

AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION 44-1

(b) When a certificate has been revoked because of reactors or persistent suspicious titers as provided in subsection (3), the herd may re-qualify as anaplasmosis-free as provided in subsection (1).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 herd for the purpose of 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: Renum. from Ag 10.255 and am., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1) and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

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 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 may 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 sub. (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 microorganisms capable of producing mastitis, is milk from sick or diseased animals and is insanitary and adulterated under s. 97.50, 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 ss. Ag 30.13 and Ag 80.07, Wis. Adm. Code.

(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 sub. (3), the department may by order, prohibit the further sale or delivery of milk from an infected herd until: a) the herd owner follows a mastitis control program prescribed by a 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 under an order of quarantine may petition the department for a hearing in the manner prescribed by section Ag 10.10 (1), Wis. Adm. Code.

(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; am. (1) to (4), Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 12-1-79.

Ag 10.40 Bovine artificial insemination. (1) (a) No bovine semen shall be sold, furnished or used for the purpose of artificial insemination unless it originates from bulls whose health status conforms to the requirements of this section. All tests shall be conducted within 60 days of the date semen is first released for use and all the bulls shall be retested at least every 6 months thereafter. This section shall not apply to semen that is used on the premises where it is produced to inseminate animals that are owned by the owner of the bull.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) All bovine semen imported into this state for the purpose of artificial insemination shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate or the standard health form approved by the United States

animal health association signed by an accredited veterinarian and 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 10.50 Calf inspection and identification. (1) **IDENTIFICATION.** No person shall assemble for interstate shipment breeder or feeder calves which are less than 12 weeks of age unless the calves are individually identified prior to departure with an official ear tag applied by a veterinarian.

(2) **INSPECTION.** A health certificate shall not be issued unless the calves are first inspected by the issuing veterinarian and the ear tag of each animal inspected is recorded thereon. The health certificate shall reflect the true condition of such animals.

History: Cr. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74.

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 receiving 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.** 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 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.

(3) **BOVINE ANIMALS.** (a) *Brucellosis test.* No person shall exhibit any bovine animal at a show or fair unless it is accompanied by a report of a complete negative brucellosis test conducted within 90 days prior to the date of its arrival. This does not apply to:

1. Steers.
2. Calves under 6 months of age or weighing less than 500 pounds.
3. Official vaccinates not over 20 months of age if accompanied by an official vaccination report.
4. Animals from herds certified to be brucellosis free by the department if accompanied by a report of negative brucellosis test of the entire herd conducted within 12 months prior to date of exhibition at the show or fair, bearing thereon the herd certificate identification number.

(b) *Parasites.* 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 leison is inactive and not capable of transmitting the disease.

(4) **HEALTH RECORDS.** Persons exhibiting livestock at any fair or livestock exhibition in Wisconsin shall have a copy of the required health certificates or test reports available for inspection by the

department at the fair or livestock exhibition, or file a copy of such certificates or test reports at the show or fair office for the duration of the exhibit.

History: Cr. (1) and (2); renum. Ag 10.09 to be (3) and am., Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. (2) (b), Register October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2), renum. (3) to be (3) (b) and am., cr. (3) (a) and (4), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75.

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 a negative brucellosis test 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 validated.

2. Have passed 2 negative brucellosis test conducted by a veterinarian not more than 60 days apart with the last test not more than 30 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) **REVALIDATION.** (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. Revalidation shall be for additional periods of one year from the date of last test.

(b) *Requalification.* When any certificate has been revoked as provided in subsection (3), the herd may requalify only in accordance with requirements 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 properly identified 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 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. Reports of the brucellosis 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; am. (1), (3) (b) 2., Register, January, 1973, No. 205, eff. 2-1-73; am. (1), (3) (b) 1. and 2. and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (3) (b) 2 and (4) (b), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; am. (6) and (7), Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

Ag 10.555 Swine brucellosis control. (1) The department may test all swine on farms where there is reason to believe brucellosis infection is present in the herd.

