

Chapter Ag 10

ANIMAL HEALTH

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

(1) "Department" means the State of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

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

(3) "Federal bureau" means the Animal and Plant Health 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 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) "Certified brucellosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle or goats certified by the department as being free from brucellosis as provided in 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) "Accredited tuberculosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle or goats certified by the department as being free from tuberculosis as provided in 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.

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

nation unless it originates from bulls whose health status conforms to the requirements of this section. All tests shall be conducted within 60 days of the date semen is first released for use and all the bulls shall be retested at least every 6 months thereafter. This section shall not apply to semen that is used on the premises where it is produced to inseminate animals that are owned by the owner of the bull.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) All bovine semen imported into this state for the purpose of artificial insemination shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate or the standard health form approved by the United States Animal Health Association signed by an accredited veterinarian and 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 10.53 Slaughter swine identification. (1) All swine originating from herds in this state and received for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, shall be identified behind the shoulder with a tattoo bearing such code designations as may be prescribed or approved by the department for the traceback to herds of origin of swine found to be diseased on slaughter. The department may approve other systems of identification as necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section where use of the tattoo may not permit positive traceback.

(2) It shall be the duty of every livestock trucker, dealer, livestock market operator, stockyards operator, and slaughtering establishment purchasing or receiving swine for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, to identify all such swine in a manner prescribed or approved by the department at the time of receiving possession or control of such animals and maintain a record of codes applied in accordance with herds of origin. The first person obtaining possession or control over swine from the producer thereof shall be responsible for the identification of swine and the recording of traceback data as required, but this does not relieve other persons receiv-

ing such animals for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, from responsibility for such identification. Truckers are exempted from this requirement with respect to delivery of swine to livestock markets, stockyards or dealers agreeing to accept responsibility for the tattoo or other identification, provided such swine are shipped directly from the farm where produced to such markets, stockyards or dealer premises with information as to the herd of origin. The department may exempt low-volume slaughter establishments purchasing swine directly from producers if identity of the herd of origin can be maintained at such establishment without the application of a tattoo.

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

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

(b) Date of application of tattoo.

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

(d) Class of swine received.

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

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

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

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

(2) **SWINE.** (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

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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).

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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.

Ag 10.60 History: Emerg. cr. eff. 4-17-72.

Ag 10.61 History: Emerg. cr. eff 10-20-72.

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