

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 Department of Agriculture.
- (2) "Person" shall include any corporation, association, or firm.
- (3) "Federal bureau" means the Agricultural Research 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 (standard tube or plate agglutination) and supplementary tests for the diagnosis of brucellosis, applied in accordance with techniques approved by the department.
- (b) "Supplementary" brucellosis test means the complement fixation, heat inactivation (65° C.), Rivanol, individual brucellosis ring test and other tests approved by the department for the diagnosis of brucellosis.
- (6) "Brucellosis-free certified 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 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 as defined in paragraph (i), section 78.1, part 78, subchapter C, chapter 1, title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

(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) "Tuberculosis-free accredited 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 thereon have 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 an interstate health certificate" means that such certificate is attached to the waybill if the animals covered thereby are shipped by rail, boat or express, or that such certificate is in the immediate possession of the person actually transporting such 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) "Vaccination or vaccinated against hog cholera" means treatment of swine by a veterinarian with anti-hog cholera serum, modified live virus vaccine, crystal violet tissue vaccine, or Boynton tissue vaccine.

(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.

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.

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Ag 10.02 Bovine animals, import. (1) HEALTH CERTIFICATE; BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS TESTS. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) hereof, no person shall import bovine animals into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests conducted within 30 days of entry. Brucellosis tests conducted pursuant to this section shall be by the tube test method, except that the brucellosis card test may be substituted for tests required as a 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.

(4) **EXCEPTIONS, TUBERCULOSIS TEST.** The tuberculosis test requirements of this section shall not apply to cattle imported from states which are classified as "modified accredited areas" if such states permit the importation of cattle from this state upon 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.

Ag 10.025 Anaplasmosis. (1) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS. (a) In addition to the requirements of section Ag 10.02, all cattle imported into this state for dairy or breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate which includes a report of negative ana-

plasmosis test conducted within 30 days of entry into this state. Tests conducted pursuant to this section shall be by the complement fixation test. Such cattle may also be imported without an anaplasmosis test provided that they are kept in quarantine, separate and apart from all other cattle on the premises and are tested for anaplasmosis at the owner's expense within 10 days after arrival. All cattle which show a reaction to the complement fixation test of 1+ or more in a dilution of 1:5 shall be shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment under permit or held in quarantine under conditions prescribed in such quarantine by the department.

(b) Feeder cattle imported under the provisions of section Ag 10.03 shall not be removed from such premises except to a slaughtering establishment or another approved feed lot unless they are tested and are negative to the anaplasmosis test.

(2) ANAPLASMOSIS CONTROL. Any cattle within this state which are tested for anaplasmosis and which show a reaction to the complement fixation test of 1+ or more in a dilution of 1:5 shall be quarantined and segregated from all other cattle on the premises. Such cattle shall be removed directly to slaughter or they shall be treated for the infection under the supervision of the department. The quarantine shall be removed if treated animals are negative to 2 successive tests conducted at 30 and 60 day intervals beginning 120 days after the date of last treatment. No animal which is a member of a herd containing cattle quarantined under this subsection shall be removed from the premises, except under permit from the department, without a negative anaplasmosis test conducted within 30 days prior to sale or movement.

(3) ANAPLASMOSIS TEST CLASSIFICATIONS. Animals tested for anaplasmosis under this chapter by means of the blood serum complement fixation test shall be classified as reactors or suspects in accordance with the following test classifications:

- 1+ in a 1:5 dilution—Suspect
- 2+ in a 1:5 dilution—Suspect
- 3+ in a 1:5 dilution—Suspect
- 4+ in a 1:5 dilution—Reactor

History: Cr. Register, September, 1971, No. 189, eff. 10-1-71.

