

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.), Riyanol, individual brucellosis ring test and other tests approved by the department for the diagnosis of brucellosis.

(6) "Certified brucellosis-free herd" is a herd of cattle or goats certified by the department as being free from brucellosis as provided in s. 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 s. 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 s. 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, pro-

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(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 10.37 Paratuberculosis; herd certification or classification. (1) *Definitions*. In this section:

(a) "Herd sample" means a collection of individual samples taken concurrently from all herd member animals which have attained the age of 20 months on or before the sample date.

(b) "Paratuberculosis" means the disease of cattle also known as Johne's disease, caused by *mycobacterium paratuberculosis*.

(c) "Sample" means a fecal sample or other procedure upon which a test is based.

(d) "Test" means a fecal culture or other test approved by the department for the diagnosis of paratuberculosis.

(2) CERTIFICATION OR CLASSIFICATION OF HERDS; REQUIREMENT. The department shall certify or classify every Wisconsin herd of cattle in one of 4 categories, based on the paratuberculosis status of the herd, as provided in sub. (3).

(3) HERD CATEGORIES. (a) *Documented paratuberculosis-free herd*. 1. A herd of cattle may be certified as a "documented paratuberculosis-free herd" if the herd owner or herd manager submits documentation showing that the herd has been tested and found negative for paratuberculosis, based on 3 consecutive herd samples. Each successive herd sample in the 3-sample series shall be taken not less than 6 months nor more than one year after the preceding herd sample. Certification shall commence retroactively on the most recent of the 3 herd sampling dates, and shall extend for a period of one year from that date.

2. Certification may be renewed upon submission of a single negative herd test, based on a herd sample taken no less than 8 nor more than 14 months after the beginning of the most recent certification period. Renewal certification shall extend for a period of one year, beginning at the end of the most recent certification period. If a certification period expires before a renewal certificate is issued, the herd shall be classified during the interim as a "paratuberculosis status unknown herd" under par. (d). Upon issuance of the renewal certificate, the renewal certification period shall commence retroactively.

3. No person may claim or represent that an animal originates from a "documented paratuberculosis-free herd" unless the animal has been a member of the herd for at least 60 days, and has been tested and found negative for paratuberculosis as part of the most recent herd sample and test, or was exempt from testing.

4. If testing of a herd certified as a "documented paratuberculosis-free herd" discloses any positive paratuberculosis reactors among the herd, the certification shall be summarily revoked and the herd classified as a "paratuberculosis known positive reactor" herd under par. (c). If certi-

cation is revoked, the herd owner or manager may enter into a herd management agreement and qualify the herd for certification as a "paratuberculosis program herd" under par. (b).

(b) *Paratuberculosis program herd.* The owner or manager of a herd of cattle in which paratuberculosis has been diagnosed may enter into a written herd management agreement with the department. The herd management agreement shall include appropriate measures, including possible calfhooch vaccination, to control paratuberculosis in the herd. The herd owner, the herd veterinarian, and the department shall be parties to the herd management agreement. Upon execution of a written herd management agreement, the herd may be certified as a "paratuberculosis program herd." The herd management agreement may be terminated by the department for cause, or by the herd owner or manager upon 60 days prior notice to the department. Termination of the herd management agreement terminates certification of the herd as a "paratuberculosis program herd."

(c) *Paratuberculosis known positive herd.* A herd of cattle shall be classified as a "paratuberculosis known positive herd" whenever any animal in the herd is tested and found positive for paratuberculosis and the herd owner or manager does not enter into a herd management agreement under par. (b).

(d) *Paratuberculosis status unknown herd.* A herd of cattle shall be classified as a "paratuberculosis status unknown herd" if the herd is not otherwise certified or classified under pars. (a) through (c).

History: Cr. Register, August, 1984, No. 344, eff. 9-1-84.

Ag 10.40 Bovine artificial insemination. (1) RESTRICTIONS. No person shall import, sell, furnish or use bovine semen for artificial insemination unless it originates from bulls whose health status meets the requirements of this section and is produced under conditions as prescribed in this section. This section does not apply to semen that is only used for insemination of animals owned by the same person owning the bull from which the semen is derived.

(2) **ISOLATION.** (a) Each bovine animal, prior to being added to or commingled with a resident bull herd, shall be held in facilities separate from those occupied by resident animals in the herd until it has satisfactorily passed all tests and examinations required under sub. (3).

(b) All equipment used to handle, care for or collect semen from new animals held in isolation as provided in par. (a) shall be kept separate from equipment used to handle and care for the resident herd.

(c) Semen collected from animals held in isolation under par. (a) may not be used for artificial insemination until the animal from which it was derived has satisfactorily passed all tests and examinations required under sub. (3).

(3) **TESTS AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.** Each bovine animal shall be tested and examined for the diseases in pars. (a) through (f) not more than 6 months prior to the date semen is first released for use. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with specifications approved by the department. Animals shall be retested every 6 months except as otherwise specified for Johne's Disease under par. (f).

Register, August, 1984, No. 344

(a) Bovine animals shall be free from tuberculosis based on an official tuberculosis test.

(b) Bovine animals shall be free from brucellosis as evidenced by negative results on each of the following tests:

1. Semen plasma test by the tube agglutination method in a dilution of 1:25.

2. Blood serum test by the standard tube agglutination or card test method.

(c) Bovine animals shall be free from leptospirosis as evidenced by negative microscopic agglutination tests for each of the leptospirae serotypes listed under subds. 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 veneralis* 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 10.53 Slaughter swine identification. (1) All sows, boars and stags originating from swine herds in this state and sold or shipped directly or through a livestock dealer or market to a slaughtering establishment, shall be identified with a tattoo or other means of identification approved by the department for traceback to herds of origin of swine found to be diseased on slaughter.

(2) It is the duty of every livestock trucker, dealer, livestock market operator, stockyards operator, and slaughtering establishment purchasing or receiving sows, boars and stags for slaughter, or sale or shipment to a slaughtering establishment, to identify them in a manner prescribed or approved by the department at the time of receiving possession or