



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - July 23, 1965

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly at 9:45 A. M. All members were present, namely, Dr. J. J. Kelly, Mr. Martin Annexstad, Jr., Dr. John E. Fogarty, Mr. Charles Hartung, and Mr. Graydon McCulley. Dr. J. G. Flint, the Secretary to the Board was also present. Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Consultant to the Board, had previously notified the Secretary that he would not be able to attend until about 11:00 A.M. due to a previous commitment.

MINUTES MEETING APRIL 23

Mr. Hartung moved that the Minutes of the meeting of April 23 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

The Secretary informed the Board that he had written to the Franklin Serum Company and to the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer of the American Hereford Association as instructed by the Board at its meeting on April 23. The Franklin Serum Company replied to the effect that they wished to start the experiment before July 16, and that such experiments would therefore not be carried out in Minnesota, and thanked the Board for its cooperation. No replies were received from the American Hereford Association.

WILSON AND COMPANY - SHEEP SCABIES OUTBREAK

The Secretary informed the Board of the outbreak and all of the facts pertaining to the outcome of the investigation. He recommended that no further action be taken, and that Wilson and Company not be prosecuted on the basis that this was not a deliberate violation, but rather occurred through lack of knowledge of the regulations pertaining to the movement of sheep. The Secretary distributed copies of the

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form letter which was sent to all slaughtering establishments in Minnesota under federal meat inspection, calling attention to this outbreak and to the applicable regulation.

Mr. Hartung moved that no further action be taken. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

MINNESOTA SCABIES-FREE STATUS NOT ACCEPTED BY SOUTH DAKOTA

The Secretary pointed out that South Dakota statutes provide that South Dakota could not recognize a state as scabies-free until such time as that state had gone for twelve months without an outbreak of scabies. The Wilson and Company outbreak was the only one since July 16, 1964, and it has been definitely determined by complete investigation that the infected sheep were brought in from Iowa, that the infection spread only to one feedlot in Minnesota, and that all sheep in this lot had been dipped twice. He stated that he had been informed that South Dakota might accept our scabies-free status providing a representative of this Board would appear before the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board at its next meeting.

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Secretary be instructed to make the necessary arrangements to appear before the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board at its next meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

MANKATO LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

Mr. Averill Dawley, a Law Enforcement Inspector for this Department, was present for this discussion. He informed the Board that construction was being carried out at the Mankato Livestock Auction Market, and that it now appeared that the Swift and Company facilities would be completed by the end of August.

Dr. Dinesen was unable to appear before the Board at this meeting as he was out of the state at this time.

After considerable discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that the permit to operate the Mankato Livestock Auction Market be given a 30 day extension. The Motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

Dr. G. R. Suedkamp

The Secretary pointed out the discrepancies which had occurred in Dr. Suedkamp's testing assignment in Kanabec County. On the basis that these discrepancies occurred through Dr. Suedkamp's negligence rather than being a deliberate attempt to defraud the state, the Secretary had authorized the payment of a corrected account. Corrections were made on the basis of an investigation made by Dr. R. G. Pyle on each of the 72 premises involved. The Secretary had discussed the matter with Dr. Suedkamp, and it was agreed at that time that no further testing assignments would be offered to Dr. Suedkamp.

Dr. Fogarty moved that it be at the discretion of the Secretary if and when Dr. Suedkamp should be re-employed for testing at state and federal expense. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

LETTER FROM JACKSON COUNTY LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Secretary read the letter from Mr. Vernon Mews, President of the Jackson County Livestock Improvement Association, requesting that the Board give consideration to eliminating the necessity of a tuberculin test as a requirement for the exhibition of steers.

After considerable discussion, the Secretary pointed out that the exhibition regulations would be up-dated at a public hearing sometime before the next exhibition season, at which time this matter could be discussed at a public hearing. Mr. Annexstad moved that no change be made in the tuberculin testing requirement at this time. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

NORTH DAKOTA MEETING REGARDING CANADIAN IMPORTATIONS

Dr. Thorp appeared at the meeting and was present for this discussion. The Secretary stated that an eleven state meeting has been called for August 24 in Bismarck, North Dakota to discuss Canada's proposal to import cattle from a foreign country which was infected with foot-and-mouth disease. The Canadian proposal has been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, and a USDA veterinarian

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will be present during the entire project.

After considerable discussion regarding this matter, Mr. Annexstad moved that the Secretary be instructed to attend the meeting at Bismarck, North Dakota on August 24. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

CALVES UNDER TWO MONTHS OF AGE

Dr. York was present for this discussion.

The importation regulations require that calves under two months of age imported into the State of Minnesota must come in under permit. The original intent was to prohibit the indiscriminate peddling by dealers of calves of this age. Since these calves consigned to the public stockyards are inspected by federal veterinarians, the Secretary recommended that the requirement for a permit for calves under two months of age from public stockyards not be required on the basis that it was not the intent of that portion of the regulation to apply to calves from public stockyards.

Mr. Hartung moved that permits no longer be required for calves under two months of age from public stockyards in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

EXHIBITION OF SHEEP

Dr. Olson was present for this discussion.

The Secretary stated that the present exhibition regulation for sheep requires a flock inspection as well as a health certificate for the individual animals. On the basis that Minnesota has been scabies-free since 1963, in addition to which an annual surveillance program is carried out, the Secretary recommended that the requirement for a flock inspection be deleted from the regulation.

- After some discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that the requirement for a flock inspection for sheep to be exhibited be deleted from the regulation, and that the exhibition regulation be revised to that effect. The motion was seconded by

Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

Dr. Olson agreed to prepare a form letter covering this matter to be mailed to all veterinarians and county agents by July 26.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 11:55 A.M. and reconvened at 1:55 P.M.

SERVICE PIN - DR. O. B. GOCHNAUER

Dr. Kelly as President of the Board, presented a 35 year Service Pin to Dr. O. B. Gochnauer.

STATE FAIR QUARANTINE FACILITIES

Dr. Thorp stated that the Veterinary Clinic has been supplying veterinary service at the State Fair for several years, and that it is the feeling of the veterinarians at the Clinic that the Fair should have suitable quarantine facilities before the 1966 exhibition season. The Board agreed that such facilities are needed.

Dr. Thorp and Dr. Flint are to meet with representatives of the State Fair Board in the near future to discuss this matter.

POULTRY TESTING

Dr. Olson was present for this discussion.

For the past four years, \$44,000.00 per year has been appropriated by the legislature for poultry testing. The last legislature appropriated only \$44,000.00 for the coming biennium. The Secretary and Dr. Olson have met with the poultry industry on several occasions to discuss this matter. The Secretary will bring the matter before the Legislative Advisory Committee at the regular September meeting of that committee, requesting an additional appropriation for the second year of the biennium for poultry testing.

RESOLUTION MINNESOTA POULTRY AND HATCHERY ASSOCIATION

The Secretary read the following resolution which had been received from the Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association respectfully request the Minnesota Live-stock Sanitary Board to initiate a program for the eradication of Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid from the poultry flocks of Minnesota."

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He explained that this was the first of several resolutions that would probably be received in the near future, since it was the concensus of opinion of the poultry industry that the state was ready for an eradication program.

DR. R. S. KUFRIN

A letter of appreciation for his services as a Board Member was sent to Dr. Kufrin signed by the Board Members, Dr. Thorp and the Secretary.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT

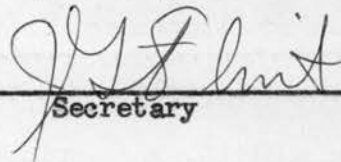
The expiration of Dr. Kufrin's term left a vacancy for Vice-President of the Board. Mr. Annexstad nominated Mr. McCulley - seconded by Mr. Hartung. Dr. Fogary moved that the Secretary cast a unanimous ballott for Mr. McCulley - the motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried. The President declared Mr. McCulley elected Vice-President of the Board.

NEXT BOARD MEETING DATE.

The next meeting of the Board was tentatively set for the regular date, October 15, 1965.

Mr. McCulley moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD December 10, 1965

The meeting was called to order at 9:55 A. M. by Vice-President, Mr. Graydon McCulley. Present were Mr. Graydon McCulley, Mr. Martin Annexstad, Jr., Dr. John E. Fogarty, and Mr. Charles Hartung. Also present were Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Consultant to the Board, Dr. J. G. Flint, Secretary, and Dr. Alan Morrow, Assistant Secretary. Dr. J. J. Kelly, President, was unable to attend due to a previous commitment.

MINUTES OF JULY 23 MEETING

Mr. Hartung moved that the Minutes of the meeting of July 23 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD MEETING OCTOBER 4.

In accordance with a directive of the Board made at the meeting of July 23, Dr. Flint attended a meeting of the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board at Pierre, South Dakota on October 4. Based on the fact that it had been more than a year since Minnesota had an outbreak of sheep scabies - with the exception of the outbreak which was traced to the outbreak at Wilson and Company, Albert Lea - he requested that the South Dakota Board consider accepting Minnesota sheep without dipping prior to July, 1966. The South Dakota Board made the decision that provided no scabies is diagnosed in Minnesota sheep before January 1, 1966, the dipping requirement would be waived for Minnesota sheep entering South Dakota.

MEETING AT BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA OCTOBER 24.

In accordance with a directive of the Board, Dr. Flint attended a meeting in Bismarck, North Dakota which was held for the purpose of discussing the importation of Charolais cattle into Canada from France. A resolution was made at this meeting and sent to all State Veterinarians for consideration. The resolution called for the following:

December 10, 1965

1. Require all livestock entering the respective states from Canada be tested prior to entry for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
2. The federal government notify each state of destination when foreign shipments of livestock are consigned to their state and issue permits for importation of livestock only upon the agreement of the state of destination.
3. Establish quarantine procedures for livestock from foreign countries importing livestock from Foot-and-Mouth Disease infected countries.

The Secretary pointed out that a test for all livestock for foot-and-mouth disease would not be practical, and that such a requirement would amount to a practical embargo. There would be no objection to the second item of the resolution, and the Secretary pointed out that he could see no need for item No. 3 of the resolution due to the manner in which the importations are being made. All such livestock are under close supervision by both the Canadian Health of Animals Department and the United States Department of Agriculture. No action was taken.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE REQUEST

The Secretary stated that he had submitted a request to the Legislative Advisory Committee on November 3 for additional funds for poultry testing for the fiscal year 1966-67. The present appropriation of \$44,000.00 will, without doubt, be depleted by the end of this fiscal year. The LAC suggested that the request be resubmitted at its March meeting.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be instructed to submit a request to the Legislative Advisory Committee for additional funds for poultry testing at its March meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

ZWICK RANCH, INCORPORATED

The Secretary presented the request of Mr. Dwight Zwick that consideration be given to extending test on arrival permits for tuberculosis from 72 hours to two weeks for cattle imported by him. The Secretary pointed out that he had been on the premises of the Zwick Ranch and that in his opinion there would

be no disease hazard by giving favorable consideration to such a permit. The ranch is composed of 11,000 acres bounded by roads on three sides and a railroad track on the fourth. The lots in which the animals would be confined would be at considerable distance from any other cattle. The Secretary stated that he was reluctant to issue such a permit on the grounds of setting a precedent, but by the same token, he felt that Mr. Zwick's request was worthy of consideration.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that a temporary permit be issued which would expire March 31, 1966. The terms of the permit would extend the tuberculosis test requirement from 72 hours to two weeks with the provision that not over 300 head of untested cattle be allowed on the premises at any one time. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Secretary pointed out that it would be necessary to hold public hearings for the purpose of up-dating four regulations and promulgating one new regulation. The regulations to be up-dated are as follows:

- LSB-40 - Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry
- LSB-11 - Control of Brucellosis - Cattle
- LSB-16 - Control of Tuberculosis
- LSB-41 - Sale of Livestock at Auction Markets, Consignment, Community and Other Sales.

