasmosis by the complement fixation test and disclosing a positive reaction in the 1:10 dilution or a positive serum card test shall be classified as reactors.

(2) Animals classified as reactors shall be quarantined and segregated from all other cattle on the premises. Such cattle shall be removed to slaughter under department permit or be treated for the

infection under the supervision of the department. Animals may be removed from a quarantined herd accompanied by:

(a) A permit from the department.

(b) A report of negative anaplasmosis test conducted within 30 days prior to movement or if the animals have been treated for the disease, a report of negative test conducted 120 days after the date of last treatment.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; r. and recr. (1) and am. (2) (intro. par.), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.34 Anaplasmosis-free herd. (1) QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE. To qualify a herd of cattle as an "anaplasmosis-free herd" and for a certificate evidencing such status, the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all animals have passed 2 successive anaplasmosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 10 months nor more than 14 months apart. All tests shall include all animals 20 months of age and older.

(2) EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE. Certificates for anaplasmosis-free herds shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in subsection (3).

(3) REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE. When any anaplasmosis test of an anaplasmosis-free herd discloses any animals with a titer of 3+ or more in a dilution of 1:5, the certificate shall be automatically revoked. In a herd in which reactors are disclosed, all reacting animals shall be segregated, quarantined and treated under supervision of the department or sent to slaughter. If suspects only are disclosed, they may be segregated and treated or sent to slaughter. Suspects may be retested within 60 days and those suspects found negative may return to the herd. Those that remain suspicious shall be treated or sent to slaughter.

(4) RECERTIFICATION. (a) The department may recertify the status of any anaplasmosis-free herd for additional periods of 1 year, provided the herd passes a negative anaplasmosis test conducted not more than 60 days after the expiration date of any certificate. Proof of such test shall be filed as provided in subsection (1).

(b) When a certificate has been revoked because of reactors or persistent suspicious titers as provided in subsection (3), the herd may re-qualify as anaplasmosis-free as provided in subsection (1). If all suspects are found negative on the first retest, the herd shall be declared anaplasmosis-free.

(5) STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS. No animal shall be deemed to be from an anaplasmosis-free herd for the purpose of exemption from any anaplasmosis test required prior to sale or movement unless it has been a member of the herd for at least 90 days and was included in and was negative to the last test of such herd; provided the anaplamosis test requirement of this subsection shall not apply to animals born in the herd subsequent to the last complete herd test or to animals not required to be tested by law.

(6) HERD ADDITIONS. When animals are added to the herd, no test shall be required on animals from another anaplasmosis-free herd. All other animals shall be tested negative, within 30 days of entry.

History: Renum. from Ag 10.255 and am., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1) and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.35 Bovine mastitis; detection and control. (1) SCREENING TESTS. Screening tests for the detection and control of bovine mastitis shall be conducted by the department on milk from all dairy herds every 4 months or as often as the department considers necessary. Any test approved by the department for the testing of milk for mastitis may be used. Test results shall be reported to herd owners on all screening tests conducted on milk from their herds where test results indicate a mastitis problem.

(2) FARM INSPECTIONS; TEST PROCEDURES. Whenever 2 or more successive screening tests of milk from the same herd indicate the presence of mastitis, or other evidence of mastitis exists within the herd, a farm inspection may be made and all lactating animals in the herd examined by a department approved veterinarian. If clinical evidence of mastitis is found within the herd, a notice shall be issued advising the herd owner which animals are infected and that the sale of milk from infected animals is prohibited. If on any subsequent screening test continued evidence of mastitis is found, an official herd sample shall be taken of all milk in bulk tanks or cans on the farm premises and and subjected to bacteriological and microscopic examination to determine whether the milk is insanitary and adulterated under subsection (3). Holding orders may be issued on the milk pending laboratory examination.

(3) TEST STANDARDS; DETERMINATION OF ADULTERATION. Milk from any herd disclosing clinical evidence of mastitis in one or more cows on examination by a department approved veterinarian and containing in excess of 1,000,000 cells per ml. by direct cell count and pathogenic micro-organisms capable of producing mastitis, is milk from sick or diseased animals and is insanitary and adulterated under section 97.36, Wis. Stats. No milk shall be sold for human consumption or delivered to dairy plants in violation of this section. Milk which is found to be insanitary and adulterated shall be rejected as prescribed in Wis. Adm. Code sections Ag 30.05 and Ag 80.07.

