

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, trade and consumer protection.
- (2) "Person" shall include any corporation, association, or firm.
- (3) "Federal bureau" means the animal and plant health inspection 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 or supplementary tests for the diagnosis of brucellosis, applied in accordance with techniques approved by the department.
- (b) "Supplementary" brucellosis test means the complement fixation, card test, heat inactivation (65° C.), Rivanol, individual brucello-

sis 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 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 Wis. Adm. Code 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 so designated by the federal bureau.

(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 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, executed by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin, showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee and certifying that animals identified thereon have been inspected and no evidence of infectious or contagious disease was disclosed.

(13) "Accompanied by interstate health certificate", or "test report" means that such certificate or test report is attached to the waybill if the animals covered thereby are shipped by rail, boat or express, or that such certificate or test report is in the immediate possession of the person actually transporting such animals and delivered to the receiver of the 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) "Individual identification" means identification by a tag of a type approved by the department inserted in the right ear of each animal by a person authorized by the department to identify cattle, provided that in 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.

(17) "Feeder cattle" means female bovine animals of recognized beef breeds or mixtures of beef breeds, kept for the sole purpose of feeding prior to slaughter, and which are not more than 24 months of age as evidenced by the presence of no more than 2 permanent teeth, and are not parturient or post-parturient. The term does not 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.

(21) "Anaplasmosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle certified by the department as being free from anaplasmosis as provided in Wis. Adm. Code section Ag 10.34.

(22) "Specifically approved livestock market" is a licensed livestock market which has received specific approval of the federal bureau to receive cattle interstate.

(23) "Official vaccinate" is a female bovine animal of a dairy breed vaccinated by a licensed veterinarian against brucellosis with an approved brucella vaccine when it was between 60 and 179 days of age or a female bovine animal of a beef breed vaccinated by a licensed veterinarian against brucellosis with an approved brucella vaccine when it was between 60 and 299 days of age, which vaccination has been reported to the department as required under s. 95.46, Stats.

(24) "Qualified herd" means a herd of cattle in a noncertified area officially tested within 12 months of interstate movement and determined not to be affected with brucellosis by the state of origin.

(25) "Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian who has been accredited and specifically authorized by the federal bureau to conduct official tests, inspections, treatments, vaccinations or perform other animal disease eradication or control functions as provided under state or federal animal health laws.

(26) "Registered livestock market" means a livestock market not subject to licensing under s. 95.70, Stats., registered with the department and engaged in the trading and marketing of equidae.

(27) "Hog cholera free state" is a state which is so designated by the federal bureau.

(28) "Federally approved swine market" is a licensed livestock market or dealer approved jointly by the state and federal governments for the interstate shipment of swine.

(29) "Feeder pigs" means swine weighing less than 175 pounds kept for the sole purpose of feeding prior to slaughter. The term does not include boars.

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. (6) (b), Register, June, 1965, No. 114, eff. 7-1-65; cr. (18) and (19), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; am. (1), (3), (5) (a), (6) and (11) and cr. (20), (21), (22) and (23), Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (3), (6), (8), (13) and (23); r. and recr. (16); cr. (24) and (25), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (23) and (26), Register, August, 1976, No. 236, eff. 9-1-76; cr. (27) and (28), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; am. (12), (23) and (25), Register, October, 1978, No. 274, eff. 11-1-78; am. (1) and (17), cr. (29), Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

Ag 10.02 Bovine animals, import. (1) INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE. No person shall import bovine animals into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon individual identification code or number and a report of negative brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis test conducted within 30 days prior to entry. A copy of each interstate health certificate, approved by the chief livestock health official of the state of origin of the shipment, shall be filed with the department. This section shall not apply to:

(a) Steers.

(b) Animals shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment under certificates, permits, owner's statements, or other documents as required by the federal bureau for interstate shipment of animals for immediate slaughter, except as otherwise provided under subs. (6) and (7).