A new regulation is required based on the legislation enacted by the 1965 Legislature, Chapter 687 - H. F. 773, "An act relating to the offering of animals for public service; requiring the registration with the livestock sanitary board of certain of such animals; requiring the licensing with the livestock sanitary board of persons offering such animals for public service; prescribing fees and penalties".

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer be authorized to hold the necessary public hearings, and further that the Secretary and Executive Officer or other authorized agents of the Board, shall preside as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

December 10, 1965BRAND LAW

Dr. Morrow gave a progress report on the brand law which was passed at the last legislative session. As of this date 69 brands have been registered with the Board.

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM

Dr. Morrow gave a progress report on Minnesota's hog cholera eradication program. Twenty-four cases have been diagnosed since January 1, 1965 with fourteen of these having been diagnosed after July 1, 1965. The Secretary pointed out that on this basis, Minnesota's goal of entering into Phase III by July 1, 1966 would probably not be met due to the fact that Phase III requires a condemnation and indemnity program. The last legislature appropriated \$25,000.00 to be used for hog cholera indemnity during the second fiscal year of this biennium with the provision that an indemnity program not be started if the incidence of hog cholera exceeded 15 cases in the preceeding twelve months.

The Secretary pointed out that the State Hog Cholera Eradication Committee will meet at the Radisson Hotel on January 24. Dr. Wise of the Federal Government will present a paper on hog cholera at the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association meeting on that date. Committee Members have been invited to listen to Dr. Wise's presentation prior to the Committee meeting.

Dr. Thorp was excused at this point to attend another meeting.

NFO MARKETS.

The Secretary pointed out that the present NFO markets were being held in violation of this Department's regulation in that not all animals consigned were being sold for immediate slaughter. The Secretary and Dr. Alan Morrow met with three representatives of the NFO on Wednesday, December 8 to discuss this matter. Mr. Robert Manke, NFO Coordinator from Wisconsin indicated that his organization had no desire to hold sales which were in violation of this Department's regulations. He agreed to discuss the matter with NFO legal

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counsel and notify the Board of the results of that meeting within ten days.

MANKATO LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKET

The Secretary informed the Board that within one week following the last Board meeting, the Mankato Livestock Auction Market had carried out the necessary concrete work in order to comply with the requirements of the regulation governing livestock auction markets.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Secretary gave a brief report of his attendance at this meeting in Lansing, Michigan October 25 through the 29th. One item of considerable interest was the fact that at the meeting of the National Assembly, which is composed of all State Veterinarians, considerable reluctance was expressed by many of the State Veterinarians to move from Phase II to Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program due to the fact that they did not wish to embark upon a condemnation and indemnity program until practical eradication had been accomplished. A considerable number present were of the opinion that their states would by-pass Phase III entirely and move from Phase II to Phase IV when their respective states qualified.

NEW EMPLOYEES

The Secretary gave a brief report regarding new employees who were:

Dr. John H. Post, Worthington
Dr. John F. Larson, McGregor
Dr. A. O. Garlie, Northfield

Mr. Sulo Kangas, Esko, Minnesota has been employed as a Law Enforcement Inspector I effective December 13th to fill the vacancy in twelve south central counties created by the resignation of Mr. Dawley.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 11:45 A.M. and reconvened at 1:25 P.M.

SERVICE PIN AWARDS:

Mr. McCulley presented a 20 year service pin to Mr. Robert Koester, and a 40 year pin to Mr. Charles Schubert.

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PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAM

Drs. H. R. Olson and B. S. Pomeroy were present for the discussion on a Pullorum-Typhoid disease eradication program. The Secretary distributed copies of three letters which he had received requesting that the State Livestock Sanitary Board initiate an eradication program for pullorum-typhoid disease. These letters came from the Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association, the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council and the Minnesota Turkey Grower's Association. Minnesota now carries out a 100% testing program. Dr. Olson indicated that no pullorum reactors had been disclosed in Minnesota turkeys since 1957. The United States Livestock Sanitary Association has encouraged that such a program be carried out on a national basis. Under such a program, states could participate on an area basis, thereby cutting down considerably on the amount of testing that would be required. Adopting an eradication program in Minnesota would mean the following changes:

- (1) It will allow us to concentrate more on actual outbreaks.
- (2) Testing would be under the supervision of Board employees.
- (3) Some testing could be eliminated in favor of a monitoring system.
- (4) Tighter restriction would be placed on importations.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Annexstad moved that the staff be instructed to look at the United States Livestock Sanitary Association's recommended program to see how Minnesota's present program would ultimately fit into an eradication program. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

PERMITS FOR MINK PRODUCERS TO UTILIZE CONDEMNED POULTRY PRODUCTS

Drs. Olson and Pomeroy were present for this discussion. The Secretary pointed out that at the present time permits are issued to mink producers to utilize condemned poultry products for mink feed providing the product is ground and cooked. These permits are issued under Board policy which considers this to be a sound disease control and prevention program. The Secretary further

pointed out that individuals from other states were removing condemned poultry products from Minnesota plants with no requirement for heat sterilization. Further, eastern companies are shipping frozen raw condemned poultry into the State of Minnesota as mink feed. Under the circumstances, the Secretary expressed his opinion that our policy was discriminating against Minnesota producers.

The Secretary was instructed to have the staff make a survey of the poultry processing plants in Minnesota in order to determine what disposition they are making of condemned poultry products and if possible, to obtain total tonnage per year of such products from each plant. The suggestion was made that the staff contact Dr. Hartsough, a mink specialist in Wisconsin, for his point of view regarding this matter. The Board further instructed the Secretary to invite all permit holders to attend the next Board meeting to discuss this matter further.

HOLT MINK FARM

Doctors Olson and Pomeroy were present for this discussion. The Secretary informed the Board that the Holt Mink Farm at Henning, Minnesota was not complying with the terms of his permit in that Mr. Holt admitted that all of the condemned poultry products which he obtained were not being cooked. The Secretary pointed out that he had no alternative but to give Mr. Holt an opportunity to show cause why his permit should not be revoked for reasons of non-compliance with the terms of the permit.

SICK AND ANNUAL LEAVE POLICY

The Secretary pointed out that since he did not have a contract with the Board, there were no provisions for sick and annual leave. He was informed by Civil Service that non-classified employees in other state departments, accumulated sick and annual leave on the same basis as classified employees. The Civil Service Department recommended that the Board take official action regarding this matter so that it would be on record.

Mr. Hartung moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board accumulate sick and annual leave on the same basis as Civil Service

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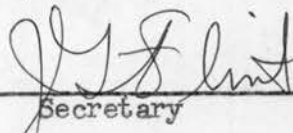
classified employees in accordance with the Civil Service regulations. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

Due to the fact that the present meeting was deferred to this late date, it was decided to defer the next regular meeting to the date of Monday, January 24, 1966. This will allow the Board Members to have a meeting and also attend Dr. Wise's presentation and the meeting of the Hog Cholera Eradication Committee on the same date.

Mr. Hartung moved that the Board meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

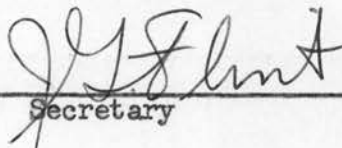
President

DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD January 24, 1966.

At the Board meeting of December 10, 1965 the Board voted to defer the regular January meeting to Monday, January 24 in order to give the Board Members an opportunity to attend the meeting of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association and hear Dr. Wise's presentation on "Inapparent Hog Cholera". A meeting of the State Hog Cholera Eradication Committee was scheduled for that same date, and the Board Members were invited to attend that meeting also.

Due to illness and other commitments, a quorum was not present.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - April 15, 1966

The meeting was called to order at 9:45 A. M. by Vice-President Graydon McCulley. Present were - Mr. Graydon McCulley, Vice President, Mr. Martin Annexstad, Jr. Dr. John E. Fogarty, and Mr. Charles Hartung. Also present were Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, Consultant to the Board, Dr. J. G. Flint, Secretary, and Dr. Alan Morrow, Assistant Secretary. Dr. J. J. Kelly, President, was unable to attend due to illness.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER 10, 1966 MEETING

There being no additions nor corrections, the Minutes of the meeting of December 10, 1965 were approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS FROM FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS TO THE COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

The Secretary pointed out that for several years, in fact prior to 1953, an arrangement has been in effect whereby cattle that have recently calved or were about to calve, were removed from the premises of the Bartusch Packing Company to the College of Veterinary Medicine. These animals are maintained at the College and treated by the students under supervision for a period of from one week to ten days. During this time the animals are held in isolation and at the end of this period they are returned to the Bartusch Packing Company for slaughter. Although such movement is prohibited by Regulation LSB-63, the Secretary recommended that this arrangement be allowed to remain in effect. Such movement does not jeopardize the health of the domestic animals of the state, and represents an opportunity for the College of Veterinary Medicine to obtain clinical material for teaching and research.

Dr. Sorenson had previously informed the Secretary that this arrangement definitely aided the College in its teaching and research program. Dr. Thorp agreed with Dr. Sorenson's statement.

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Mr. Annexstad moved that this arrangement be allowed to continue so that the College of Veterinary Medicine could utilize this clinical material for teaching and research. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

RECOGNITION OF KILLED VACCINE FOR HOG CHOLERA IMMUNIZATION

The Secretary informed the Board that the annual National Barrow Show will be held at Austin, Minnesota during the second week of September, 1966. The State of Michigan has recently moved into Phase IV of the National Hog Cholera Eradication program. Since a state in Phase IV is required to go for a period of twelve months without the use of modified live vaccine and no cases of hog cholera having been diagnosed before a state can be declared free, Michigan has prohibited the use of modified live vaccine. Since Minnesota does not recognize the use of killed vaccine for the exhibition or importation of swine, this means that swine exhibitors from Michigan or other states in Phase IV would not be able to enter the National Barrow Show in September. The Secretary pointed out that this situation would have the effect of penalizing a state for having advanced to the final stage of the Hog Cholera Eradication program. He further pointed out that Minnesota would eventually have to eliminate or outlaw the use of modified live vaccine, and at that time it would also be necessary to give official recognition to killed vaccine for hog cholera immunization. It was his feeling that these two changes would be better accepted by both the veterinary profession and the swine industry, if both changes were not made simultaneously. He therefore recommended that the Board give consideration to recognizing the use of killed vaccine at this time, and outlawing the use of modified live vaccine at a later date, which he estimated would be anywhere from one to two years in the future. He also pointed out that forty of the states presently accept swine that have been immunized with killed vaccine and that none of the ten states that do not recognize killed vaccine are major swine producing states, with the exception of Minnesota. Thirty-seven of the states recognize swine vaccinated with killed vaccine more than 21 days and less than six months.

