

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.

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.

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. 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 section Ag 10.03. Tests for brucellosis shall be conducted in a state or federally approved laboratory. A copy of each health certificate, approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin of the shipment, shall be filed with the department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ag 10.04 Swine, import. (1) (a) **HEALTH CERTIFICATE.** No person shall import any swine into this state unless such swine are identified

by ear tag, or other means of permanent identification approved by the department, and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of official vaccination for hog cholera showing the kind of treatment and date of vaccination. Swine not officially vaccinated as prescribed in subsection (2) shall be admitted only if consigned and moved directly to a livestock market, dealer's premises, or public stockyard approved under title 9, part 76, Code of Federal Regulations. Such swine shall be vaccinated by the simultaneous injection of modified live virus vaccine and at least 20 cc. of anti-hog cholera serum (or 10 cc. of antibody concentrate) or such larger amount as may be prescribed on the product label, prior to removal from the premises. Swine fed raw garbage or vaccinated with virulent virus (includes porcine origin modified live virus), or with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate only may not be imported into this state. This paragraph shall not apply to swine imported from a state that has been designated as a hog cholera eradication state or hog cholera-free state by the federal bureau, provided such swine are identified as required by this paragraph and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report that such swine have been examined and are free from evidence of disease.

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

(2) OFFICIAL VACCINATION. Swine may be admitted as official vaccines on an interstate health certificate only if:

(a) Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 1 year prior to shipment by means of modified live virus vaccine with or without anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate.

(b) Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment by means of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine.

(3) QUARANTINE. All swine imported into this state shall be segregated and quarantined separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of 21 days after arrival or date of vaccination in this state with modified live virus, whichever occurs later, provided swine imported through federally approved dealers, markets or public stockyards may be removed under permit from the department directly to a farm for the required isolation and quarantine period. 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 or exposed swine shall be condemned and slaughtered.

(4) EXCEPTIONS. Healthy swine not infected with or exposed to hog cholera, other than swine fed raw garbage, may be imported if shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, or to a federally approved livestock market, dealer's premises, or a public stockyard for sale to a slaughtering establishment, provided that swine treated with virulent virus (including

porcine origin modified live virus) may not be admitted for slaughter until 30 days after such treatment.

(5) **HEALTH CERTIFICATE.** In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), all swine imported into the state for breeding or exhibition purposes shall be accompanied by a report of negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry, or originate from a brucellosis-free certified herd with certification requirements equivalent to those required in section Ag 10.55. For the purpose of this section, 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.

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

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

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

(2) Sheep not known to be infected or exposed to scabies may be imported into this state for immediate slaughter if shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment or to a stockyards which is inspected by the federal bureau. Sheep originating in states or areas not designated as scabies-free by the federal bureau shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate which discloses that such sheep were inspected within 10 days of the date of shipment and found free of contagious or infectious disease. Sheep imported pursuant to this subsection shall not be removed from a stockyards except to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter, unless they have been inspected and dipped in a dip approved by the federal bureau.

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

Ag 10.06 Goats, import. No person shall import goats into this state unless such goats are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests conducted within 30 days of entry, except that (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. 1s 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. 1s am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

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. 1s am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.09 1-2-56; renum. to be Ag 10.08, Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.09 Bovine animals; exhibition. 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 section 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. Register, June, 1967, No. 138, eff. 7-1-67.

Ag 10.10 Quarantines, notice. (1) Quarantines to control communicable diseases among domestic animals shall be imposed by summary order of the department under the authority of section 93.07 (10), Wis. Stats. Any person affected by an order of quarantine may petition the department for hearing under section 93.18, Wis. Stats. Hearing shall be granted within 10 days following the filing of such petition. Determination thereon shall be made by the director 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.