(c) Animals shipped for exhibition only if accompanied by an interstate health certificate which includes thereon a report of negative brucellosis, tuberculosis and anaplasmosis test conducted within 90 days of exhibition.

(d) Animals shipped to a specifically approved livestock market under certificates, permits, owner's statements, or other documents as required by the federal bureau, except as otherwise provided under subs. (6) and (7).

(e) Feeder cattle shipped in conformity with section Ag 10.03.

(f) Animals shipped in conformity with section Ag 10.08.

(g) Animals not known to be affected with or exposed to brucellosis, if shipped directly to an approved quarantine feed lot accompanied by an interstate health certificate showing individual ear tag identifications and the number of the quarantine feed lot to which the animals are shipped.

(2) BRUCELLOSIS TEST. The brucellosis test required under this section shall be conducted at a state or federally approved laboratory by the tube or card test method. All imported cattle originating from states with areas not certified as brucellosis free by the federal bureau shall be placed under quarantine by the department and held separate and apart from all other livestock and retested at owner's expense not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the date of import. The quarantine will

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be released if no evidence of brucellosis is disclosed. The requirement for a negative brucellosis test under sub. (1) does not apply to:

(a) Official vaccinates of a dairy breed under 20 months of age or official vaccinates of a beef breed under 24 months of age whose health certificate lists the age of the animal and date of vaccination.

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

(c) Calves under 6 months of age or animals weighing less than 450 pounds on an individual weight basis, if the age of the animal is not known or cannot be determined.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS TEST. The requirement for a negative tuberculosis test under sub. (1) does not apply to:

(a) Cattle from accredited tuberculosis-free herds, if the 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.

(c) Cattle from a state classified as a "modified accredited area" by the federal bureau if the state permits importation of cattle from this state under equivalent terms and conditions.

(d) Cattle from states which are accredited by the federal bureau as free of bovine tuberculosis.

(e) Calves under 6 months of age or animals weighing less than 450 pounds on an individual weight basis, if the age of the animal is not known or cannot be determined.

(4) ANAPLASMOSIS TEST. (a) The anaplasmosis test required under this section shall be conducted at a state or federally approved laboratory by the complement fixation test or other test method approved by the department for the diagnosis of anaplasmosis. No animal may be imported into this state if it shows a positive reaction to the complement fixation test at a 1:10 dilution or originate from a herd in which one or more other animals shows a positive reaction at a 1:10 dilution.

(b) The requirement for a negative anaplasmosis test in sub. (1) shall not apply to calves under 6 months of age or, animals weighing less than 450 pounds on an individual weight basis if the age of the animal is not known or cannot be determined.

(5) OTHER MOVEMENT. The department may provide for the importation of bovine animals not otherwise provided for in this section under special permit for each shipment and under such conditions as the department may prescribe.

(6) BRUCELLOSIS REACTORS. Brucellosis reactors may not be shipped into or received in this state for slaughter or shipment to a slaughtering establishment. This does not apply to reactors originating from herds in states bordering on Wisconsin if such states permit the importation of reactors from this state under equivalent terms and conditions.

(7) **POLYBROMINATED BIPHENYLS (PBB).** (a) No dairy cattle born prior to January 1, 1976, and originating from a state requiring a fat biopsy test for cattle prior to slaughter to determine whether they are contaminated with polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) at more than 20 parts per billion as calculated in the fat, shall be shipped into or received in this state for slaughter, or sold to a slaughtering establishment unless the cattle are accompanied by a slaughter certificate showing that a biopsy test has been performed on the animals within the preceding 60 days and found to contain not more than 20 parts per billion of PBB. This subsection does not apply to bulls, steers and animals exempted from a fat biopsy test by the state of origin.