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After considerable discussion, Mr. Annexstad moved that the Board officially recognize immunization conducted by a veterinarian with killed hog cholera vaccine, and that the regulation be changed accordingly to recognize swine that have been vaccinated with killed vaccine more than 21 days and less than six months. Mr. Hartung seconded the motion - motion carried.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of amending three regulations to give official recognition to swine immunized by a veterinarian with killed vaccine more than 21 days and less than six months, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be appointed as hearings officer. This would include Regulation LSB-5, Importation of Swine, Regulation LSB-40, Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry, and Regulation LSB-41, Sale of Livestock at Auction Markets, Consignment, Community and Other Sales. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

PERMITS FOR MINK PRODUCERS TO UTILIZE CONDEMNED POULTRY PRODUCTS

Present for this discussion were Dr. Harry Olson, Mr. George Disse of Detroit Lakes, a mink producer, Mr. George Ruhland of Eden Valley, a mink producer, Mr. Frederick Perschau, President of the Minnesota Fur Foods Coop., and Mr. Cyril T. Baker of the Minnesota Fur Foods Coop. All mink producers in Minnesota who carry a permit to utilize condemned poultry products for mink feed had previously been invited in writing by the Secretary to attend this meeting.

The Secretary outlined the problem as it had been discussed by the Board at its meeting of December 10, 1965. Since individuals from other states are removing condemned poultry products from Minnesota plants, with no requirements for heat sterilization, and since individuals from other states are shipping frozen raw condemned poultry products into Minnesota as mink feed, the requirement that Minnesota producers grind and cook the product was in effect discriminating against Minnesota producers.

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Dr. Olson had corresponded with Dr. G. R. Hartsough of Pittsville, Wisconsin, a nationally recognized mink authority. Dr. Hartsough expressed the opinion that the cooking process is not generally practical, and that it was surprising that there was so little problem in regard to disease transmission from animal products that are included in mink diet in the raw state.

Mr. Ruhland indicated that he was still in favor of cooking the product and the Board agreed that this was certainly the best procedure as far as disease control was concerned. Upon direct questioning by the Secretary, Mr. Ruhland did state that he would have no objections to the requirements being changed by the Board.

Dr. Thorp pointed out the national interest that was now being expressed in the control of salmonella. It was recognized by all present that the federal government may in the very near future require the heat sterilization of all condemned poultry products that are moved interstate.

The industry representatives were excused at this point and were thanked for having attended the meeting.

Dr. W. T. S. Thorp left the meeting at this point in order to attend another meeting.

After some discussion, Mr. Hartung moved that based on the present interstate movements of condemned poultry products with no requirements for heat sterilization, that the requirements of grinding and cooking condemned poultry products for mink feed be deleted from the permit which is now issued to Minnesota producers. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogary - motion carried.

The Secretary was instructed to issue new permits to all present permit holders.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

Dr. Harry Olson pointed out that certain changes should be made in the present poultry testing regulations LSB-30, 31, and 33. These changes would involve

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the retesting requirements of infected flocks. At the present time flocks are considered infected if any salmonella is disclosed. It was Dr. Olson's recommendation that these regulations be made more specific with reference to the serotype involved. These changes would eliminate some retesting.

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold public hearings for the purpose of amending Regulation LSB-30, the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens and Other Domesticated Fowl, Excepting Turkeys; LSB-31, Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys; and LSB-33, Control of Salmonella Typhi-Murium Disease in Turkeys, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be appointed as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE REQUEST

The Secretary reminded the Board that in December 1965, he had submitted a request to the Legislative Advisory Committee for \$51,000.00 for poultry testing for the second year of the biennium, and at that time he had been informed that his request was premature and that it should be resubmitted at a later date. On March 28, 1966 he appeared before the LAC with the same request. Also present at that meeting were Dr. Harry Olson, Mr. Lloyd Peterson, Mr. Sam Haugan, and Mr. Roy Munson. The LAC pointed out that it was still too early to consider funds for the second year of the biennium. Although it had not been requested, the LAC gave the Board \$2,110.57 to make up the deficiency for the present fiscal year. In order to remain within our appropriation, the Willmar Laboratory had been scheduled to be closed during the first two weeks in April and the first two weeks in May. Unfortunately, the Board was not officially notified of the transfer of these funds until April 14 so that the Willmar Laboratory did remain closed during the first two weeks in April, but it will remain open during the first two weeks in May. The Secretary pointed out that he would again appear before the Legislative Advisory Committee at its meeting in June.

April 15, 1966DELEGATION OF POWERS AND AUTHORITY TO BOARD EMPLOYEES

At its meeting of January 15, 1965, the Board delegated its authority and powers, subject to its supervision through its Secretary and Executive Officer, to certain full-time veterinary employees and law enforcement inspectors of the Board. A certified copy of the action taken by the Board and a list of the individuals named was filed with the Secretary of State. Due to changes that are constantly being made in the personnel of the organization, the Secretary recommended that the Board take action to delegate its powers and authority to all veterinarians and livestock inspectors employed by the Board. This would enable him to keep the list current.

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Board delegate its authority and powers, subject to its supervision through its Secretary and Executive Officer, to all full-time veterinary employees and law enforcement inspectors of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogary - motion carried.

MEETING OF THE STATE HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION COMMITTEE JANUARY 24.

This meeting was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association. All members of the Committee were invited to attend this meeting for the purpose of hearing Dr. Wise's presentation on "Inapparent Hog Cholera". After his presentation, Dr. Wise met with the members of the Committee. The Committee seemed to be well satisfied with the progress that Minnesota was making as a participant in the National Hog Cholera Eradication program.

Dr. Morrow pointed out that the state would not be able to move into Phase III on July 1, 1966 for the reason that 17 cases of cholera had been diagnosed since July 1, 1965. The appropriation which was made to the Livestock Sanitary Board for the purpose of carrying out an indemnification program was made with the provision that the state not move into such an indemnity program until such time as the number of cases of hog cholera did not exceed fifteen cases in the preceding twelve months.

There is a possibility that Minnesota may move into Phase III as of January 1, 1967, depending upon the incidence of hog cholera during the present calendar year.

The Committee recommended that no changes be made in the program at this time, and that another meeting of the Committee be called before any changes are made.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 11:50 A. M. and reconvened at 1:25 P.M.

PRESENTATION OF SERVICE PINS

Vice-President Graydon McCulley presented service pins to the following three individuals: A 20 year pin to Mr. Phil Milham, a 25 year pin to Miss Dorothy Voges, and a 35 year pin to Miss Helen Coffey.

REPRESENTATIVE ALFRED M. FALKENHAGEN

Representative Falkenhagen appeared before the Board at this time and indicated that he was concerned with the provisions of Regulation LSB-42, State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine, which permitted unvaccinated pigs to be brought into these markets from other states. The Secretary pointed out the safety factors that were included in this regulation, as well as the decreased incidence of hog cholera.

After some discussion, Representative Falkenhagen indicated that perhaps the problem was not as great as he was led to believe. The Secretary further pointed out that although the Board had not been entirely in favor of adopting such markets in Minnesota, that such markets were necessary in order for Minnesota to continue exporting feeder pigs to other states. The federal regulations require that unvaccinated assembled swine must be vaccinated at a state-federal approved market in order to be eligible for interstate movement.

ADOPTION OF LSB-64 - PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OFFERING OF ANIMALS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. Annexstad requested that Representative Falkenhagen remain for this discussion since he was the one who had introduced the bill to the legislature. The Secretary pointed out that the proposed rules and regulations had been presented at a public hearing which was held in the Auditorium of the State Office Building on Wednesday, March 30, 1966. The only objections which were offered to this proposed

April 15, 1966

regulation were the requirements for an annual test for brucellosis and tuberculosis. It was the feeling that such annual retests should not be required if the animal was not going to be moved to a different premises. Since the requirement for an annual brucellosis test was a part of the statute, this requirement could not be removed from the regulations. The Secretary indicated at the hearing that he would have no objections to the requirement for an annual brucellosis test being deleted from the statute providing the animal was not moved to another premises. He indicated that he favored deleting the requirement for an annual tuberculosis test only if the requirement for the brucellosis test were changed in the statute.

The Secretary presented the proposed rules and regulations governing the offering of animals for public service, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held March 30, 1966, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Dr. Fogarty moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations Governing the Offering of Animals for Public Service, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried. Vice-President McCulley declared the motion carried and the regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

SICK LEAVE AND ANNUAL LEAVE POLICY FOR THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Secretary pointed out the action which had been taken by the Board at its meeting of December 10, 1965. The action should have been made retroactive to January 1, 1960.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary and Executive Officer accumulate sick and annual leave on the same basis as Civil Service classified employees in accordance with Civil Service Regulation, and that this action be made retroactive to

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January 1, 1960. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Dr. Fogarty moved that Dr. Kelly be appointed President of the Board for the coming year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

Mr. Annexstad moved that Mr. McCulley be appointed Vice-President of the Board for the coming year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

Dr. Fogarty moved that Dr. Flint be appointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board for the coming year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

JULY MEETING OF THE BOARD

The Secretary pointed out that the next regular meeting of the Board should be held on Friday, July 15, but that the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association would be held in Louisville, Kentucky July 11 through 14 and recommended that the next Board meeting be deferred to a later date. The next Board meeting was tentatively scheduled for Friday, July 22.

SALARY RANGES FOR BOARD EMPLOYEES

The Secretary pointed out that the Board was losing many of its employees to federal service and private business due to the fact that the present Civil Service salaries were not comparable to those paid by private industry and by the federal government. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in filling numerous vacancies for the same reason. Dr. Morrow gave a few examples of the present salary ranges for state employees as compared with salary ranges of comparable positions in the federal government.