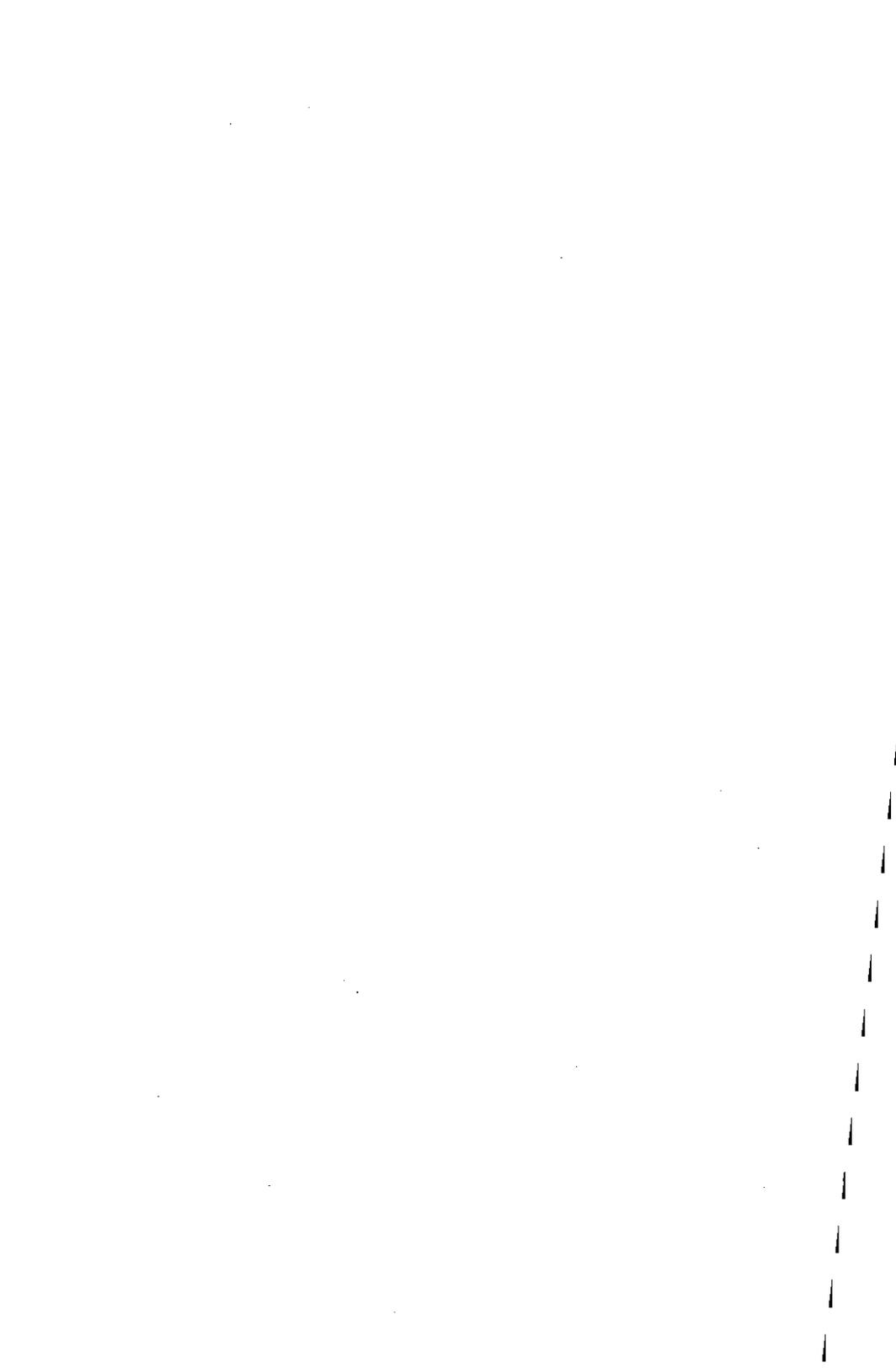
History: 1-2-56; am. (2), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Register, October, 1967, No. 142

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-

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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 the stockyards of a slaughtering establishment or from a federal 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; calves under 8 months of age; steers; or feeder cattle received and held separately and apart from other animals at such federally inspected public stockyards. Facilities used for the receiving and holding of feeder cattle under this exception shall be reasonably isolated from other areas used for slaughter animals, and

unless used for feeder 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.

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. Any of the following types of vaccine may be used: modified live virus; anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate with or without a modified live virus vaccine; or killed or inactivated vaccine. The amount of serum or antibody concentrate administered with a modified live virus shall be as described on the product label, with a minimum dosage of 15 cc. of anti-hog cholera serum or 7.5 cc. of antibody concentrate. Swine vaccinated with serum or antibody concentrate only shall further be identified as provided in subsection (3)✓

(2) **REPORT TO BUYER.** No person shall sell swine which are represented as vaccinated against hog cholera without furnishing to the buyer at the time of sale an official report of such vaccination. Swine vaccinated with a modified live virus only shall not be represented as vaccinated until 21 days and not more than one year after date of vaccination; swine vaccinated with a killed or inactivated vaccine shall not be represented as vaccinated until 21 days and not more than 6 months after date of vaccination; and swine vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate only shall not be represented as vaccinated more than 14 days after date of vaccination. Swine vaccinated with a combination of modified live virus vaccine with serum or antibody concentrate may be represented as vaccinated up to one year following date of vaccination.

(3) **SERUM TREATMENT.** Swine treated with serum or antibody concentrate only in lieu of other vaccination for hog cholera, and not previously identified by an ear perforation as having been so treated, shall be permanently identified by the person performing the treatment by perforating either ear with a circular type ear punch to form a round hole at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.