(b) All certificates or documents required under this subsection shall be filed with the department within 7 days after receipt by the operator of a livestock market or slaughtering establishment.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1), (2) (b) and (3) (a), Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (1), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; am. (2) (a), Register, October, 1967, No. 142, eff. 11-1-67; am. (1), Register, February, 1968, No. 146, eff. 3-1-68; cr. (4), Register, January, 1969, No. 167, eff. 2-1-69; r. and recr., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1), (2) (intro. par.), (2) (a) and (4), cr. (2) (c) and (3) (d), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2) (b), (3) (d) and (4), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75; am. (1) (b) and (d), cr. (1) (f) and (6), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; emerg. cr. (7), eff. 10-5-77; am. (1) (b) and (d) and cr. (7), Register, January, 1978, No. 265, eff. 2-1-78; am. (2) (intro.), (a) and (c), (3) (intro.) and (c), (4) (a) and (b), (7) (a), renum. (3) (d) to be (3) (e) and am., r. (7) (b), renum. (7) (c) to be (7) (b) and cr. (1) (g) and (3) (d), Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

Ag 10.03 Feeder cattle, import. (1) **IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.** No person shall import feeder cattle into this state unless they originate from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, in a certified brucellosis-free or modified certified brucellosis area, and are shipped directly to an approved feed lot or approved livestock market.

(2) **MOVEMENT TO APPROVED FEED LOTS.** (a) Feeder cattle moved to an approved feed lot shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate showing:

1. Permit number of feed lot to which cattle are consigned.
2. Individual identification of animals by ear tag or brand.
3. Origin and destination of the shipment.

(b) No feeder cattle shall be removed from the approved feed lot except in compliance with section Ag 10.26 (3), Wis. Adm. Code.

(3) **MOVEMENT TO APPROVED LIVESTOCK MARKETS.** A waybill or an interstate health certificate shall accompany all feeder cattle consigned directly to a specifically approved livestock market premises. Feeder cattle may be removed from the premises only after inspection and release by an accredited veterinarian or by the department and in compliance with section Ag 10.15, Wis. Adm. Code.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; r. and recr. Register, February, 1960, No. 50, eff. 3-1-60; am. Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; r. and recr., Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. and recr., Register, February, 1972, No. 194, eff. 3-1-72; am. (1) (b), (2) and (4), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2), Register, August, 1975, No. 236, eff. 9-1-75; am. (1) and (2), r. (3), renum. (4) to be (3) and am., Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

Ag 10.04 Swine import. (1) **HEALTH CERTIFICATES.** No person shall import any swine into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate containing:

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(a) A record of individual ear tag or other permanent identification approved by the department.

(b) A statement that: "To the best of my knowledge, no pseudorabies vaccine has been used and no pseudorabies, swine dysentery or transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) has been diagnosed in the herd of origin within the past 60 days."

(c) A record of negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days of entry, or a record of swine origin from a brucellosis-free validated state, or a record of swine origin from a validated herd with validation requirements equivalent to those required under section Ag 10.55. For the purpose of this subdivision when the swine brucellosis card test is negative or the agglutination test disclosed no reaction in a dilution of 1:25, the animal shall be classified as negative.

(d) A record of negative serum neutralization (SN), or other test approved by the department for pseudorabies conducted at a state or federal laboratory within 30 days prior to date of entry, or certification that the swine originated from a qualified pseudorabies negative herd under qualification standards equivalent to those specified under section Ag 10.58, Wis. Adm. Code.

(2) **GARBAGE FED SWINE.** Swine fed raw commercial garbage may not be imported into this state. Swine fed cooked commercial garbage may be imported into this state for slaughter only under a special permit from the department.

(3) **PSEUDORABIES VACCINATES.** No person shall import any swine into this state which have been vaccinated for pseudorabies.

(4) **QUARANTINE AND RETEST.** All swine imported into this state shall be segregated and quarantined separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of 30 days after arrival. A retest for pseudorabies shall be conducted, at owner's expense, not less than 15 nor more than 30 days after arrival. The department may inspect all imported swine and if evidence of hog cholera is disclosed, all infected and exposed swine shall be condemned and destroyed.