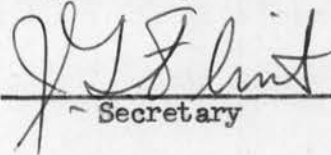
After considerable discussion, Mr. Annexstad moved that a resolution be adopted by the Board recommending that the wage scales of all employees of the Livestock Sanitary Board be up-graded in order to make them comparable with those of federal employees, and further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the various associations of the livestock industry as well as to the appropriation committees

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of the legislature. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

There being no further business, Mr. Annexstad moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 2:50 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OFFERING OF ANIMALS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Adopted April 15, 1966

Received April 26, 1966
Approved by Attorney General May 4 1966

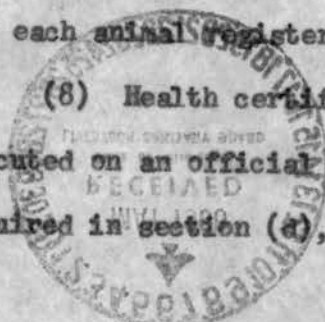
Filed with Secretary of State

May 4, 1966Robert W. Mattson
Attorney GeneralBy Wood W. Dominguez
Special Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 15.0412, and Laws 1965, Chapter 687, H.F. 773, the Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

- (1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Person shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation who regularly makes a practice of renting, leasing, loaning, or otherwise offering three or more bulls for public service in this state.
- (3) Bull shall mean a male bovine animal of dairy type and breed, six months of age and over, or a male bovine animal of beef type and breed, eight months of age and over, that is rented, leased, loaned, or otherwise offered for public service.
- (4) Animal shall mean a bull.
- (5) Public service shall mean the offering of a bull by a person for breeding purposes to any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation other than the owner.
- (6) License shall mean a document issued by the Board to a person who regularly makes a practice of renting, leasing, loaning, or otherwise offering three or more bulls for public service.
- (7) Registration certificate shall mean a certificate issued by the Board for each animal registered with the Board.
- (8) Health certificate shall mean a certificate issued by a veterinarian, executed on an official health certificate form, on which appears information as required in section (a), paragraph (1), sub-paragraph (bb) of this regulation.



(9) Individual identification shall consist of a numbered ear tag or a legible tattoo number.

(10) Brucellosis test shall mean the standard blood serum agglutination test for brucellosis, tube or plate method, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a laboratory approved by the Board, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian.

(11) Tuberculosis test shall mean the intradermal tuberculin test conducted in accordance with the provisions of Regulation LSB-16.

(b) All persons who regularly make a practice of renting, leasing, loaning, or otherwise offering three or more bulls for public service shall be licensed by the Board and shall register each animal offered for service with the Board before renting, leasing, or loaning such animal for public service.

(c) The Board shall issue a license to a person upon receipt of a properly completed application form and a payment of a \$10.00 fee. Application shall be made on forms prescribed by the Board. The license shall remain in effect for one calendar year from the date of issue.

(d) The Board shall issue a registration certificate to a licensed person for each animal upon receipt of an application form prescribed by the Board. An application form shall be submitted for each animal to be registered.

(1) The registration certificate shall remain in effect for one calendar year from date of issue, and shall be issued providing:

(aa) A fee of \$1.00 accompanies each application for registration.

(bb) A health certificate accompanies each application for registration.

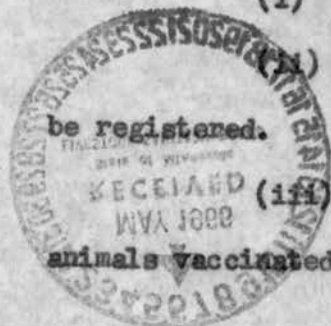
The health certificate shall include the following:

(i) Name and address of licensed person.

(ii) Identification number, description, breed and age of the animal to

be registered.

(iii) Negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis, including animals vaccinated against brucellosis, conducted within 30 days prior to receipt



of application for registration.

(iv) A statement relative to the physical condition of the animal including any material fact which may affect its breeding qualities.

(2) The Board shall state on the registration certificate any fact relating to the physical condition of the animal which it considers material to the breeding qualities of the animal.

(3) A person offering a bull for public service shall display the registration certificate prominently at the location where the animals are offered for service.

(e) All animals registered with the Board shall be identified by a numbered ear tag or a legible tattoo number. In the event that the ear tag is lost or the tattoo becomes illegible, the owner shall immediately notify the Board in writing. Written permission may be granted to identify the animal with another ear tag or tattoo.

(f) Upon receipt of a written application to transfer ownership of a registered animal, the Board may transfer the registration certificate providing:

(1) Satisfactory proof of change of ownership is furnished.

(2) A fee of fifty cents accompanies the application.

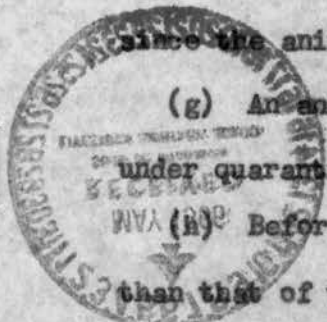
(3) The application is accompanied by a health certificate which furnishes the information required in section (d), paragraph (1), sub-paragraph (bb) of this regulation in addition to the name and address of the licensed purchaser, with the following exceptions:

(aa) A tuberculosis test is not required if less than one year has elapsed since the animal was tested for tuberculosis.

(bb) A brucellosis test is not required if less than 30 days has elapsed since the animal was tested for brucellosis.

(g) An animal registered for public service shall not be moved from a herd under quarantine without a permit issued by the Board.

(h) Before an animal registered for public service is moved to a location other than that of the owner the animal shall be:



of application for registration.

(iv) A statement relative to the physical condition of the animal

maintaining any material fact which may affect its physical condition.

(v) The board may issue on the registration certificate any conditions

of the physical condition of the animal which is considered essential to the breeding

quality of the animal.

(vi) A person offering a bull for public service shall display the registration

certificate prominently at the location where the animal is offered for service.

(vii) All animals registered with the board shall be identified by a number

cut tag on a readily visible number. In the event that the tag is lost or the

number becomes illegible, the owner shall immediately notify the board in writing.

Written permission may be granted to identify the animal with another ear tag

label.

(viii) Upon receipt of a written application to transfer ownership of a registered

animal, the board may require the registration certificate covering

the animal to be presented as proof of change of ownership in writing.

(ix) A fee of fifty cents accompanied the registration.

(x) The application is accompanied by a health certificate when business

the registration required to section (b), paragraph (b), sub-paragraph (b) of this

regulation in addition to the name and address of the licensed purchaser, with the

following exceptions:

(aa) A certificate that is not required if less than one year has

elapsed since the animal was tested for tuberculosis.

(bb) A certificate that is not required if less than 30 days has elapsed since

the animal was tested for tuberculosis.

(cc) An animal registered for public service shall not be moved from a new

location without a permit issued by the board.

(dd) An animal registered for public service is moved to a location other

than the one for which it was registered.



(1) Inspected by a veterinarian who shall report his findings to the Board within five days on a health certificate, giving the name and address of the consignee.

(2) Negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to delivery of the animal. The test shall be reported on the health certificate, a copy of which shall accompany the animal.

(i) An animal that does not pass inspection for any reason, including any reaction to the brucellosis test or a response to the tuberculosis test, shall be quarantined to the premises where tested until released from quarantine in writing by the Board or shipped for slaughter accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the Board or one of its agents.

(1) An animal showing a complete agglutination to the brucellosis test in a 1:100 dilution or higher shall be identified a reactor and shipped for slaughter accompanied by a permit to a slaughtering establishment or to a public stockyards. All cattle on the premises are quarantined.

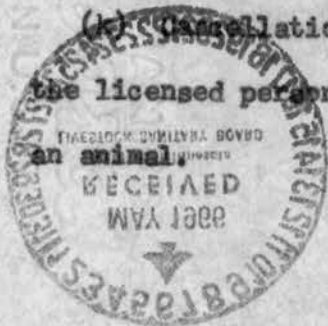
(2) An animal diagnosed a reactor to the tuberculosis test shall be identified a reactor and shipped for slaughter, accompanied by a permit to a slaughtering establishment where the federal government maintains inspection, or to a public stockyards. All cattle on the premises are quarantined.

(j) Records shall be maintained for three years by a licensed person for each time an animal registered with the Board is rented, leased, loaned, or otherwise offered for public service. These records shall be available to the Board or its agents upon demand at any reasonable time and shall include the following:

(1) The registration certificate.

(2) A copy of each health certificate issued on the animal.

(k) Cancellation of registration. The Board shall be notified in writing by the licensed person when he wishes, for any reason, to cancel the registration of



(1) The Board may, after notice and hearing, suspend or revoke a license or registration certificate if the person to whom the license or registration certificate is issued fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation or with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 35.695.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

MAY 4 1966 - 2:15 p.m.

Joseph A. Donovan
Secretary of State



MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD July 22, 1966

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly at 9:45 A. M. Members present were Dr. J. J. Kelly, Mr. Martin Annexstad, Dr. John E. Fogarty, Mr. Charles Hartung, Dr. J. G. Flint, and Dr. Alan Morrow. Mr. McCulley and Dr. W. T. S. Thorp were unable to attend due to previous commitments.

The quarterly Board meeting was deferred from July 15 due to the fact that both Dr. Flint and Dr. Fogarty attended the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association which was held in Louisville, Kentucky July 11 to 14.

MINUTES BOARD MEETING APRIL 15, 1966

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Minutes of the Board meeting of April 15 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

AVMA MEETING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY July 11 to 14

The Secretary and Dr. Fogarty reported on their attendance at this meeting. Dr. Flint was Chairman of the Section on Regulatory Veterinary Medicine that held two sessions on Monday, July 11.

REGULATION LSB-14 - CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA

The Secretary pointed out that it would be necessary to amend this regulation in order to bring it in agreement with the changes which were made at a public hearing on June 8, in regulation LSB-5, Importation of Swine and LSB-40, Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota. These changes consisted in the recognition of the immunization of swine against hog cholera with killed or inactivated vaccines.

Dr. Fogarty moved that a public hearing be authorized to amend regulation LSB-14, and that Dr. Flint or other veterinary employees of the Board be designated as hearing officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstand - motion carried.

July 22, 1966PRESENT STATUS OF THE HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM IN MINNESOTA

Dr. Morrow reported on this item indicating that fourteen cases of hog cholera had been diagnosed in Minnesota since January 1, 1966 as compared with eleven cases for the same period in 1965. In 1965 none of the cases had spread to adjoining farms, while in 1966 one case did spread to an adjoining farm. It was of interest to note that of the first ten cases reported this year, six farms raised their own swine.

The Secretary pointed out that present research indicates that modified live virus vaccine should not be used on pregnant sows. Some authorities have indicated that this product should not be used on sows within 30 days prior to date of breeding, due to the fact that the modified live virus may revert to virulent virus in the embryo pigs.

The Secretary pointed out that this increased incidence in hog cholera would postpone Minnesota's entrance into Phase III of the National^a Program until at least July 1, 1967, since it was the legislature's intent that indemnity funds not be used until such time as there were not to exceed 15 cases of hog cholera in the preceding 12 months. The Secretary indicated that he would suggest to the Chairman of the Minnesota State Hog Cholera Eradication Committee that a committee meeting be held sometime prior to the next legislative session.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN LSB-32 - CONTROL OF MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS

Dr. Olson presented this item to the Board for consideration, stating that Minnesota has been testing 100 per cent for Mycoplasma gallisepticum in turkeys since 1961. The National Turkey Improvement Plan now recognizes partial testing for this disease, and research authorities believe that it can now be utilized in Minnesota. Present regulations require the testing of all breeders. The following has been recommended based on statistitions' reports:

- (1) Test 100 per cent of the birds in flocks up to 500.
- (2) Test 500 birds in any flock up to 5,000.
- (3) Test 10% of the birds in flocks over 5,000.

