

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 (1), 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.

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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.

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.

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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

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 (r), 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.

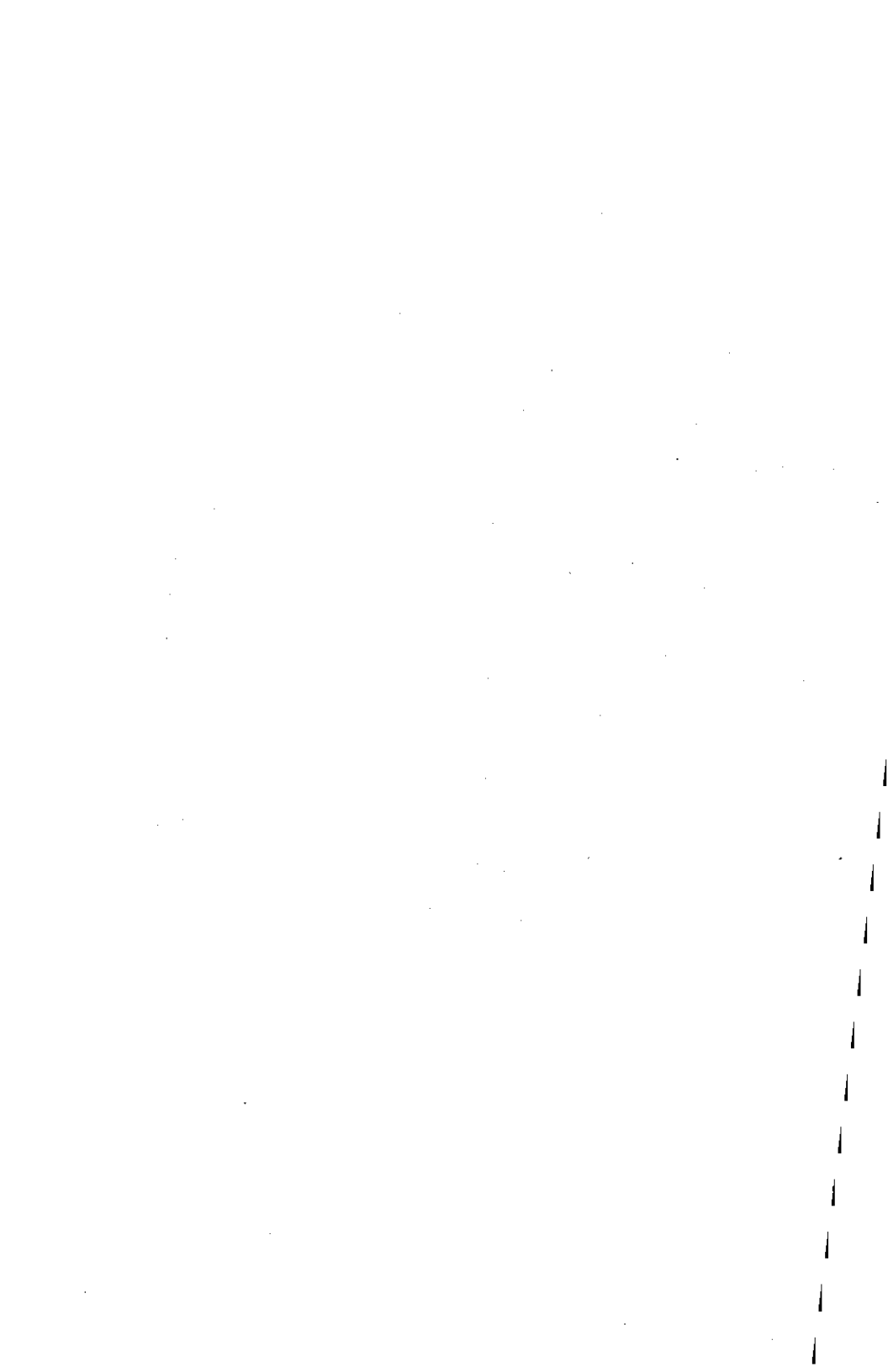
History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; r. and recr. Register, February, 1960, No. 50, eff. 3-1-60; am. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; r. and recr., Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