(2) The department may tag and brand all swine it deems infected with brucellosis 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.

(3) Blood samples shall be taken by veterinarians and shall be submitted to the animal health laboratory of the department for testing of brucellosis.

(4) (a) Swine which have been tested for brucellosis 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 brucellosis reactors shall be branded or tattooed on the left shoulder with the letter "B" not less than 3 inches in height, and also identified by a reactor tag inserted in the left ear.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

Ag 10.56 Intrastate movement of swine; testing. (1) **BRUCELLOSIS.** 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.

(2) **PSEUDORABIES.** (a) No swine except swine from a certified pseudorabies-free herd under section Ag 10.58, shall be transported to a swine testing station unless such swine have been found negative to a SN test or other approved test for pseudorabies conducted within 30 days prior to movement. A swine testing station is a premise where swine are assembled for the purpose of determining feeding efficiency.

(b) No swine shall be transported from a swine testing station unless such swine have been found negative to a SN test or other approved test for pseudorabies conducted not less than 30 days nor more than 50 days after entry and a second test conducted not less than 30 days thereafter, or removed under permit of the department.

(c) A record of the pseudorabies test report shall be retained by the test station for a period of one year and available to the department for inspection.

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; am. (1) (intro.), cr. (2) and r. (3) through (6), Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

Ag 10.57 Pseudorabies control. (1) If one or more swine in a herd react as positive to the SN or other approved test for pseudorabies, the swine herd shall be deemed to be infected and placed under quarantine.

(2) All swine entering a pseudorabies infected herd or a premise which contained such infected swine before said premise is disinfected under supervision of the department, shall be placed under quarantine.

(3) The quarantine may be released on individual swine on which SN or other approved pseudorabies test is conducted and found negative 60 days after the last clinical evidence of pseudorabies in the swine herd. Such negative test shall be valid for only a 30-day period.

(4) Swine herds shall be released from quarantine if the entire herd has passed 2 SN or other approved pseudorabies tests conducted at a state or federal laboratory not less than 30 days apart.

(5) Permits may be issued by the department for movement of slaughter swine directly to a slaughtering establishment or to a licensed livestock market which does not market breeder or feeder swine.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

Ag 10.58 Pseudorabies free herd. (1) **QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE.** To qualify a swine herd as pseudorabies-free 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 a SN or other approved test without evidence of infection. All seriological tests shall be conducted at a state or federal laboratory.

(2) **EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE.** The certificate of a pseudorabies-free herd shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in subsection (3).

(3) **REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES.** (a) The certificate shall be revoked when any approved test of a pseudorabies-free herd discloses any swine as a reactor.

(b) The certificate shall be revoked when swine are added from other than a herd certified as pseudorabies-free without meeting the requirements of subsection (6).

(4) **RECERTIFICATION.** The department may recertify the status of any herd as pseudorabies-free for an additional period of one year, provided all animals over 6 months of age pass a negative SN or other approved test not more than 90 days after the expiration date of the certificate.

(5) **STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL SWINE.** No swine shall be deemed to be from a herd certified as pseudorabies-free unless it was a member of such herd for at least 21 days and was included in the last test of such herd. This test requirement shall not apply to swine less than 6 months of age at the time of the test for certification or recertification, or to swine born in the herd subsequent to the last complete herd test.

(6) **HERD ADDITIONS.** (a) Swine originating from a certified pseudorabies-free herd may be transferred to another certified pseudorabies-free herd without additional test requirements.

(b) Swine not originating from a certified pseudorabies-free herd may not be added to a certified pseudorabies-free herd unless they have been tested and found negative within 30 days prior to transfer and are held in isolation on the premises until retested and found to be negative. The retest shall be conducted not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the prior test preceding transfer.