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This procedure would give a 99% probability of picking up one reactor in an infected flock. Our present inspection program would be expanded along with this change. Dr. Olson estimated that this change would cut our Mycoplasma gallisepticum testing by approximately 50% which would save some funds.

Mr. Hartung moved that regulation LSB-32 be amended in accordance with the above. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING TO AMEND LSB-32.

Mr. Annexstad moved that a public hearing be authorized for the purpose of amending regulation LSB-32, Control of Mycoplasma Gallisepticum in Turkeys and that Dr. Flint or other veterinary employees of the Board be authorized as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

COMBINED OR POLYVALENT ANTIGEN FOR THE TESTING OF PULLORUM AND TYPHI-MURIUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS

Dr. Olson indicated that the National Turkey Improvement Plan now recognizes the use of a combined or polyvalent antigen for obtaining plan classifications. Minnesota regulations require the use of an antigen that is approved by the Board. Since this antigen now has national recognition and since its use would eliminate some testing in the laboratories, Dr. Olson recommended that the combined or polyvalent antigen be given official approval by the Board.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the combined or polyvalent antigen be recognized as an official antigen for use in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

LAC APPROPRIATION FOR POULTRY TESTING

The Secretary stated that he had submitted a request to the Legislative Advisory Committee which was considered at its meeting of June 27. This request was for an amount of \$51,000.00 to carry out the testing of poultry for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1966. The LAC granted an appropriation of \$25,500.00. Present estimates indicate that this amount will be depleted on or about December 1, 1966.

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Present plans are to again submit a request to the LAC for consideration at its September meeting.

MR. DALE OSWALD, DETROIT LAKES

Mr. Dale Oswald appeared before the Board accompanied by his clerk, Mr. Berdett, and his official veterinarian, Dr. G. J. Olson. The Secretary informed the Board that he had issued a temporary permit to Mr. Oswald to operate a livestock auction market, the permit bearing an expiration date of August 1, 1966. Mr. Oswald had been notified by Certified Mail that he would be given an opportunity to appear before the Board on July 22 to show cause why his permit should be extended beyond August.

The Secretary pointed out that his action was based on the following:

1. Mr. Oswald had knowingly imported diseased pigs from North Dakota without a health certificate or permit.
2. Mr. Oswald had violated the hog cholera quarantine by shipping quarantined animals for slaughter without a permit.
3. Mr. Oswald had failed to properly placard his premises as required by regulation LSB-14.

Dr. Morrow had prepared a complete report regarding this matter and he read this report to the Board. The complete report is on file in the office of the Board. The Secretary pointed out that his action had been based on the provisions of regulation LSB-14, section (b), paragraph (4) which reads as follows:

"The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated the laws of the state or the rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control and elimination of infectious communicable disease of livestock."

After some discussion, President Kelly informed Mr. Oswald that he would be notified by the Secretary by mail as to the action taken by the Board. Mr. Oswald left the meeting at this point.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Annexstad moved that the Secretary be instructed to extend Mr. Oswald's permit to June 30, 1967 on a probationary basis.. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 1:40 P. M.

DIAMOND LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Dr. C. Joseph Welter, Director of Research, Diamond Laboratories, Inc. appeared before the Board at this time. The Secretary pointed out that on June 3 he had received a letter from Dr. Donald A. Fuller, Director, Clinical Research, Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated, requesting permission to field test a vaccine in Minnesota in the herd of Dr. Eiler Frederiksen, Askov, the vaccine to be administered by veterinarians from the College of Veterinary Medicine. The vaccine is a multivalent bovine vaccine, tissue culture attenuated, consisting of strains of IBR, BVD, and PI₃. Prior to issuing the permit, the Secretary learned that the vaccine had been administered on May 17. On that basis he notified Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated that he would not issue a permit for the use of this vaccine in Minnesota. On July 15, Dr. Welter requested permission to use this vaccine in Minnesota. He was informed that it would be necessary for him or other representatives of Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated to appear before the Board before the request could be considered further.

Dr. Welter informed the Board that he accepted full responsibility for this error and apologized for the error having occurred. He stated that this was due to a breakdown in communications between their research department and the shipping department, and was a mistake which violates their own policy. He assured the Board that steps had been taken to insure against repetition. Dr. Welter outlined the procedures used in developing and testing this vaccine and assured the Board that the Company now has an experimental license from the federal government. The company desires to use this vaccine in from 50 to 75 per cent of the cattle in Dr. Frederiksen's herd - vaccinating calves five months of age and over, and non-pregnant females. Serum conversion rates would be run after vaccination, and the cattle observed for any

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adverse reactions.

After some discussion, and upon recommendation by the Secretary, Dr. Fogarty moved that the permit be issued to Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated to field test the multivalent bovine vaccine in Dr. Frederiksen's herd, the vaccine to be administered by veterinarians at the College of Veterinary Medicine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

Dr. Welter stated that Diamond Laboratories would like to field test this same vaccine in two or three other herds in Minnesota. He was informed that a separate permit would be needed for the use of this vaccine in each herd.

Dr. Welter indicated that Diamond Laboratories would also like to use an experimental attenuated anaplasmosis vaccine on six bulls in Dr. Frederiksen's herd. This vaccine would be administered by veterinarians from the College of Veterinary Medicine. Both the Secretary and Dr. Morrow pointed out the problems that Minnesota has experienced with anaplasmosis in imported cattle. They pointed out that it was the policy of the Board to condemn for slaughter all cattle affected with anaplasmosis, and that full indemnity was paid by the state for these cattle. Under the circumstances, they were both extremely reluctant to recommend that a permit be issued for the use of this vaccine in Minnesota. It was suggested to Dr. Welter that perhaps the vaccine should be used in states in which anaplasmosis was endemic.

LSB-5 - IMPORTATION OF SWINE

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing the importation of swine, LSB-5, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 8, 1966, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. Annexstad moved that pursuant to the public hearing held June 8, 1966 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations for Importation of Swine, LSB-5, be adopted as presented at

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARDRULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SWINE
INTO MINNESOTA

Adopted July 22, 1966

Approved by Attorney General Aug 16, 1966

Filed with Secretary of State

Robert W. Mattson
Attorney General8-17, 1966By Wood W. Benington
Special Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 15.0412, 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 35.063 and 35.065, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) SWINE TREATED WITH VIRULENT VIRUS

Swine treated with virulent hog cholera virus shall not be imported into Minnesota.

(b) MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

1. No swine which are affected with hog cholera shall be imported into Minnesota.

2. No swine, known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera shall be imported into Minnesota except as provided in paragraph 3 of this section.

3. Swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera may be imported into Minnesota if a veterinarian employed by the appropriate state or federal agency or an accredited veterinarian authorized for the purpose by the appropriate state or federal agency examines all swine in the herd at least 120 days after the last contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera, and finds no clinical evidence of hog cholera.

(c) SWINE CONSIGNED TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, STATE-FEDERAL APPROVED MARKETS FOR SWINE OR SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Apparently healthy swine may be imported into Minnesota without a health certificate if consigned to a public stockyards, state-federal approved market for swine, or to a slaughtering establishment where state or federal inspection

is maintained.

(d) INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED

All swine, except slaughter swine and those described in section (c), imported into Minnesota or moved from a public stockyard to other points in Minnesota shall be individually identified by ear tag, tattoo, registration number, or other suitable identification. Such identification shall be listed on all health certificates of inspection.

(e) SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

Swine originating in or passing through public stockyards in Minnesota, or other states, may be imported or moved to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and when shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine and serum.

No shipment of such swine shall be made until a permit has first been obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Board. Such swine shall be and are quarantined at point of destination for at least 21 days and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease. Only cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks, or other vehicles shall be used for shipment.

Swine that have been immunized with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine more than 21 days and less than one year, or have been immunized with killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine more than 21 days and less than six months, are not required to be retreated, provided such swine are official vaccinates and are accompanied by proof of vaccination.

(f) BREEDING SWINE

1. Such swine shall be tested for brucellosis and found negative in a dilution of 1:50 within 30 days prior to date of importation unless they originate in validated or certified brucellosis-free herds. Suckling pigs are not required to be tested when accompanying a dam meeting the above requirements.

The health certificate shall include the record of the brucellosis tests, or if from a validated or certified brucellosis-free herd, shall include the herd certificate number.

2. All swine imported into Minnesota for breeding purposes shall be in compliance with section (g) except that a permit is not required for breeding swine immunized with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine more than 21 days and less than one year, or immunized with killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine more than 21 days and less than six months prior to date of shipment. Suckling pigs accompanying an officially vaccinated dam are not required to be vaccinated.

(g) PENDING SWINE

1. No swine shall be imported into Minnesota for feeding purposes unless accompanied by a permit from the State Livestock Sanitary Board. Such permit shall be in addition to the health certificate as provided in paragraph 2 below. Permits will be issued only to a bona-fide resident of Minnesota who shall be named as the consignee on both permit and health certificate, except that permits will be issued to consignors in other states for shipments of swine directly to livestock auction markets or community sales operating under the supervision of the Board.

2. No swine shall be imported into Minnesota for feeding purposes unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian. A copy of such certificate approved by the Livestock Sanitary official of the state of origin shall be promptly forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board. The health certificate shall include a statement that the swine have been inspected within 48 hours prior to time of importation, show no symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian have not been exposed to such disease. The health certificate shall include the individual identification of all swine in the shipment, and a statement that the swine have been immunized against hog cholera

by one of the methods described in paragraphs 4 or 5 below, unless a permit allowing importation subject to immunization upon arrival has been obtained, as provided in paragraph 6. The health certificate for all swine imported for feeding purposes shall include the permit number.

3. All swine imported shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected vehicles, and shall not be unloaded in public stockyards or railroad yards or pens. The health certificate and permit shall be attached to the waybill if shipped by rail, or in possession of the truck driver if shipped by truck. All swine in the shipment shall be delivered to the destination shown on the health certificate.

4. Swine officially vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, with or without hog cholera serum, more than 21 days and less than one year, or killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine more than 21 days and less than six months prior to date of shipment, may be imported into Minnesota provided the health certificate indicates the date and kind of immunization, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the vaccine.

5. Swine officially vaccinated less than 21 days with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum may be imported into Minnesota, if shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization. Such swine shall be and are quarantined at destination for at least 21 days after arrival and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease. The health certificate shall indicate the date and kind of immunization, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and vaccine.

