

condition of entry. In addition, cattle originating in a non-modified certified brucellosis area shall be imported into this state only under a permit issued by the department. Such cattle shall be held in quarantine at the premises in this state to which they were originally consigned until they are negative to another brucellosis test conducted not less than 30 days after the previous test nor more than 45 days after the date of shipment. This section shall not apply to animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishments or public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau, provided the animals are accompanied by a waybill or similar document; steers; calves under 8 months of age; or feeder cattle which enter in compliance with Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.03. Tests for brucellosis shall be conducted in a state or federally approved laboratory. A copy of each health certificate, approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin of the shipment, shall be filed with the department.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS, BRUCELLOSIS TEST.** The requirement for a report of negative brucellosis test in subsection (1) shall not apply to:

(a) Cattle vaccinated against brucellosis between 3 and 8 months of age by an approved veterinarian if such animals are not more than 30 months of age and if the interstate health certificate discloses the date of vaccination and age of each animal.

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

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

(a) Cattle from tuberculosis-free accredited herds, if the interstate 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.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (2) 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.

Ag 10.03 Feeder cattle, import. Feeder cattle may be imported into the state under an annual permit secured from the department. Such permits shall expire on June 30 and shall designate the premises where the animals will be received. Each lot or load of such animals shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate or other certificate conforming to federal brucellosis regulations (title 9, section 78.12 of the code of federal regulations). Permittees shall receive the animals at the designated premises. Unless the animals originate from a herd in a modified certified brucellosis area or certified brucellosis-free area, they shall be tested for brucellosis within 10 days after receipt. Prior to their shipment for slaughter, no feeder cattle shall be removed from the designated premises except in accordance with the brucellosis test requirements of section 95.49, Wis. Stats.

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.

Ag 10.04 Swine, import. (1) (a) **HEALTH CERTIFICATE.** No person shall import any swine into this state unless such swine are identified by ear tag, or other means of permanent identification approved by the department, and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of official vaccination or official serum prophylaxis for hog cholera showing the kind of treatment and date of inoculation. The vaccination and serum treatment requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to swine imported from a state that has been designated as a hog cholera eradication state or hog cholera-free state by the federal bureau, provided such swine are identified as required by this paragraph and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report that such swine have been examined and are free from evidence of disease.

(b) Swine fed raw garbage or vaccinated with hog cholera vaccines after July 25, 1967, other than vaccines approved under provisions of title 9, section 76.16c, code of federal regulations, may not be imported into this state.

(c) Swine not officially vaccinated originating from a state that has been designated a hog cholera-free state or a hog cholera eradication state shall not be removed from a livestock market, dealer's premises or public stockyard, whether or not approved by the federal bureau, to a farm within this state without being treated prior to removal with at least 20 cc. of anti-hog cholera serum or 10 cc. of antibody concentrate except as otherwise provided herein.

(2) **OFFICIAL VACCINATION; OFFICIAL SERUM PROPHYLAXIS.** Swine may be admitted on an official interstate health certificate only if:

(a) Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 2 years prior to shipment by means of modified live virus vaccine approved under title 9, section 76.16c, code of federal regulations, with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate, and are accompanied by a permit from the department.

(b) Vaccinated with at least 2 doses of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine when given not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months apart, if such swine are imported not less than 14 days nor more than 1 year after the swine received the second dose of vaccine.

(c) Treated not more than 5 days prior to arrival at destination in this state with a minimum of 20 cc. of anti-hog cholera serum or 10 cc. of antibody concentrate or such larger amounts as prescribed. Such swine shall be identified by an orange-colored swine ear tag or other identification approved by the department.

(3) **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 21 days after arrival. The department shall inspect all such swine upon the expiration of the quarantine period and the quarantine shall be removed if no evidence of hog cholera is disclosed. In the event evidence of hog cholera is disclosed, all infected and exposed swine shall be condemned and destroyed.

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

(a) They are shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, or to a federally approved livestock market,

(b) *When infection is disclosed.* When any certificate has been revoked because of reactions as provided in subsection (3), the herd shall qualify under subsection (1).

