

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.** Every veterinarian who shall vaccinate any bovine animal against brucellosis when the animal is not less than 4 months nor more than 8 months of age shall apply to the inner surface of the right ear a tattoo consisting of:

(a) The letter "V" to designate vaccination.

(b) The number of the month, from 1 to 12, in which the animal was vaccinated.

(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.

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.

Ag 10.22 Brucellosis and tuberculosis test reports. (1) Every veterinarian who applies the tuberculosis or brucellosis test to any bovine animal shall report the results to the department not more than 7 days after the date of making such test.

(2) Such veterinarian shall execute and deliver to the owner a test report for all animals tested, except in cases of brucellosis tests conducted by the department.

(3) Test reports shall be made only on official report forms furnished by the department. Such official report forms shall be fully executed and shall be used only for the specific purposes for which each type of form is furnished. No person other than a veterinarian shall execute such reports.

(4) On each report to the department the veterinarian shall clearly designate each identification tag which he inserted at the time of applying the test by the letters "N.T." when investigation indicates

that the animal had not been tagged before, and by the letters "R.T." when investigation discloses that the animal has been previously identified by a different tag. The veterinarian shall also designate vaccinated animals by the abbreviation "Vacc" for official vaccinates and record tattoo identification.

History: 1-2-56; am. (2) and (4), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59.

Ag 10.23 Bovine animals; indemnity. No indemnity for bovine tuberculosis or brucellosis shall be paid:

(1) On reactors not disposed of for slaughter within 15 days of the date they are identified by a reactor tag and branded as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.21 (3); unless the department, for cause shown, has extended such time. Such extension shall not exceed 15 days.

(2) When the claimant has failed to cause the premises to be cleaned and disinfected within 15 days of the date reactors are slaughtered, unless the department has, for cause shown, extended such time.

(3) Unless the claim is accompanied by a report of slaughter certified by a veterinarian of the department or federal bureau. Certification of the slaughter of brucellosis reactors may also be made by a veterinarian retained by the slaughterer as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.13 (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) **REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE.** (a) *Reactors.* When any brucellosis test of a brucellosis-free certified herd discloses any reactors the certificate shall thereupon be automatically revoked.

(b) *Suspects.* When any brucellosis test of a brucellosis-free certified herd discloses any suspects, the certificate shall be automatically revoked 90 days thereafter unless the herd owner shall file with the

department proof that all suspects were retested not less than 30 days following such test and that the retest disclosed no increase in the titer of any such suspects.

(5) **RECERTIFICATION.** (a) *Annual.* The department may recertify the status of any brucellosis-free certified herd for additional periods of one year, provided the herd passes a negative brucellosis test conducted not more than 90 days after the expiration date of any certificate. Proof of such test shall be filed as provided in subsection (1).

(b) *When infection is disclosed.* When any certificate has been revoked because of reactions as provided in subsection (3) the herd may be recertified as follows:

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

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

(6) **STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS.** No animal shall be deemed to be from a brucellosis-free certified herd for the purpose of exemption from any brucellosis test required prior to sale or movement unless it has been a member of such a herd for at least 90 days and was included in and was negative to the last test of such herd; provided the brucellosis test requirement of this subsection shall not apply to animals born in the herd subsequent to the last complete herd test or to animals not required to be tested by law.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1); r. (4) (b) 3; renum. (2), (3), (4) and (5) to be (3), (4), (5) and (6); am. (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 10.55 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 gal-

lissepticum 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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