6. Swine may be imported into Minnesota from adjacent states or from states that have attained the status of Hog Cholera Free, provided the swine are shipped directly from farm of origin, on which such swine and all other swine on the farm have been located for not less than 21 days, to farm of destination. All swine in the shipment shall be immunized by a veterinarian upon arrival at destination with serum and modified live hog cholera virus vaccine or with killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine. Vaccination shall be at owner's

expense. Such swine shall be and are quarantined upon arrival. The quarantine shall remain in effect for 21 days after immunization and until all swine are free from symptoms of disease.

(h)
The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into Minnesota, LSB-5, adopted by the Board February 8, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 21, 1963, is hereby rescinded.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
Aug 16 1966

ROBERT W. MATTSON ATTORNEY GENERAL

By *W. M. Henningsen*
Special Assistant Attorney General

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED

AUG 17 1966 - 1:15 p.m.

Joseph L. Olson
Secretary of State

said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for Importation of Swine, Regulation LSB-5, adopted by the Board February 8, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 21, 1963 be rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. President Kelly declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

LSB-40 - RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota, LSB-40, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 8, 1966, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. Annexstad moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, Regulation LSB-40, adopted May 15, 1964, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 2, 1964, be rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried. President Kelly declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

LSB-30 - THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN CHICKENS AND OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL, EXCEPTING TURKEYS

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in chickens and other domesticated fowl, excepting turkeys, LSB-30 as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 8, 1966, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. Hartung moved that pursuant to the public hearing held on June 8, 1966 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the

July 22, 1966

Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens and other Domesticated Fowl, Excepting Turkeys, LSB-30, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens and Other Domesticated Fowl, Excepting Turkeys, LSB-30, adopted by the Board November 4, 1960, approved by the Attorney General December 19, 1960, and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1960, are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. President Kelly declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

LSB-31 - CONTROL OF PULLORUM-TYPHOID DISEASE IN TURKEYS

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of pullorum-typhoid disease in turkeys, LSB-31, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 8, 1966, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. Annexstad moved that pursuant to the public hearing held on June 8, 1966 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys, LSB-31, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys, LSB-31, adopted by the Board November 4, 1960, approved by the Attorney General December 19, 1960 and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1960, are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried. President Kelly declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

LSB-33 - CONTROL OF SALMONELLA TYPHI-MURIUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the Control of Salmonella Typhi-murium Disease in Turkeys, LSB-33, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 8, 1966, in accord-

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
 RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EXHIBITION
 OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA

STATE OF MINNESOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 FILED
 JUL 29 1966

Joseph A. Donovan
 Secretary of State

Adopted July 22, 1966

Approved by Attorney General *July 29*, 1966

Filed with Secretary of State

Robert W. Mattson
 Attorney General

July 29, 1966

By *Michael R. Gallager*
 Special Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 35 and Chapter 15, Section 15.0412, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations governing public exhibitions of livestock and poultry in Minnesota:

(a)

All public exhibitions or shows of livestock and poultry, including state and county fairs, with the exception of those located in public stockyards under federal supervision, shall be under the supervision of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, hereinafter called the Board.

(b) PREMISES AND MANAGEMENT

1. All buildings for the use of animals, including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, and pens, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. All such buildings, rings, stables, and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to the exhibition.

2. If practical, a quarantine division shall be established. If such quarantine division is not available, the owner of any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease shall be required to immediately remove such livestock or poultry from the exhibition premises.

3. The management of each exhibition, with the exception of dog shows, shall provide the services of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian. Before such veterinarian is appointed, he shall be approved and authorized by the Board as its representative. The management shall comply with all reasonable orders of the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation of the premises and the sanitary handling of the livestock and poultry exhibited.

(c) OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

The official veterinarian shall:

1. Approve the cleaning and disinfection of the premises before the exhibition is opened and before any domestic animals or poultry are allowed admission to the premises.

2. Inspect all livestock and poultry on the date it is admitted to the premises. He shall refuse admission to any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease.

3. He shall refuse admission to any livestock not accompanied by proper health certificates when required except locally owned livestock for which he may issue health certificates at the time of entry, provided he can be reasonably assured of the point of origin and freedom from exposure to disease of the animals entered.

4. He shall inspect all livestock on the exhibition premises at least once daily and shall order the immediate removal or isolation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, and shall order and supervise the cleaning and disinfection of any area from which such animals or birds are removed.

5. At the conclusion of the exhibition, he shall forward a written report to the Board of all violations, if any, of this regulation by any exhibitor or the management, and any other pertinent information relative to the exhibition.

6. He shall maintain in his files for a period of one year all health certificates, affidavits, and permits furnished for the livestock entered at the exhibition, including those issued by himself, such records to be available to the Board or its agent upon demand.

(d) HEALTH CERTIFICATES

1. All livestock, excepting dogs, horses, and poultry, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, executed on the official health certificate form of the state where the livestock originated.

2. All health certificates for livestock originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. Health certificates for livestock originating in Minnesota shall be issued by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board.

4. No livestock or poultry under quarantine or originating from a herd or flock under quarantine for any infectious or communicable disease, shall be exhibited or allowed entry into the exhibition premises.

(e) HORSES

All horses shall be examined by the official veterinarian at time of or shortly after entry to the exhibition premises.

(f) POULTRY

All poultry, except waterfowl and pigeons, must be negative to the rapid whole-blood plate test for pullorum and typhoid diseases, applied within 90 days prior to the opening date of exhibition, provided that no test shall be required on poultry originating directly from parent stock tested and found negative within the preceding 12 months. An officially recognized form signed by an authorized agent must be presented to show compliance with this section. Official forms from other states shall be approved by the official agency of state of origin. Each bird shall be identified and band number recorded on the official form.

(g) CATTLE

1. All cattle, except strictly slaughter classes, shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including individual identification of each animal by ear tag number, tattoo number, or registry name and number.

2. No cattle under quarantine or originating from a herd under quarantine for any infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited or allowed entry into the exhibition premises.

3. All health certificates for cattle originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Such cattle

shall originate from:

- (aa) Certified Brucellosis-free herds.
- (bb) Negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis area.
- (cc) A herd negative to the brucellosis test within one year before the

health certificate is issued.

4. All health certificates for cattle originating in Minnesota shall be approved by the Board.

5. All cattle shall be negative to a tuberculin test conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, with the exceptions below:

(aa) Cattle originating in accredited tuberculosis-free herds, providing the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving the accredited herd number and the date of the last official test of the herd.

(bb) Cattle originating in negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas tested within one year, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving date of the last official test of the herd.

(cc) Calves under six months of age.

6. All cattle shall be negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, with the exceptions below:

(aa) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving the certification herd number and the date of the last official test of the herd.

(bb) Cattle originating from negative herds in modified certified brucellosis areas, tested within one year prior to the opening date of the exhibition, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving the date of the last official test of the herd.

(cc) Official brucellosis vaccinates under 24 months of age accompanied by a certificate of vaccination or bearing a legible vaccination tattoo.

(dd) Official vaccinates over 24 months of age, accompanied by a certificate of vaccination or bearing a legible vaccination tattoo, shall disclose a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50.

(ee) Steers.

(ff) Calves under six months of age.

7. No health certificate or tests are required for strictly slaughter classes provided such animals are kept completely isolated from all other animals at the exhibition and provided all animals so entered are shipped to slaughter immediately following the exhibition.

8. The Board reserves the right to secure blood samples from any or all cattle exhibited, for the purpose of applying the agglutination blood test for brucellosis and also to apply the tuberculin test at any time the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

(h) SWINE

1. Swine which have been immunized against hog cholera with virulent virus shall not be eligible for exhibition.

2. Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate. The certificates for all swine, with the exception of those entered in slaughter classes only, shall include a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or shall be accompanied by an affidavit of an owner authorized by the sanitary official of the state of origin to administer hog cholera serum and modified live virus vaccine that the swine described have been immunized with one of the following:

(aa) A protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used.

(bb) Modified live virus with or without serum not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to the opening date of exhibition.

(cc) Killed or inactivated vaccine administered by a veterinarian not less than 21 days nor more than six months prior to the opening date of exhibition.

3. The health certificate shall include the identification of each animal by ear tag number, registry name and number, or other satisfactory individual identification, and shall also include the date of the immunization, stating the kind of immunization used.

4. The health certificate shall also include a statement that the swine originate in a certified or validated brucellosis-free swine herd, giving the brucellosis-free certificate number, or shall include a record of test for brucellosis, conducted by a veterinarian approved to conduct the plate agglutination test by the livestock sanitary officials of the state of origin, or at a state or federal laboratory, of all female swine and boars, excepting suckling pigs entered for exhibition with dam. Such record of test shall be negative in all dilutions of 1:50 and higher, and such test shall be conducted within 90 days prior to opening date of the exhibition. Barrows are not required to be tested for brucellosis.

5. All health certificates for swine originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

6. Slaughter Classes of Swine.

(aa) Shall be accompanied by a health certificate.

(bb) Shall meet the brucellosis requirements for exhibition.

(cc) Swine in this class not previously vaccinated, need not be immunized against hog cholera with anti-hog cholera serum. Such swine not slaughtered shall be immunized with anti-hog cholera serum before leaving the exhibition premises.

(dd) No health certificate or tests are required for strictly slaughter classes provided such animals are kept completely isolated from all other animals at the exhibition and provided all animals so entered are shipped to slaughter immediately following the exhibition.

(i) SHEEP

1. Minnesota sheep will not be required to be dipped prior to exhibition, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the sheep for exhibition have been inspected and found free of scabies.

2. All health certificates for sheep originating in other states shall be approved by livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

3. Sheep from scabies-free states or areas are not required to be dipped prior to exhibition, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the sheep for exhibition have been inspected, and found free of scabies.

4. Sheep from other than scabies-free states or areas shall be accompanied by a health certificate certifying the sheep have been inspected, and found free of scabies and dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision within 10 days prior to opening date of exhibition.

(j) GOATS

Goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate including proper identification of each animal by age, color, and markings, and satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. All health certificates for goats originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

(k) DOGS

All dogs six months of age or over shall be accompanied by a certificate of rabies vaccination issued by a veterinarian. Such vaccination shall have been conducted within 12 months with killed vaccine or within 24 months with modified live virus vaccine prior to the opening day of the exhibition.

(l)

The Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, Regulation LSB-40, adopted May 15, 1964, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State June 2, 1964, are hereby rescinded.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
 THE CONTROL OF PULLORUM - TYPHOID DISEASE IN CHICKENS
 AND OTHER DOMESTICATED FOWL, EXCEPTING TURKEYS

Adopted July 22, 1966

Filed with Secretary of State

8-17, 1966

Approved by Attorney General Aug 16, 1966

Robert W. Mattson
 Attorney General

By Ward W. Remington
 Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Section 29.051 and Section 15.0412, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these rules and regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Plan shall mean the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
- (3) Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.
- (4) Official state agency shall mean the Board.
- (5) State inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (6) Authorized testing agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (7) Flock shall mean all chickens and other domesticated fowl of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premises.
- (8) Flockowner shall mean a person owning a flock or flocks of poultry.
- (9) Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premises operated or controlled for the production of chickens or other domesticated fowl.
- (10) Other domesticated fowl shall mean and include pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl or wild birds maintained in captivity.