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



known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera or other contagious or infectious disease and if treated not more than 5 days prior to arrival at destination in this state with the minimum dosage of anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate according to the following table:

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Anti-hog cholera serum minimum dose (c.c.)</i>	<i>Antibody concen- trate minimum dose (c.c.)</i>
Suckling pigs -----	20	10
Pigs 20 to 40 lbs. -----	30	15
Pigs 40 to 90 lbs. -----	35	17.5
Pigs 90 to 120 lbs. -----	45	22.5
Hogs 120 to 150 lbs. -----	55	27.5
Hogs 150 to 180 lbs. -----	65	32.5
Hogs 180 lbs. and over -----	75	37.5

(b) Swine treated as required under paragraph (a) shall be identified by an orange-colored swine ear tag or other identification approved by the department.

(c) Serum treatment shall not be required for the importation of swine originating from states designated as phase III, phase IV or hog cholera free states by the federal bureau under the national hog cholera eradication program, except that the exemption for swine from phase III states shall be applicable only to swine moving directly from a farm in a phase III state to a farm in Wisconsin.

(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 30 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, dealer's premises or public stockyard for sale to a slaughtering establishment.

(b) They originate from an adjacent state and are shipped directly to a market in this state approved under title 9, part 76, code of federal regulations. Such markets shall register annually with the department for approval to receive such swine. Imported swine shall be isolated from all other swine on the premises and if commingled with other swine, all such swine shall be exported in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Swine imported pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be identified immediately upon arrival in this state with a distinctive ear tag prescribed by the department and shall be removed from such market only for shipment directly to a destination outside of this state.

(5) **HEALTH CERTIFICATE.** In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), all swine imported into this state for breeding or exhibition purposes shall be accompanied by a report of negative brucel-

lisis test conducted within 30 days of entry, or originate from a brucellosis-free validated herd with certification requirements equivalent to those required in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.55. For the purpose of this subsection, when the swine brucellosis test discloses no agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 the animal shall be classified negative.

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.

Ag 10.045 History: Emerg. cr. eff. 6-30-69.

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, 1966, No. 109, eff. 2-1-66.

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 (1) no report of negative tuberculosis test shall be required for goats from a herd certified as free from tuberculosis, and (2) 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 renum. 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 Ag 10.07, and as renum. is am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.075 Equines, import. No person shall import any equine animal into this state except for immediate slaughter or for circus or rodeo purposes in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.08, unless such animal is accompanied by an interstate health certificate. Such certificate shall disclose the age, sex, and breed of the animal; individual identification by tattoo or markings; the temperature reading of each animal on the date of issuance; and that each animal has been examined and no clinical symptoms of infectious or communicable disease were found, and that insofar as can be determined, the animal has not been exposed to such disease within the preceding 2 months. No equine with a temperature reading in excess of 101.5° F. may be imported into this state. No interstate health certificate required under this section shall be valid for more than 10 days after the date it is issued.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1970, No. 170, eff. 3-1-70.

Ag 10.08 Circus, rodeo and menagerie animals, import. No interstate health certificate shall be required to import circus, rodeo and menagerie animals into this state, provided a permit is secured from the department. Cattle requiring a brucellosis test for importation into this state shall have been negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 12 months of the date of entry. Animals shall be isolated from other cattle in this state and facilities and vehicles used shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use for other cattle. Persons importing such animals shall furnish the department a list of places and dates of exhibition. Permits shall be issued for a calendar year.

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.

Ag 10.09 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 93.13, 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 or to a public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.

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

Ag 10.12 Diseased animals. (1) **PERMIT TO MOVE.** When permits are issued for movement of animals exposed to or afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease pursuant to section 95.19, Wis. Stats., the permit shall indicate the disposition of such animals.

(2) **TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS.** When permits are issued for the movement of tuberculosis reactors for the purpose of slaughter, the permit shall specify that such animals shall be moved directly to a slaughtering establishment maintaining federal inspection.

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

Ag 10.13 Slaughtering establishments. (1) **PERMIT TO SLAUGHTER.** No person operating an establishment which does not maintain federal inspection shall slaughter or receive for slaughter any diseased animals without first obtaining a permit from the department. Such permit shall be granted and be continued only if: (a) the holder thereof shall retain a veterinarian to make ante-mortem and post-mortem examination of all diseased animals slaughtered, and (b) such establishment is equipped with facilities satisfactory to the department for cleaning and disinfecting vehicles used to transport diseased animals.