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

Ag 10.56 Brucellosis testing of boars. (1) **PROHIBITION.** No person shall sell 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 the sale. The seller shall furnish the buyer with a copy of such test report. 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 sold to a livestock dealer or livestock market operator; provided any subsequent sale by such livestock dealer or livestock market operator shall comply with the brucellosis test requirement of this section.
- (d) Boars which are not moved from premises which are owned or operated by the seller at the time of sale.

(2) **SUBMISSION OF BLOOD SAMPLES.** Blood samples for testing pursuant to this section shall be taken by veterinarians and shall be submitted to the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory of the department.

(3) **IDENTIFICATION.** (a) Boars 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) Owners of boars which are classified as reactors to the test shall cause them to be identified by a reactor tag inserted in the left ear and branded on the left shoulder with the letter "B" not less than 3 inches in height. Such boars shall be quarantined to the premises unless shipped to slaughter in accordance with a permit issued by the department.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62.

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 Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

2. "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found."

3. "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found."

(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 approved testing crews.

(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 birds shall be tested for *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* at the same time the pullorum test is conducted, using the same sera.

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

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

(j) 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) TESTING PROCEDURES. (a) *Salmonella typhimurium*. 1. Flocks negative to the serological test shall be designated as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found."

2. Birds having a titer of 1-25 or more shall be subjected to a bacteriological test and shall be classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found" if negative to the bacteriological test. If any birds react to the bacteriological test the flock shall be classified as a reactor flock. Reactor flocks may be reclassified "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found" if they are negative to two successive tests conducted not less than 21 days apart.

3. All flock premises are to be inspected for adequate sanitation practices at the same time as the flock is inspected for clinical symptoms of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.

(b) *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*. 1. Flocks shall be tested by conducting 2 random sample tests not less than 14 days apart; each test shall consist of 10% but not less than 100 of the birds in the flock. The first test shall be conducted at the same time as the pullorum test; or the entire flock shall be tested at the time the pullorum test is conducted.

2. The plate test shall be used as a screening test. The Hemagglutination Inhibition test shall be conducted on the plate positive sera as a confirmatory test.

3. The "Mycoplasma gallisepticum infected" classification shall be applicable to any flock from which an isolation of Mycoplasma gallisepticum has been made, or any flock having birds with titers of 1-80 or above tested by Hemagglutination Inhibition methods and which exhibit clinical symptoms of Mycoplasma gallisepticum.

4. The "Mycoplasma gallisepticum suspicious" classification shall be applicable to any flock exhibiting clinical symptoms of Mycoplasma gallisepticum, or any flock containing birds with titers of 1-40 or above not exhibiting clinical symptoms.

5. To qualify a suspicious flock for "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found" classification 10% but not less than 100 of the birds of the suspect flock shall be retested not less than 14 days after the first test and shall have no birds with titers of 1-80 or above and have no birds with increasing titers or exhibiting clinical symptoms of Mycoplasma gallisepticum.

6. The "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found" classification shall apply to flocks which are tested and not classified as infected or suspicious.

7. Each flock shall be inspected during the production period. If the inspection reveals symptoms of respiratory disease or lesions, 100 birds or 10% of the birds in the flock, whichever is greater, shall be tested. The flock shall be classified as to its health status on the same basis as in the initial test.

(4) 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; provided this subsection shall not apply to other turkeys until January 1, 1965, which are reared within 100 yards of a breeding flock if they originate from breeding flocks which comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) 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.

(6) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS. (a) No turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which meet the requirements of paragraph (b).

(b) No turkeys shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks that:

1. Are classified as "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

2. Are classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found". This classification shall apply to flocks that have been tested and are negative to the serological test and to flocks having birds with titers of 1-25 or more which are negative to a bacteriological test.

3. Have been subjected to a test of the entire flock for Mycoplasma gallisepticum and have no birds with titers of 1-40 or above when tested by the Hemagglutination Inhibition test.

(c) 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 (b) of this subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.