(11) Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

(12) Hatching eggs shall mean eggs produced by chickens or other domesticated fowl to be used for hatching.

(b) Sale of chicks, waterfowl, domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

(1) No person shall purchase, sell or trade chicks or other domesticated fowl, excepting waterfowl, under five (5) months of age; and no person shall purchase, sell or trade hatching eggs produced by chickens or other domesticated fowl, excepting waterfowl, unless they originate in and are distributed from flocks or hatcheries operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of comparable pullorum-typhoid status.

(2) Persons may purchase, sell or trade ducklings, goslings and waterfowl hatching eggs not having a pullorum-typhoid classification provided they originate from hatcheries or premises hatching and handling only waterfowl. Such hatcheries are still subject to inspection by agents of the Board and must obtain a permit to operate.

(3) Hatcheries hatching and handling chicks, poults, and other domesticated fowl and hatching eggs shall not hatch or handle waterfowl or waterfowl hatching eggs unless they originate directly from flocks that have been officially tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases in accordance with these rules and regulations.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to a person hatching eggs originating from a breeding supply flock owned by such person on a farm premises if the products from such hatching eggs are maintained on the same premises and not offered for sale when less than five (5) months of age. All such birds over five (5) months of age sold or removed from the premises for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be officially tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases and no reactors disclosed.

(c) Permits.

(1) No person shall conduct and operate premises and equipment for the purpose of incubating and hatching eggs and otherwise handling, brooding and selling chicks and other domesticated fowl, excepting as provided for in Paragraph (4), (b) of these

rules and regulations and Regulation No. 5.2, unless a permit is first obtained from the Board. A permit will be issued only if an application furnished by the Board has been completed, signed and submitted for approval and shall be valid until September 1 of the following year unless otherwise revoked.

(2) Failure on the part of any person to comply with the terms of the permit and these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of the permit. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten (10) days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting to show cause why the cancelled permit should be reinstated and shall be notified within five (5) days after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

(d) Testing and testing agents.

(1) Authorized testing agents.

(aa) Any veterinarian desiring to conduct the rapid whole-blood plate test must make application to the Board for a permit.

(bb) A person other than a veterinarian desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training given by the Board and the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, St. Paul. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in the subsequent field instruction given by a representative of the Board, he will be issued a testing authorization. Application for renewal of the testing authorization must be made each year. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the testing conducted by him is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

(2) Testing.

(aa) All chickens or other domesticated fowl, five (5) months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision, excepting as provided for in Paragraphs (2) and (4), Section (b), must be tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases by an officially approved method. All poultry maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which is not being

officially tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premises, provided they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board for a period of twenty-one (21) days before testing, remaining so segregated while the tested flock is under supervision. Flocks may qualify on the initial test if no reactors are disclosed provided the birds so tested originate from flocks properly qualified previously and provided the test was conducted within six (6) months immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs by an authorized testing agent.

(bb) The cost of the pullorum-typhoid testing and control rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flockowner or the owner of the hatchery in accordance with an agreement reached between the authorized testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

(cc) The official test. The official test for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases in any flock shall be the stained antigen rapid whole-blood plate test using an antigen approved by the Board or the rapid serum plate test or the standard tube agglutination test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

(dd) All birds officially tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases shall be identified with a leg or wing band or identified with a stain or dye in lieu of bands. All identifying material shall be approved by the Board before used.

(ee) Reactors. Any reactor disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and reported to the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a chicken, waterfowl or domesticated fowl flock reveals less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less or reactors not to exceed five (5) in flocks of over 500 birds to the official Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Flocks in which reactors are disclosed by the rapid whole-blood plate test shall be quarantined immediately. The quarantine will be released only if the Board is furnished information that one of the following conditions has been complied with:

(i) Negative bacteriological examination on reactor birds if percentage of infection is 5% or less.

(ii) Properly retested as described in Paragraph (2) (ff) of this section.

(iii) Entire flock shipped for slaughter under permit and premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(aaa) If the flock is to be maintained on the premises under quarantine and used for purposes other than the production of hatching eggs, all male birds and all reactors must be shipped to slaughter under permit within ten (10) days from date reactors were disclosed and quarantine to be released when remainder of flock is shipped to slaughter under permit and the premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(ff) Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, or if such examination reveals evidence of *Salmonella pullorum* or *Salmonella gallinarum* infection then the flock shall be considered infected and retesting must be conducted. To requalify, the flock shall pass two (2) consecutive negative tests not less than twenty-one (21) days apart and the first of these two (2) negative tests shall not be conducted less than twenty-one (21) days after reactors were disclosed. If the bacteriological examination fails to reveal infection as described above, the test shall be considered negative. If organisms other than those described above are recovered from the reactors submitted, retesting may be conducted provided the antigen used is suitable for the detection of birds infected with the specific organism recovered, and then at the discretion of the Board.

(gg) Check testing. If the testing is done wholly or in part by an authorized testing agent, a check test to be conducted by a state inspector may be ordered by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. When such check test is

ordered the state inspector shall test a sufficient number of birds and flocks by the rapid whole-blood plate test to determine if the work of the authorized agent was satisfactory. If such check test discloses reactors and is substantiated by bacteriological recovery as described in paragraph (ff) Retesting, the Board shall require all such flocks and other flocks deemed necessary by the Board which were tested by such agent to be satisfactorily retested in accordance with Paragraph (2) (ff) of this section and the status of such flocks shall be determined by the results of such retests. Such flocks found to be infected shall be placed under quarantine. The quarantine shall be released only if one of the provisions listed in Paragraph (2) (ee) of this section is complied with. Refusal of any person to submit flocks to check testing as ordered by the Board shall be deemed a violation of these regulations.

(hh) All tests and retests for pullorum and typhoid diseases conducted by authorized testing agents or veterinarians shall be reported to the Board within ten (10) days following completion of such tests on official forms furnished by the Board. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be issued and the cleaning and disinfection shall be reported on forms furnished by the Board. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board.

(e) Hatcheries and flockowners.

(1) The hatchery management shall:

- (aa) Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.
- (bb) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.
- (cc) Not hatch or custom hatch eggs or handle poultry that does not meet the testing requirements listed in applicable paragraphs under Section (d) excepting as specifically exempted in Section (b).
- (dd) Thoroughly clean and disinfect all incubator and hatcher trays.
- (ee) Thoroughly clean and fumigate incubators and hatcher using an officially recognized method and procedure.
- (ff) Maintain incubator rooms and brooder rooms in a sanitary condition and isolated from each other in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

(2) Flockowners shall:

(aa) Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

(bb) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(cc) Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(dd) Have officially tested upon return, any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the pullorum-typhoid classification.

(ee) Use only new egg cases or clean used cases that have been fumigated.

(f) Advertising.

(1) All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to pullorum-typhoid control and eradication shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

(aa) The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds, flocks or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

(bb) U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean is the only official pullorum-typhoid classification recognized in Minnesota and can only be used by National Plan hatcheries. Other reference to pullorum-typhoid testing by non-plan hatcheries must be approved by the Board.

(g) Cooperation with national poultry improvement plan.

(1) The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum and typhoid diseases. The regulations of said plan, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 145 and 147, as amended pertaining to disease control, are hereby adopted by reference as part of these rules and regulations, except that where said regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

(2) A Minnesota hatchery participating in the Plan and operating under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases and also under

the supervision of the Division of Poultry Industries, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food by a cooperative agreement shall be designated as a National Plan Hatchery.

(3) A National Plan hatchery shall comply with all applicable provisions of these rules and regulations and all products handled by such a hatchery shall be classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of comparable pullorum-typhoid status. Products produced under the Plan shall lose their identity under Plan terminology when consigned to a non-plan hatchery.

(4) A certificate shall be issued National Plan hatcheries classifying their products as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean provided the requirements for testing as outlined in Section (d) have been complied with. The certificate shall be valid until September 1 of the following year unless otherwise revoked. The procedure as outlined in Paragraph (2), Section (c) shall be followed for reinstatement of any revoked certificate.

(h) The rules and regulations for The Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens and Other Domesticated Fowl, Excepting Turkeys, LSB-30, adopted November 4, 1960, Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1960 and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1960, are hereby rescinded.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
Aug 16 1966

ROBERT W. MATTHEW, ATTORNEY GENERAL
By *Robert W. Matthew*
Special Assistant Attorney General

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

AUG 17 1966 - 1:15 p.m.

Joseph L. Bonner
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
THE CONTROL OF FULGORUM - TYPHOID DISEASE IN TURKEYS

Adopted July 22, 1966

Filed with Secretary of State

8-17, 1966

Approved by Attorney General Aug 16, 1966

Robert W. Mattson
Attorney General

By Wood W. Remington
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Section 29.051 and Section 15.0412, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these rules and regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Plan shall mean the National Turkey Improvement Plan.
- (3) Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.
- (4) Official State Agency shall mean the Board.
- (5) State Inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (6) Authorized Agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (7) Flock shall mean all turkeys of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premises.
- (8) Other Poultry shall mean and include chickens, pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl maintained in captivity.
- (9) Flockowner shall mean a person owning a flock or flocks of turkeys.
- (10) Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premises operated or controlled for the production of turkeys and other poultry.
- (11) Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

(b) Sale of poults and hatching eggs. No person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey poults under four (4) months of age, and no person shall purchase, sell or trade turkey hatching eggs unless they originate in flocks and are distributed from hatcheries or premises operating under the supervision of the official state agency for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases and are classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or are of comparable status.

(c) Permits.

(1) No person shall conduct and operate premises and equipment for the purpose of incubating and hatching eggs and otherwise handling, brooding and selling poults unless a permit is first obtained from the Board. A permit will be issued only if an application furnished by the Board has been completed, signed and submitted for approval and shall be valid until September 1 of the following year unless otherwise revoked.

(2) Failure on the part of any person to comply with the terms of the permit and these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of the permit. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten (10) days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting to show cause why the cancelled permit should be reinstated and shall be notified within five (5) days after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

(d) Testing and testing agents.

(1) Authorized testing agents.

(aa) Any veterinarian desiring to collect turkey blood samples must make application to the Board for a permit.

(bb) Any person desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training given by the College of Veterinary Medicine, University Farm Campus, St. Paul and the Board. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in subsequent field instructions given by a representative of the Board, he will be issued a testing authorization. If he completes the training successfully, he will then be authorized to collect turkey blood samples provided he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization

each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the blood collecting is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

(2) Testing.

(aa) All turkeys four (4) months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision must be tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases by an officially approved method. All turkeys maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other poultry which is not being officially tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premises provided they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board for a period of twenty-one (21) days before testing, remaining so segregated while the tested flock is under supervision. Flocks may qualify on the initial test if no reactors are disclosed provided the birds so tested originate from flocks properly qualified previously and provided the qualifying test was conducted within six (6) months immediately preceding date of first sale of hatching eggs.