(4) **MOVEMENT RESTRICTED.** (a) Swine vaccinated against hog cholera with modified live virus with or without anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate shall be isolated and held in quarantine on the premises where vaccinated for 21 days after date of vaccination and, except for purposes of direct interstate shipment, shall not be removed therefrom during the quarantine period without a permit from the department.

(b) Swine treated with serum or antibody concentrate only as described in subsection (3)✓ or permanently identified with a perforated ear as having been so treated, may not thereafter be moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes.

(5) **SWINE EXHIBITION.** No person shall exhibit any swine at a fair or other livestock exhibition unless such swine have been vaccinated against hog cholera at least 21 days prior to exhibition; provided not

more than 6 months have elapsed from date of vaccination with a killed or inactivated vaccine and not more than one year has elapsed after date of vaccination with a modified live virus with or without serum or antibody concentrate. Swine vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate only shall be vaccinated not more than 10 days prior to exhibition, and shall be revaccinated with a serum or antibody concentrate if remaining on exhibition beyond a 14-day period after date of last vaccination; provided this paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(a) Swine originating from within Wisconsin, exhibited at livestock exhibitions at which all swine are slaughtered immediately following exhibition.

(b) Feeder pigs originating from within Wisconsin, exhibited at livestock exhibitions which do not have breeding swine classes. Feeder pigs shall be housed separate and apart from slaughter swine. Feeder pigs shall be identified by the operator of the exhibition as to herd of origin as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 11.04, prior to their removal from the premises of the exhibition. All such feeder pigs shall be consigned to a federally approved market (approved under title 9, part 76, Code of Federal Regulations) immediately following such exhibition. Upon arrival at such market, feeder pigs shall be vaccinated and handled in accordance with procedures prescribed in this section. The operator of an exhibition shall notify the department in writing of the market or markets to which feeder pigs are consigned.

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.

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.

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
I	—	Suspect
+	—	Suspect
+	I	Suspect
+	+	Reactor

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

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

(3) **NON-VACCINATED ANIMALS.** (a) *Blood serum agglutination test.* Non-vaccinated animals tested by means of the blood serum aggluti-

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

1-50	Dilutions		Classification
	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.

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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 shall be identified with a back tag issued by the department. The back tag shall be affixed to such animal 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.

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. Certifi-

cation 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 (1).

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) **REVOCAION 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. (3) as renum.; cr. (2); am. (5) (a) and (6) as renum., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

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

- (1) Sheep foot rot.
- (2) Mastitis.
- (3) *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.
- (4) *Salmonella typhimurium*.
- (5) Pullorum.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1965, No. 109, eff. 2-1-65.

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.

(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 30.07.

(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 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.

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

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

1. Are from another herd so 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 complete herd test is disclosed in a dilution of 1-100 or higher by the usual agglutination test, or 1-50 when the test is conducted by the tube method, using an incubation temperature of 56 degrees Centigrade for 16 to 20 hours.

(6) SUBMISSION OF BLOOD SAMPLES. Veterinarians taking blood samples from swine, for testing pursuant to this section, shall submit all such samples to the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory of the department.

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

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (2), (3) and (4) (a), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62.

Ag 10.56 Brucellosis testing of boars. (1) PROHIBITION. No person shall sell any boar over 5 months of age or weighing more than 150 pounds unless it is negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 60 days of the date of the sale. The seller shall furnish the buyer with a copy of such test report. This subsection shall not apply to the following:

- (a) Boars originating from a validated brucellosis-free herd.
- (b) Boars moved directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.
- (c) Boars sold to a livestock dealer or livestock market operator; provided any subsequent sale by such livestock dealer or livestock market operator shall comply with the brucellosis test requirement of this section.
- (d) Boars which are not moved from premises which are owned or operated by the seller at the time of sale.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).
- 2. "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found."
- 3. "Mycoplasma gallisepticum tested and no reactors found."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) PREMISES. No turkey breeding flocks shall be commingled with other domestic fowl or turkeys or reared within 100 yards of any other fowl or turkeys; provided this subsection shall not apply to other turkeys until January 1, 1965, which are reared within 100 yards of a breeding flock if they originate from breeding flocks which comply with the requirements of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) All turkeys, turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults or turkey eggs originate from flocks or hatcheries which comply with this regulation or an equivalent mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin; provided the department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states having equivalent voluntary or mandatory turkey disease control programs providing for other methods of certification of turkeys and turkey eggs imported into this state.

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

History: Cr. Register, July, 1964, No. 103, eff. 8-1-64.

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