(4) CONTROL PROCEDURES; EXCLUSION OF MILK. The department may investigate causes of mastitis in infected herds and in cooperation with the herd owner's veterinarian suggest methods of control. If corrective action is not taken by the herd owner and subsequent tests indicate that milk from the herd is insanitary and adulterated under subsection (3), the department may by order prohibit the further sale or delivery of milk from such herd until: (a) the herd owner follows a mastitis control program prescribed by his veterinarian or approved by the department, and (b) the incidence of mastitis in the herd has been eliminated or substantially reduced as determined by a direct cell count of herd milk disclosing less than 750,000 cells per ml. As an additional control measure, the department may quarantine individual animals or an entire herd as necessary. A herd owner may petition the department for a hearing under such order or quarantine in the manner prescribed by Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.10 (1).

(5) NOTICE TO DAIRY PLANTS. Copies of all notices and orders shall be furnished to the dairy plant receiving the milk. No dairy plant operator with notice of a department order prohibiting the sale or delivery of milk from an infected herd shall accept any milk from that herd while the order is in effect.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1967, No. 142, eff. 11-1-67; am. (1) Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

Ag 10.40 Bovine artificial insemination. (1) (a) No bovine semen shall be sold, furnished or used for the purpose of artificial insemination unless it originates from bulls whose health status conforms to the requirements of this section. All tests shall be conducted within 60 days of the date semen is first released for use and all the bulls shall be retested at least every 6 months thereafter. This section shall not apply to semen that is used on the premises where it is produced to inseminate animals that are owned by the owner of the bull.

(b) Bulls shall be free from tuberculosis on the basis of an official tuberculosis test.

(c) Bulls shall be free from brucellosis on the basis of the standard tube agglutination test and negative to the semen plasma test in a dilution of 1-25.

(d) Bulls shall be negative to the agglutination-lysis tube test for leptospirosis, or disclose a stabilized titer if in the opinion of the department such titer is not sufficient evidence of infection.

(e) Bulls shall be free from *Trichomonas foetus* on the basis of a direct microscopic examination and cultural determinations conducted for 3 or more successive weeks.

(f) Bulls shall be under a testing and control program for *Vibrio fetus* which is approved by the department.

(2) Bovine semen shall be extended a minimum or 1:25 in an extender treated by the addition of not less than 500 units of penicillin and 500 micrograms of streptomycin per cubic centimeter of extender.

(3) All tests shall be conducted according to specifications approved by the department.

(4) All bovine semen imported into this state for the purpose of artificial insemination shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate or the standard health form approved by the United States animal health association signed by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the chief regulatory official of the state of origin certifying that such semen originated from bulls which comply with the health requirements of this section. In lieu of the foregoing a current interstate health certificate or standard form may be filed annually with the department for each bull from which semen originates.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

Ag 10.50 Calf inspection and identification. (1) IDENTIFICATION. No person shall assemble for interstate shipment breeder or feeder calves which are less than 12 weeks of age unless the calves are

individually identified prior to departure with an official ear tag applied by a veterinarian.

(2) INSPECTION. A health certificate shall not be issued unless the calves are first inspected by the issuing veterinarian and the ear tag of each animal inspected is recorded thereon. The health certificate shall reflect the true condition of such animals.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

Ag 10.53 Slaughter swine identification. (1) All swine originating from herds in this state and received for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, shall be identified behind the shoulder with a tattoo bearing such code designations as may be prescribed or approved by the department for the traceback to herds of origin of swine found to be diseased on slaughter. The department may approve other systems of identification as necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section where use of the tattoo may not permit positive traceback.

(2) It shall be the duty of every livestock trucker, dealer, livestock market operator, stockyards operator, and slaughtering establishment purchasing or receiving swine for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, to identify all such swine in a manner prescribed or approved by the department at the time of receiving possession or control of such animals and maintain a record of codes applied in accordance with herds of origin. The first person obtaining possession or control over swine from the producer thereof shall be responsible for the identification of swine and the recording of traceback data as required, but this does not relieve other persons receiving such animals for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, from responsibility for such identification. Truckers are exempted from this requirement with respect to delivery of swine to livestock markets, stockyards or dealers agreeing to accept responsibility for the tattoo or other identification, provided such swine are shipped directly from the farm where produced to such markets, stockyards or dealer premises with information as to the herd of origin. The department may exempt low-volume slaughter establishments purchasing swine directly from producers if identity of the herd of origin can be maintained at such establishment without the application of a tattoo.

(3) Every person required to identify swine in accordance with this section shall maintain records for 120 days of the:

(a) Tattoo legends applied to swine in accordance with herds of origin.

(b) Date of application of tattoo.

(c) Name, address, and county of the owner of the herd of origin.

(d) Class of swine received.

(4) Coding systems adopted by the department shall be based on systems adopted nationally for the identification of slaughter swine, except for deviations which may be authorized by the department for individual slaughter establishments. All slaughter swine to be shipped in interstate commerce shall be identified in accordance with national systems approved by United States department of agriculture.