(2) **DISEASED ANIMALS, REPORT OF SLAUGHTER.** Each operator of a slaughtering establishment shall report to the department the description and results of post-mortem examination, if any, of each diseased animal slaughtered. Such reports shall be filed within 10 days following the date on which any diseased animal was slaughtered.

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

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 as provided in section 95.495, Wis. Stats., or when the reactors have been removed for slaughter and all remaining animals in the herd have passed at least one negative test for tuberculosis, applied not less than 60 days after the first test.

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

Ag 10.15 Removal of bovine animals from stockyards; tuberculosis test required. No person shall remove any bovine animal from a federally inspected public stockyards as defined in title 9, section 78.1 (k), code of federal regulations, unless it is accompanied by a report of negative tuberculosis test conducted not more than 30 days prior to such removal. This section shall not apply to animals removed to another such stockyards, animals removed to an approved quarantine feed lot as defined in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.27, calves under 8 months of age or under 500 pounds; steers; or Wisconsin cattle received and held separately and apart from other animals at such federally inspected public stockyards. Facilities used for the receiving and holding of such cattle under this exception shall be isolated in a manner approved by the department from other areas used for slaughter animals, and unless used for such cattle only, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to use under the supervision of the veterinary inspector in charge at the stockyards.

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.

Ag 10.16 Swine vaccination. (1) **OFFICIAL REPORT.** No person other than a veterinarian shall execute an official report of vaccination of swine against hog cholera; and no veterinarian shall execute such report unless the swine have been identified by an ear tag or other means of permanent identification approved by the department. The report shall be filed with the department within 15 days after vaccination on forms provided by the department. Live virus vaccines approved under provisions of title 9, section 76.16c, code of federal regulations, may be used only: (a) by persons having written approval from the department for experimental use; (b) biological laboratories inspected and licensed by the federal government; or (c) veterinarians having a permit from the department for their use in vaccinating or treating swine necessary for export or for such other uses as may be authorized by the department for the control of serious outbreaks of the disease.

(2) **REPORT TO BUYER.** No person shall sell swine which are represented as treated against hog cholera without furnishing to the buyer at the time of sale an official report of such inoculation. Swine treated with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate alone shall not be represented as receiving prophylaxis treatment more than 14 days after inoculation.

(3) **OFFICIAL SERUM PROPHYLAXIS.** Swine treated with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate shall be individually identified in a manner approved by the department to identify the swine as being so treated.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (2) and (3), cr. (4), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; r. and recr. Register, April, 1963, No. 88, eff. 5-1-63; am. (5); cr. (5) (a) and (b), Register, January, 1965, No. 109, eff. 2-1-65; am. (1), Register, February, 1967, No. 134, eff. 3-1-67; r. and recr. Register, May, 1968, No. 149, eff. 6-1-68; am. (3), Register, July, 1969, No. 163, eff. 8-1-69; am. (2) and r. (4) and (5), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

Ag 10.17 Removal of swine from stockyards. No person shall remove any swine from stockyards of a slaughtering establishment, except swine which are removed and shipped directly to another such stockyards.

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

Register, March, 1970, No. 171

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Ag 10.18 Brucellosis milk test procedure. The Abortus Brucella Ring Test (hereinafter referred to as the ABR test) required by section 95.26, Wis. Stats., shall be conducted on milk and cream specimens taken from composite samples kept by persons purchasing milk or cream from producers, pursuant to section 98.13, Wis. Stats. Upon application in writing signed by the operator of a dairy plant, a majority of the producers of any dairy plant or an organization representing a majority of the producers of any dairy plant, the department may approve the conduct of the ABR test only on composite samples which have previously been tested to determine butterfat content. In the event such approval is granted, composite samples shall be retained for a period of 14 days after the butterfat determination and such composite samples shall be held under refrigeration at all times at a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. No person shall interfere in any way with the conduct of the ABR test, or fail or refuse to retain composite samples in accordance with the foregoing. This section shall not apply when butterfat determinations on milk and cream received from producers are made on other than composite samples.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.19 Blood samples. No person is permitted to take blood samples from cattle for the purpose of making blood tests for brucellosis except (1) approved veterinarians, (2) employees of the department or federal bureau, and (3) persons taking blood samples under the supervision of the department at slaughtering establishments.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62.