(5) **EXCEPTIONS.** This section does not apply to feeder swine shipped in conformity with s. Ag 10.041 (1), (3) and (4), do not apply to:

(a) Healthy swine shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter; or

(b) Swine shipped directly to a federally approved swine market for sale to a slaughtering establishment.

(6) **OTHER MOVEMENT.** The department may provide for the importation of swine not otherwise provided for in this section under special permit for each shipment and under such conditions as the department may prescribe.

History: 1-2-56; Ag 10.04 renum. to be Ag 10.04 (1) and Ag 10.05 renum. to be Ag 10.04 (2), and as renum. are am., Register, June, 1959, No. 42, eff. 7-1-59; am. (1), Register, February, 1962, No. 74, eff. 3-1-62; renum. (2) to be (5); cr. (2), (3) and (4), Register, April, 1963, No. 88, eff. 5-1-63; r. and recr. (1) to (4), and am. (5), Register, February, 1967, No. 134, eff. 3-1-67; r. and recr. Register, May, 1968, No. 149, eff. 6-1-68; am. (1) (a) and (b), r. (c), r. and recr. (2), am. (3), Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. and recr. (1) and (2), Register, July, 1971, No. 187, eff. 8-1-71; r. (1) (b) and (2); renum. (1) (c) and (3) to be (1) (b) and (2); renum. (4) to be (3) and am. (intro. par.) and (a); renum. (5) to be (4) and am. and cr. (6), Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; am. (1) (a), (2) and (3), renum. (1) (b) to be (1) (c), cr. (1) (b), r. (4), renum. (5) to be (4), Register, December,

1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; emerg. am. (1) (b) 2 and cr. (1) (b) 5, eff. 1-14-77; am. (1) (b) 2, cr. (1) (b) 5, renum. (3) (intro.), (a), (b) (c) to be (3) (a) 1, 2 and 3, cr. (3) (b), Register, April, 1977, No. 268, eff. 5-1-77; am. (1) (b) 2 and 5, (1) (d), (2) and (3) (a) (intro.), and r. (3) (a) 3, Register, November, 1977, No. 263, eff. 12-1-77; renum. (2) to (4) to be (4) to (6) and as renum. am. (4) and (5), r. (1) (a), renum. (1) (b) (intro.) 1. and 2. to be (1) (intro.) (a) and (b), as renum. am. (b), r. (1) (b) 3., renum. (1) (c) and (d) to be (2) and (3), renum. (1) (b) 4. and 5. to be (1) (c) and (d), as renum. am. (d), Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

Ag 10.041 Feeder swine import. (1) INTERSTATE HEALTH CERTIFICATE. No person shall import feeder swine into this state unless they are accompanied by an interstate health certificate and consigned to a farm or a federally approved swine market. The interstate health certificate shall include:

(a) Individual identification of each animal.

(b) A statement that: "To the best of my knowledge, no pseudorabies vaccine has been used and no pseudorabies, swine dysentery or transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) has been diagnosed in the herd of origin within the past 60 days."

(2) FEEDER SWINE CONSIGNED TO FARMS. Feeder swine consigned directly to a farm under sub. (1) shall be kept separate from breeder swine and may be removed from the premises only for slaughter.

(3) FEEDER SWINE CONSIGNED TO A FEDERALLY APPROVED SWINE MARKET. Feeder swine consigned directly to a federally approved swine market under sub. (1) may only be transferred directly from the market to farms for purposes of finish feeding for slaughter. Any swine commingled with imported feeder swine are subject to this subsection unless shipped directly to slaughter.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

Ag 10.045 Swine pseudorabies; vaccination and vaccine control.

(1) No person shall vaccinate swine for pseudorabies without first obtaining a permit from the department. Permits may be granted only to veterinarians licensed in this state and then only for the vaccination of swine in infected or high risk herds. Infected or high risk herds are herds which have been determined by the department to have been infected with or exposed to swine pseudorabies.