(5) A series of code designations shall be assigned by the department to each person responsible for swine identification under this section. Tattoo legends and devices may be procured from the department or purchased from other approved sources.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1972, No. 204, eff. 1-1-73.

Ag 10.54 Exhibition. (1) LIVESTOCK. Each fair or livestock exhibition in Wisconsin shall employ a licensed veterinarian to inspect all livestock at the exhibit daily.

(2) SWINE. No person shall exhibit at a show or fair any swine unless they are accompanied by a health certificate signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian. The certificate shall accompany the exhibition swine and shall state that the herd of origin has been inspected on the farm and that no apparent disease has been present for the past 30 days.

(3) BOVINE ANIMALS. (a) *Brucellosis test.* No person shall exhibit any bovine animal at a show or fair unless it is accompanied by a report of a complete negative brucellosis test conducted within 90 days prior to the date of its arrival. This does not apply to:

1. Steers.

2. Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.

3. Official vaccinates not over 20 months of age if accompanied by an official vaccination report.

4. Animals from herds certified to be brucellosis free by the department if accompanied by a report of negative brucellosis test of the entire herd conducted within 12 months prior to date of exhibition at the show or fair, bearing thereon the herd certificate identification number.

(b) *Parasites.* Bovine animals infected with mange, scab or ringworm may not be exhibited at any fair or other livestock exhibition. Animals found to be infected, or showing evidence of infection with mange, scab or ringworm after arrival at a fair or other livestock exhibition shall be isolated from other animals susceptible to the disease and removed from the premises. This subsection shall not apply to animals showing evidence of ringworm infection if in the opinion of the veterinarian in charge of such fair or exhibition the leison is inactive and not capable of transmitting the disease.

(4) HEALTH RECORDS. Persons exhibiting livestock at any fair or livestock exhibition in Wisconsin shall have a copy of the required health certificates or test reports available for inspection by the department at the fair or livestock exhibition, or file a copy of such certificates or test reports at the show or fair office for the duration of the exhibit.

History: Cr. (1) and (2); renum. Ag 10.09 to be (3) and am., Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. (2) (b), Register October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2), renum. (3) to be (3) (b) and am., cr. (3) (a) and (4), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

Ag 10.55 Swine, validated brucellosis-free herd. (1) QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE. To qualify a herd of swine as a "validated brucellosis-free herd" and for a certificate evidencing such status the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all swine over 6 months of

age have passed a negative brucellosis test and that physical inspection of the herd at the time of such testing disclosed no clinical evidence of brucellosis infection. Such tests and inspections shall be conducted by a veterinarian.

(2) EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE. Certificates for validated brucellosis-free swine herds shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in subsection (3).

(3) REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE. (a) *Reactors.* When any brucellosis test of a validated brucellosis-free swine herd discloses any reactors the certificate shall thereupon be automatically revoked and be void.

(b) *Additions to the herd.* When any swine are added to a validated brucellosis-free herd the certificate shall be revoked by the department unless such swine:

1. Are from another herd so validated.

2. Have passed 2 negative brucellosis test conducted by a veterinarian not more than 60 days apart with the last test not more than 30 days immediately preceding addition to the herd.

3. Were part of another herd in which all swine over 6 months of age were negative to a brucellosis test conducted not more than 30 days prior to such addition.

(4) REVALIDATION. (a) *Annual.* The department will recertify the status of any validated brucellosis-free swine herd, provided all swine in the herd over 6 months of age pass a negative brucellosis test conducted by a veterinarian not more than 30 days after the expiration of said certificate. Revalidation shall be for additional periods of one year from the date of last test.

(b) *Requalification.* When any certificate has been revoked as provided in subsection (3), the herd may requalify only in accordance with requirements under subsection (1).

(5) TEST CLASSIFICATION. Swine brucellosis tests shall be classified "negative" when no reaction on a complete herd test is disclosed on the card test, or in a 1-100 dilution or higher by the usual agglutination test, or a 1-50 dilution when the test is conducted by the tube method, using an incubation temperature of 56° Centigrade for 16 to 20 hours.

(6) SUBMISSION OF BLOOD SAMPLES. Veterinarians taking blood samples from swine, for testing pursuant to this section, shall submit all such samples to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory of the department.

(7) IDENTIFICATION TAGS. Swine which have been tested for brucellosis pursuant to this section shall be individually identified by means of ear tags and reports of such test shall be submitted to the department by the veterinarian conducting the test.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (2), (3) and (4) (a), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. (5), Register, January, 1969. No. 157, eff. 2-1-69; am. (1), (3) (b) 2., Register, January, 1973, No. 205, eff. 2-1-73; am. (1), (3) (b) 1. and 2. and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (3) (b) 2 and (4) (b), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77.