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		Classification
1-100	1-200	Negative
—	—	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

(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			Classification
1-50	1-100	1-200	
—	—	—	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

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. (1) and (2), cr. (3), Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65.

Ag 10.21 Identification of bovine animals. (1) IDENTIFICATION TAG. Every veterinarian, in conjunction with the testing of any bovine animal for brucellosis or tuberculosis 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 when the animal is not less than 3 months nor more than 8 months of age. Every veterinarian who shall vaccinate any bovine animal against brucellosis when the animal is not less than 3 months nor more than 8 months of age 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 identified by 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 identify tuberculosis reactors in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection at the time such reactors are disclosed. Brucellosis reactors shall be identified by the veterinarian who conducted the test as required in paragraph (b) of this subsection within 14 days of the date of the 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.

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 10.23 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. Certification of the slaughter of brucellosis reactors may also be made by a veterinarian retained by the slaughterer as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.13 (4).

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

Ag 10.24 Brucellosis-free certified herd. (1) **QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE.** (a) To qualify a herd of bovine animals as a "brucellosis-free certified 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 8 months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age, have passed two successive brucellosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 6 months nor more than 15 months apart; or three successive negative milk (ABR) tests conducted at intervals of not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, and one negative brucellosis test, conducted not less than 3 nor more than 6 months following the last milk (ABR) test.

(b) To qualify a herd of goats as a "brucellosis-free certified herd" and for a certificate evidencing such status, the herd owner shall file

with the department proof that all animals have passed two successive brucellosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 6 months nor more than 15 months apart.

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

(3) EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE. Certificates for brucellosis-free certified 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 brucellosis-free certified herd discloses any reactors the certificate shall thereupon be automatically revoked.

(b) *Suspects*. When any brucellosis test of a brucellosis-free certified 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 brucellosis-free certified 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*. When any certificate has been revoked because of reactions as provided in subsection (3) the herd may be recertified as follows:

1. If more than one reactor was disclosed the herd shall qualify under subsection (1).

2. If only one reactor was disclosed, or if any suspects have shown an increase in titer, the herd may qualify upon proof filed with the department that all animals (except animals exempt under subsection (1)) have passed two successive negative tests within 6 months, the first test having been conducted at least 30 days after revocation and the second test at least 60 days after such first test.

(6) STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS. No animal shall be deemed to be from a brucellosis-free certified 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. (6); as renum.; cr. (2); am. (5) (a) and (6) as renum., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

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Ag 10.25 Tuberculosis-free accredited herd. (1) **QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE.** To qualify a herd as a "tuberculosis-free accredited 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 two successive tuberculosis tests without evidence of infection, such tests being conducted not less than 12 months nor more than 14 months apart.

(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) **REVOCAION 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) **REVOCAION 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.

(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.

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.

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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

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.