(2) No person shall sell, furnish, give away or supply any pseudorabies vaccine for use in this state unless:

(a) The label on the container thereof states the name and address of the manufacturer;

(b) The vendor reports to the department within 15 days of delivery, the name and address of the recipient, the date and amount of pseudorabies vaccine delivered; and

(c) Such vaccine is sold or delivered only to veterinarians licensed in this state and who are authorized under permit of the department to vaccinate swine for pseudorabies. Doses of vaccine supplied by the vendor shall be limited to the number of doses specified in the permit.

History: Emerg. cr. eff. 6-28-77; cr. Register, November, 1977, No. 263, eff. 12-1-77.

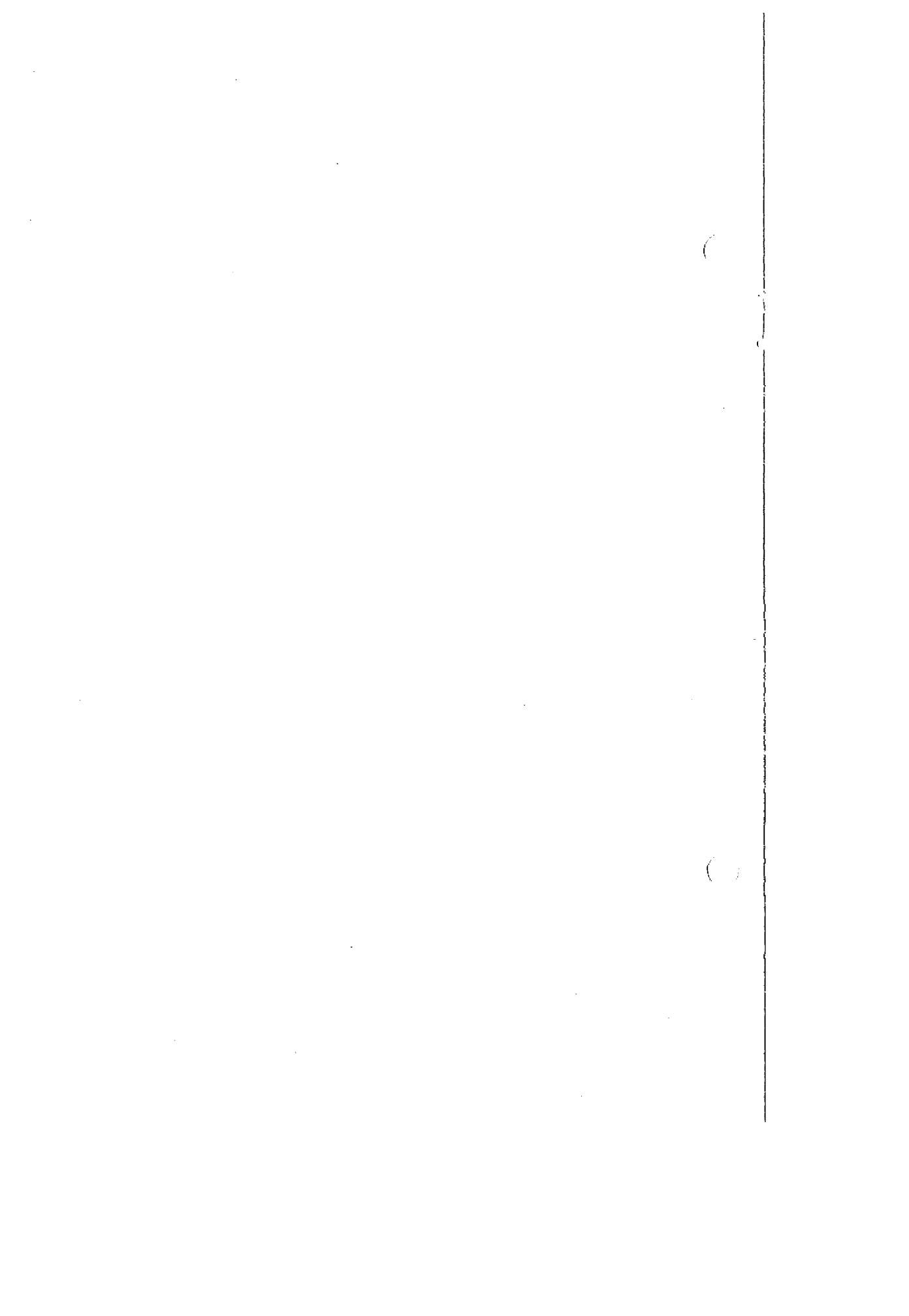
Ag 10.05 Sheep, import. (1) (a) Sheep imported into this state for any purpose except for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate which discloses that such sheep and their Register, April, 1980, No. 292