Ag 10.03 Feeder cattle, import. (1) MOVEMENT OF FEEDER CATTLE TO APPROVED FEED LOTS. Feeder cattle (as defined in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.01 (17)) originating from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, in a certified or modified certified brucellosis-free area, or from certified brucellosis-free or qualified herds in a non-certified area, may be imported into the state to an approved feed lot or a federally inspected public stockyards under an annual permit from the department; provided that cattle over 6 months of age originating from qualified herds in non-certified areas shall be accompanied by a certificate which indicates that they have been subjected to brucellosis test and found negative as required under title 9, section 78.12, code of federal regulations. 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 78.1, code of federal regulations). Permittees shall receive the animals at the

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designated premises. No feeder cattle shall be removed from the designated premises except in compliance with the brucellosis test requirements of section 95.49, Wis. Stats. Qualified herds are as defined in title 9, section 78.1 (1), code of federal regulations.

(2) **MOVEMENT OF CATTLE TO APPROVED QUARANTINE FEED LOTS.** Feeder cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis, originating from any herd in any area, or from a federally inspected public stockyards, may be imported directly to a quarantine feed lot or federally inspected public stockyards. An individual permit shall be secured from the department for each lot or load of cattle prior to entry, except for cattle consigned directly to a federally inspected public stockyards. Feeder cattle consigned directly to a federally inspected public stockyards under this subsection may be removed therefrom only directly to a quarantine feed lot or to a state or federally inspected slaughtering plant under permit from the department. Each lot or load of cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate conforming to federal brucellosis regulations (title 9, section 78.1, code of federal regulations). Quarantine feed lot permittees shall receive the cattle only within the designated quarantine lot.

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.

Ag 10.04 Swine, import. (1) HEALTH CERTIFICATES; PERMITS. (a) No person shall import any swine into this 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, and which are identified by an ear tag, or other permanent identification approved by the department, and accompanied by an interstate health certificate.

(b) Health certificates shall include thereon a report of official serum prophylaxis for hog cholera in all cases where serum treatment is required as a condition of entry under subsection (2). The report shall specify the kind of treatment administered as required under subsection (2) and the date of such treatment.

(c) 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) **OFFICIAL SERUM PROPHYLAXIS; EXEMPTION.** (a) Swine may be admitted on an official interstate health certificate only if not

(2) **EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE; RECERTIFICATION.** Certificates for tuberculosis-free accredited 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 a tuberculosis-free accredited 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 a tuberculosis-free accredited 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.

Ag 10.255 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 6 months nor more than 15 months apart. One of the qualifying tests shall include all animals 6 months of age and older. All subsequent tests shall include only those animals 24 months of age and older.

(2) **EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE.** Certificates for anaplasmosis-free certified 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 1+ 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 certified herd for additional periods of one year, provided the herd passes a negative anaplasmosis test conducted not more than 90 days after 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 certified herd for the purpose of

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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 anaplasmosis 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: Cr. Register, September, No. 189, eff. 10-1-71.

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 an enclosure is provided that is adequate to prevent commingling of feeder cattle with any other livestock on the premises. Separate feeding and watering facilities shall be provided. The operator of a feed lot shall retain for a period of one year all documents pertaining to animals moving into or out of the feed lot.

(3) It is unlawful for any person to sell or remove from a feed lot any bovine animal unless it is accompanied by a report of complete negative brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis tests conducted within 30 days prior to removal. This subsection shall not apply to the following:

(a) Steers.

(b) Animals removed for slaughter purposes.

(c) Animals officially vaccinated for brucellosis not over 30 months of age with respect to brucellosis test requirements.

(d) Animals moved to another approved feed lot.

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.

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.

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(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. Cattle moving to a quarantine feed lot from a federally inspected public stockyards as defined in title 9, section 78.1 (k), code of federal regulations, shall be so identified and branded prior to leaving the stockyards.

(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 or to a federally inspected public stockyards for direct shipment to slaughter as provided herein. All cattle shipped to slaughter directly or through a federally inspected stockyards 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 or to a consignee. 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.

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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.

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.

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 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

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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 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 of 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