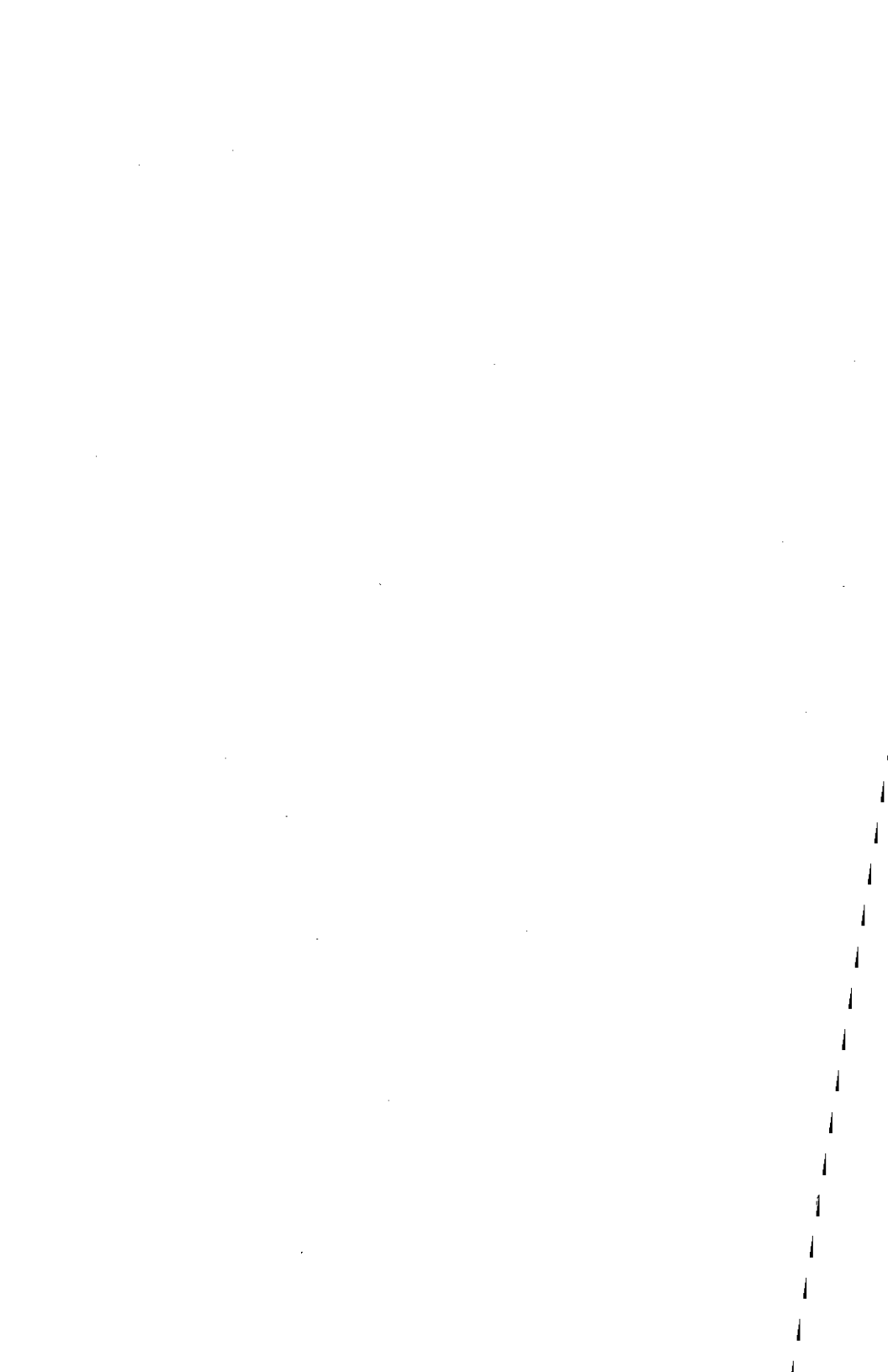
(e) Bulls shall be free from *Trichomonas foetus* on the basis of a direct microscopic examination and cultural determinations conducted for 3 or more successive weeks.

(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 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 10.54 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.** (a) 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 be filed at the show or fair office. The certificate 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.

(b) Swine originating from outside Wisconsin shall in addition comply with the requirements of Wis. Adm. Code sections Ag 10.04 (1), (2) and (5). Swine treated with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate only shall be treated not more than 5 days prior to exhibition with amounts of serum or antibody concentrate prescribed in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.04 (2) (c), and shall be retreated with serum or antibody concentrate if remaining on exhibition beyond a 14-day period after date of last treatment.

(3) **BOVINE ANIMALS.** 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 lesion is inactive and not capable of transmitting the disease.

History: Cr. (1) and (2); renum. Ag 10.09 to be (3) and am., Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70.

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 two successive negative brucellosis tests conducted not less than 30 nor more than 90 days apart, 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) **REVOCAION 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 certified.

2. Have passed 2 successive negative brucellosis tests not less than 30 days apart, conducted by a veterinarian during a period of 90 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) **RECERTIFICATION.** (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. Recertification shall be for additional periods of one year from the date of the last test.

(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 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.

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 Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

2. "U. S. typhimurium controlled" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).

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 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) TESTING PROCEDURES FOR MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM. (a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

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

(g) 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; 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.