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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



(c) Bovine animals shall be free from leptospirosis as evidenced by negative microscopic agglutination tests for each of the leptospirae serotypes listed under subs. 1 through 5. Animals showing a stabilized titer may not be considered free from infection without consultation with the department.

1. *L. pomona*
2. *L. canicola*
3. *L. hardjo*
4. *L. grippotyphosa*
5. *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*

(d) Bovine animals shall be free from evidence of *Trichomonas foetus* based on a testing and control program approved by the department, which includes not less than 6 successive weekly direct microscopic examinations or cultures of preputial material, or both. The 6 month retest shall consist of a single culture.

(e) Bovine animals shall be free from evidence of *Vibrio fetus var venerealis* based on a testing and control program approved by the department which includes not less than 6 successive weekly cultures of preputial material. The 6 month retest shall consist of a single culture.

(f) Bovine animals over 2 years of age shall be free from paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease) as evidenced by negative results on the following tests:

1. Three direct microscopic examinations for acid fast organisms made on fecal material sampled at intervals of not less than 7 days conducted as an initial test prior to the time semen is first released for use.

2. Fecal culture test for *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* completed within 106 days after semen is first released for use under subd. 1, with retests conducted every 12 months thereafter.

(4) **ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT.** Semen shall be treated with antibiotics in accordance with current antibiotic treatment procedures recommended by the national association of animal breeders or other treatment procedures approved by the department.

(5) **SEMEN IMPORT.** No person shall import bovine semen into this state for purposes of artificial insemination unless it is 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 animal health regulatory official of the state of origin certifying that the semen was produced in accordance with health standards and requirements of this section; and originated from bulls which comply with those health standards and requirements. In lieu of the foregoing a current interstate health certificate or the standard form may be filed annually with the department for each bull from which semen originates, subject to compliance with health standards and requirements of this section.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1970, No. 171, eff. 4-1-70; r. and recr. (1) to (3), renum. (4) to be (5) and am., cr. (4), Register, December, 1979, No. 288, eff. 1-1-80.

Ag 10.50 Calf inspection and identification. **History:** Cr. Register, October, 1974, No. 226, eff. 11-1-74; r. Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

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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. 1-1-79.

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.

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(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 lesion 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. 228, eff. 11-1-74; am. (2), renum. (3) to be (3) (b) and am., cr. (3) (a) and (4), Register, August, 1976, No. 236, eff. 9-1-76.

Ag 10.55 Swine, validated brucellosis-free herd. (1) **VALIDATION.** (a) To qualify a herd of swine as a "validated brucellosis-free herd" and for a certificate documenting this 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.

(b) **EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE.** Certificates for validated brucellosis-free swine herds shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in sub. (3).

(2) **ADDITIONS TO HERD.** Any swine added to a validated brucellosis-free herd shall:

- (a) Originate from another herd so validated, or

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(b) Have passed 2 successive negative brucellosis tests conducted by a veterinarian at least 30 but not more than 60 days apart with the most recent test not more than 30 days preceding addition to the herd, or

(c) Have been 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 addition.