(c) In emergency situations, boars from other than a certified pseudorabies-free herd may be introduced into a certified pseudorabies-free herd without being isolated under paragraph (b), provided a negative test is obtained prior to introduction into the herd and a second test is conducted not less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the first test. The pseudorabies-free status of the entire herd shall be suspended if swine added to the herd fail to pass the required retest.

(7) **IDENTIFICATION.** Swine tested for pseudorabies pursuant to this section shall be individually identified by means of an ear tag or other method acceptable to the department, and such identification shall be recorded on the test reports submitted to the department.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

Ag 10.60 Aleutian disease free herd. (1) **QUALIFYING FOR CERTIFICATE.** To qualify a herd of mink as an Aleutian disease free herd and for a certificate evidencing such status, the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all mink in the breeder herd have passed 2 successive counter-electrophoresis (CEP) plate tests without evidence of infection. Such tests must be conducted at a state approved laboratory not less than 45 days nor more than 365 days apart.

(2) **EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE.** Certificates for certified Aleutian disease free herds shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in subsection (3).

(3) **SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE.** (a) When any approved test of mink in a certified Aleutian disease free herd discloses a positive reaction, the certificate shall be automatically revoked.

(b) When mink are added from other than a certified Aleutian disease free herd without meeting the requirements of subsection (5), the certificate shall be revoked. The certificate shall be temporarily suspended when mink are introduced in accordance with subsection (5) (c) until the required 2 negative tests are conducted.

(c) Refusal to abide by subsection (6) is sufficient cause for revocation.

(d) Failure to report a positive result for any Aleutian disease test is sufficient cause for revocation.

(4) **RECERTIFICATION.** (a) The department may recertify the status of any certified Aleutian disease free herd for additional periods of one year, provided the herd passes a negative CEP or other approved test of all mink in the herd not more than 90 days after the expiration date of the certificate. After the second consecutive certification, a herd may be recertified by testing at least 50 percent of the mink of each color phase, but including all of the males of each color phase.

(b) When a certificate has been revoked because of reactors, the herd may requalify as certified Aleutian disease free only as provided in subsection (1).

(5) **HERD ADDITIONS.** (a) When mink are added to the herd, no test shall be required on animals from another certified Aleutian disease free herd.

(b) Mink from other than a certified Aleutian disease free herd shall be tested and found negative within 30 days prior to addition to the herd and be held in isolation and retested not less than 30 or more than 60 days after such movement.

(c) Male mink from other than a certified Aleutian disease free herd may be introduced into a certified Aleutian free herd in a breeding emergency situation without being subject to isolation, provided the male is tested and found negative to Aleutian disease prior to the time of introduction into the herd. A second test shall be conducted within 30 to 60 days of the date of the first test.

(6) **SUPERVISION.** (a) Department of agriculture inspectors may be present and supervise collection of samples for the qualifying tests required for certification or recertification, and shall submit those samples directly to an approved laboratory for testing.

(b) The department may request collection of not to exceed 200 blood samples collected under their supervision at a time mutually agreed upon for the purpose of spot checking on a random basis, any certified Aleutian disease free herd.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

Ag 10.61 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 Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFR 445).

2. "Mycoplasma gallisepticum clean" as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFT 445).

(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 testing crews approved by the department.

(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) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS. (a) No turkeys or turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which are classified as "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFR 445).

(b) 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 (a) of this

subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.

(c) 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.

(d) 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; am. (1) (a) 1.; (1) (a) 2.; renum. (1) (a) 3. to be 2. and am.; am. (2) (a); r. (3); renum. (4) to be (3) and am.; renum. (5) to be (4); renum. (6) (a) to be (5) (a) and am.; r. (6) (b); renum. (6) (c) to be (5) (b) and am.; renum. (6) (d), (e) to be (5) (c), (d); Register, January, 1973, No. 205, eff. 2-1-73; renum. from Ag 10.57 to be Ag 10.61, Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77.

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