Ag 10.56 Brucellosis testing of swine. (1) No person shall transport to another premises inhabited by swine, any boar over 5 months of age or weighing more than 150 pounds unless it is negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 60 days of the date of movement and it is accompanied by a report of such test. This subsection shall not apply to the following:

(a) Boars originating from a validated brucellosis-free herd.

(b) Boars moved directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

(c) Boars transported to the premises of a livestock dealer or livestock market operator; provided any subsequent movement from such premises shall comply with the brucellosis test requirement of this section.

(d) Boars moved from one premises to another of the owner of such boars.

(e) Boars exhibited at a show or fair and returning to farm of origin.

(3) The department may test all swine on farms where there is reason to believe there might be infection.

(4) The department may tag and brand all swine it deems infected and place the entire herd under quarantine until it is determined by the department the herd is no longer infected. No swine shall be removed from such quarantined premises except directly to a slaughtering establishment.

(5) Blood samples shall be taken by veterinarians and shall be submitted to the animal health laboratory of the department for testing.

(6) (a) Swine which have been tested shall be identified by inserting an identification tag in the right ear of each such animal which is not so identified; provided that in the case of animals registered with a purebred association, the registry number or identification assigned to the animal may be used in lieu of an identification tag.

(b) Swine classified as reactors shall be identified by a reactor tag inserted in the left ear and branded on the left shoulder with a letter "B" not less than 3 inches in height (tattoo or brand).

History: Cr. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; r. and recr. Register, January, 1969, No. 157, eff. 2-1-69; cr. (1) (e) and r. (2), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

Ag 10.57 Turkeys; disease control. (1) PROHIBITIONS. (a) No turkeys shall be used for breeding purposes and no turkey eggs shall be used for hatching unless they originate from a flock which has been tested annually and is classified as follows:

1. "U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFR 445).

2. "Mycoplasma gallisepticum clean" as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFT 445).

(b) No person shall use, sell or otherwise transfer any turkeys or turkey eggs for breeding or hatching purposes unless such turkeys or turkey eggs comply with the requirements of this section.

(2) GENERAL PROVISIONS. (a) All blood samples shall be drawn by testing crews approved by the department.

(b) All birds shall be banded at the time blood samples are drawn and blood samples identified by band number.

(c) Blood samples shall be tested for disease by the department at its diagnostic laboratories.

(d) Flock and hatchery inspection shall be conducted by the department.

(e) Tests shall be conducted with antigens approved by the department.

(f) All eggs used for hatching shall be identified by the flock owner as to flock origin with a number assigned by the department.

(g) All flock and hatchery owners shall follow sanitation procedures prescribed by the department.

(h) Flock and hatchery owners shall report any signs of respiratory disease to the department.

(i) All turkey flocks classified as reactor, infected or suspicious shall be quarantined to the premises and may be removed only directly to slaughter. The flock owner shall furnish proof of slaughter upon request by the department.

(3) PREMISES. No turkey breeding flocks shall be commingled with other domestic fowl or turkeys or reared within 100 yards of any other fowl or turkeys.

(4) HATCHERIES. (a) No operator of a turkey hatchery shall hatch any turkey eggs or permit any turkey eggs to be on the hatchery premises unless such eggs originate from a flock which complies with this section.

(b) No eggs of any other species of fowl shall be hatched in a turkey hatchery.

(c) The department shall inspect turkey hatcheries at least once annually.

(5) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS. (a) No turkeys or turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which are classified as "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFR 445).

(b) Turkey poults less than 2 weeks of age may be imported into this state if they originate directly from hatcheries which hatch no other eggs than turkey eggs that comply with paragraph (a) of this subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.

(c) All turkeys, turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys,

turkey poults or turkey eggs originate from flocks or hatcheries which comply with this regulation or an equivalent mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin; provided the department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states having equivalent voluntary or mandatory turkey disease control programs providing for other methods of certification of turkeys and turkey eggs imported into this state.

(d) This subsection shall not apply to turkeys imported into this state which are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1964, No. 103, eff. 8-1-64; r. and recr. (1) (a) 2.; r. (2) (g); renum. (2) (h), (i) and (j) to be (2) (g), (h) and (i); r. (3) (a),; renum. (3) (b) 1. to 7. to be (3) (a) to (g); am. title to (3), Register, May, 1969, No. 161, eff. 6-1-69; am. (1) (a) 1.; (1) (a) 2.; renum. (1) (a) 3. to be 2. and am.; am. (2) (a); r. (3); renum. (4) to be (3) and am.; renum. (5) to be (4); renum. (6) (a) to be (5) (a) and am.; r. (6) (b); renum. (6) (c) to be (5) (b) and am.; renum. (6) (d), (e) to be (5) (c), (d); Register, January, 1973, No. 205, eff. 2-1-73.