(3) **REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE.** The validated brucellosis-free herd certificate shall be revoked if reactors are disclosed in any brucellosis test of the herd, or additions are made to the herd contrary to sub. (2).

(4) **REVALIDATION.** (a) *Annual.* The department shall recertify the status of any validated brucellosis-free swine herd for the additional period of one year from date of the last test if:

1. 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 expiration of the certificate, or

2. Twenty-five percent of breeding swine in the herd 6 months of age or over are tested every 3 months with each breeding animal being tested at least once during the certificate year.

(b) *Requalification.* When any certificate has been revoked as provided in sub. (3), the herd may requalify only in accordance with requirements under sub. (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 pure-bred 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; renum. (1), (2) and (3) to be (1) (a), (b) and (2) and am., renum. (3) (a) to be (3) and am., am. (4) (a) and (b), Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

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

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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.

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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 Qualified pseudorabies negative herd. (1) **CERTIFICATE.** (a) To be certified as a qualified pseudorabies negative herd and obtain a certificate evidencing negative status, the herd owner shall file with the department proof that all swine over 6 months of age have been tested with a SN or other approved test and that: 1. All swine over 6 months of age were negative to the test, or

2. If any of the swine tested positively, all with a positive test were permanently removed from the premises, the premises were cleaned and disinfected and all remaining swine over 6 months of age were retested and found negative on 2 successive retests. The retests shall be conducted not less than 30 days after the premises are cleaned and disinfected and again not less than 30 days after the first retest.

(b) All serological tests shall be conducted at a state or federal laboratory.

(2) **MAINTENANCE OF QUALIFIED PSEUDORABIES NEGATIVE STATUS.** As a condition to maintenance of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd status, at least 25% of all swine over 6 months of age shall be tested or retested with negative results within each quarter of the certificate year, with each animal over 6 months of age being tested at least once during the certificate year. The test may be conducted not more than 15 days after the end of each quarter.

(3) **EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE.** The certificate for a qualified pseudorabies negative herd shall be valid for a period of one year unless revoked as provided in sub. (4).

(4) **REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES.** The certificate shall be revoked when: (a) Any approved test of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd discloses that any of the swine are positive.

(b) Swine are added from a herd, other than a herd certified as qualified pseudorabies negative, without meeting the requirements of sub. (7).

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(c) The certificate shall be revoked if tests are not conducted as required under sub. (2).

(5) **RECERTIFICATION.** The department may recertify the status of a qualified pseudorabies negative herd for an additional period of one year, if all animals over 6 months of age pass a SN or other approved test as provided in sub. (2).

(6) **STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL SWINE.** No swine shall be deemed to originate from a certified qualified pseudorabies negative herd unless the animal was a member of the herd for at least 21 days and was included in the last test of the herd. This does not apply to swine less than 6 months of age at the time of the certification or recertification test, or to swine born in the herd subsequent to the last herd test.

(7) **HERD ADDITIONS.** (a) Swine originating from a certified qualified pseudorabies negative herd may be transferred to another qualified pseudorabies negative herd without additional test requirements.

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

(c) In emergency situations, boars from other than a qualified pseudorabies negative herd may be introduced into a qualified pseudorabies negative herd without isolation as required under par. (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 qualified pseudorabies negative status of the entire herd shall be suspended if swine added to the herd fail to pass the required retest.

(8) **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; renum. (7) to be (8), renum. (2) to (6) to be (3) to (7) and am., cr. (2) and (4) (c), am. (1), Register, April, 1980, No. 292, eff. 5-1-80.

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 counterelectrophoresis (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. 6-1-77.

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).

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2. "Mycoplasma gallisepticum clean" as provided in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (9 CFR 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 par. (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. 266, eff. 5-1-77.

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