(bb) The cost of pullorum-typhoid testing and control rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flockowner or the owner of the hatchery in accordance with an agreement reached between the testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

(cc) The official test for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases in any flock shall be the standard tube agglutination test conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board or the rapid serum plate test. No antigen shall be used for official pullorum-typhoid testing unless approved by the Board.

(dd) Identification. All birds tested for pullorum and typhoid diseases shall be banded with an official leg or wing band.

(ee) Reactors. Any reactors disclosed on any official test or retest shall be immediately removed from the premises and such premises shall be carefully

cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and such cleaning and disinfection reported on forms furnished by the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the test chart and shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a turkey flock reveals less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less or reactors not to exceed five (5) in flocks over 500 to the Official Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The veterinarian in charge of the official laboratory shall indicate which reactors are to be submitted and may request that other reactors be submitted if deemed necessary. Flocks in which reactors are disclosed by the standard tube agglutination test shall be quarantined immediately. The quarantine will be released only if the Board is furnished information that one of the following conditions has been complied with:

(i) Negative bacteriological examination on reactor birds if percentage of infection is 5% or less.

(ii) Properly retested as described in Paragraph (2) (ff) of this section.

(iii) Entire flock shipped for slaughter under permit and premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(aaa) If the flock is to be maintained on the premises under quarantine and used for purposes other than the production of hatching eggs, all male birds and all reactors must be shipped to slaughter under permit within ten (10) days from date reactors were disclosed and the quarantine to be released when remainder of flock is shipped to slaughter under permit and the premises carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.

(ff) Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination or if said examination reveals evidence of infection by any salmonella organism classified within the group from which the specific strains of salmonellae are selected for the production of antigen used to qualify breeding flocks under these regulations,

retesting must be conducted. To qualify, two (2) consecutive negative tests not less than twenty-one (21) days apart must be made, and the first of these two (2) negative tests to be conducted not less than twenty-one (21) days after reactors were disclosed. If the bacteriological examination fails to reveal infection as described above, the test shall be considered negative. Retesting may be conducted on flocks infected with organisms other than those described above provided the antigen used is suitable for the detection of poultry infected with the specific organism recovered and then at the discretion of the Board.

(gg) Test Charts and Other Forms. All tests and retests with pullorum or typhoid antigen of flocks shall be reported to the Board within ten (10) days following completion of such tests. All tests and retests for pullorum and typhoid diseases shall be properly recorded in triplicate on official test charts and submitted to the laboratory with the blood samples. If reactors are disclosed a shipping permit shall be filled out by the veterinarian in charge of the laboratory and a copy sent to both the Board and to the hatcheryman. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board. It shall be the duty of the testing agent to report to the Board the cleaning and disinfection of premises, following the removal of reactors, on forms furnished by the Board.

(e) Hatcheries and flockowners.

(1) The hatchery management shall:

(aa) Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(bb) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(cc) Not hatch or custom hatch eggs or handle poultry that does not meet the testing requirements listed in applicable paragraphs under Section (d).

(dd) Thoroughly clean and disinfect all incubator and hatcher trays in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

(ee) Thoroughly clean and fumigate incubators and hatchers using an officially recognized method and procedure.

(ff) Maintain incubator rooms and brooder rooms in a sanitary condition and isolated from each other in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

(2) Flockowners shall:

(aa) Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

(bb) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(cc) Permit inspection of premises and buildings at any time by agents of the Board.

(dd) Have officially tested upon return any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted in accordance with Paragraph (2) (ff), Section (d).

(f) Advertising.

(1) All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to pullorum-typhoid control and eradication shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

(aa) The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds, flocks or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

(bb) U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean is the only official pullorum-typhoid classification recognized in Minnesota and can only be used by National P₂a hatcheries.

(g) Cooperation with national turkey improvement plan.

(1) The policy of the Board shall be to cooperate with the National Turkey Improvement Plan of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of pullorum and typhoid diseases. The regulations of said plan pertaining to disease control as set forth in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 146 and 147, as amended, are adopted by reference as a part of these rules and regulations except that where said regulations of the National Turkey Improvement Plan conflict with these rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board shall prevail.

(2) A Minnesota hatchery participating in the Plan and operating under the supervision of the Board for the control of pullorum and typhoid diseases and also under the supervision of the Division of Poultry Industries, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food by a cooperative agreement, shall be designated as a National Plan hatchery.

(3) A National Plan hatchery shall comply with all applicable provisions of these rules and regulations and all products handled by such a hatchery shall be classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or of comparable pullorum-typhoid status. Products produced under the Plan shall lose their identity under Plan terminology when consigned to a non-plan hatchery.

(4) A certificate shall be issued National Plan hatcheries classifying their products as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean provided the requirements for testing as outlined in Section (d) have been complied with. The certificate shall be valid until September 1 of the following year unless otherwise revoked. The procedure as outlined in Paragraph (2), Section (c) shall be followed for reinstatement of any revoked certificate.

(h) The rules and regulations for The Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys, LSB-31, adopted November 4, 1960, Approved by Attorney General December 19, 1960 and filed with the Secretary of State December 21, 1960, are hereby rescinded.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY.

Aug 16 1966
ROBERT W. MATSON, ATTORNEY GENERAL

By Wood W. Hemminger
Special Assistant Attorney General

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

AUG 17 1966 - 1:15 p.m.

Joseph P. Johnson
Secretary of State

MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

THE CONTROL OF SALMONELLA TYPHI-MURIUM DISEASE IN TURKEYS

Adopted July 22, 1966Approved by Attorney General Aug 16, 1966

Filed with Secretary of State

8-17, 1966

Robert W. Mattson
Attorney General

By Ward W. Bevington
Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Section 29.051 and Section 15.0412, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these rules and regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Plan shall mean the National Turkey Improvement Plan.
- (3) Person shall mean a natural person, firm or corporation.
- (4) Official state agency shall mean the Board.
- (5) State inspector shall mean a person employed by the Board to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (6) Authorized agent shall mean a person not employed by the Board, but designated and authorized to perform functions under the Plan and these rules and regulations.
- (7) Flock shall mean all turkeys of one kind, breed or variety maintained and segregated as one flock on one premise.
- (8) Other poultry shall mean and include chickens, pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, pigeons, and other domesticated fowl, or wild fowl maintained in captivity.
- (9) Flock owner shall mean a person owning or in charge of a flock or flocks of turkeys and participating under the Plan and these rules and regulations.

(10) Hatchery shall mean buildings and equipment on one premise operated or controlled for the production of turkeys.

(11) Products shall mean domesticated fowl and hatching eggs.

(12) Participant shall mean a person who has signed an agreement with the Board, and which agreement has not expired or has not been cancelled.

(13) Non-participant shall mean a person who has not signed an agreement with the Board or whose agreement has expired or has been cancelled.

(b) General provisions. The Salmonella typhi-murium disease control program shall be administered on a voluntary basis. In order to participate, the flock or hatchery must qualify for a U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean Classification.

(c) Agreements and certificates.

(1) Any flock or hatchery may be placed under supervision of the Board for the control of Salmonella typhi-murium disease providing the owner or manager of such flock or hatchery complies with the following procedures:

(aa) Files a signed agreement with the Board and complies with these rules and regulations.

(bb) Has not violated the terms of the above agreement or these rules and regulations resulting in cancellation until such time has elapsed as the Board shall consider sufficient for reinstatement.

(cc) When more than one hatchery located within the state is operated under the same name, ownership, or management, one or more of these hatcheries cannot participate in the Salmonella typhi-murium disease control program unless all participate. All such hatcheries must attain and maintain the same classification.

(2) Certificates.

(aa) Compliance with the terms of the above agreement and these rules and regulations will entitle the flock or hatchery owner to a certificate indicating the official status of his flock or hatchery with regard to Salmonella typhi-murium disease and said certificate shall be valid for one year after date of qualifying test unless revoked.

(bb) Failure on the part of a flock or hatchery owner to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or these rules and regulations shall be grounds for cancellation of said agreement and all certificates issued to such owner by the Board. Such cancellation shall become effective after notice by the Board to such owner by certified mail. On owner's request, made within ten days after receipt of said notice, the owner shall be given a hearing by the Board at the next regular meeting, to show cause why the cancelled agreement and certificates should be reinstated, and shall be notified immediately after such hearing of the final action of the Board.

(d) Testing and testing agents.

(1) Authorized testing agents.

(aa) Any veterinarian desiring to collect turkey blood samples for the purpose of Salmonella typhi-murium testing must make application to the Board for a permit.

(bb) Any person, other than a veterinarian, desiring to become an authorized testing agent will be required to take a course of training given by the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, and the Board. If the candidate passes all examinations and performs satisfactory work in subsequent field instructions given by a representative of the Board, he will be issued a testing authorization. If he completes the training successfully, he will then be authorized to collect turkey blood samples providing he makes application to the Board for renewal of said authorization each testing season. If at any time an authorized agent fails to comply with these rules and regulations or the blood collecting is found to be unsatisfactory, his authorization may be cancelled by the Board. The above authorization shall not be used for advertising purposes in any manner.

(2) Testing.

(aa) All turkeys four months of age or over to be used for breeding purposes and under the Board's supervision for the control of Pullorum-Typhoid disease may be tested for Salmonella typhi-murium disease by an officially approved method.

All turkeys maintained under supervision shall be completely segregated from all other untested poultry which are not being officially tested for Salmonella typhimurium disease and also maintained separate from other animals. One species of poultry under supervision may be tested and not another species on the same premises providing they have been segregated in a manner satisfactory to the Board, for a period of twenty-one (21) days before testing, remaining so segregated while the participating flock is under supervision. If all species of poultry on the premise are being tested, then all species must meet the requirements of the same classification. All turkeys and other poultry that may come in contact with said tested turkeys must attain and maintain the Salmonella Typhimurium Tested classification.

(bb) The cost of Salmonella typhimurium testing and control rendered by persons other than employees of the Board shall be paid by the flock owner, or the owner of the hatchery, in accordance with an agreement reached between the testing agent rendering the service and those to whom the service is rendered.

(cc) The official test for the control of Salmonella typhimurium in any flock shall be the standard tube agglutination test conducted in a laboratory approved by the Board. No antigen shall be used for official Salmonella typhimurium testing unless approved by the Board.

(dd) Identification. All birds tested for Salmonella typhimurium disease shall be banded with an official leg or wing band.

(ee) Reactors. Any reactors disclosed on any official test or retest shall be removed from the premises within ten days after completion of test, and such premises shall be carefully cleaned and disinfected under official supervision and such cleaning and disinfection reported on forms furnished by the Board. All reactors shall be identified by a leg or wing band and the numbers of the bands listed on the shipping permit. If testing to qualify or requalify a turkey flock as Minnesota Salmonella Typhimurium Tested reveals less than 1% reactors, the owner may submit all such reactors in flocks of 500 birds or less or reactors not to exceed 5 in flocks over 500 to the official Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory for bacteriological examination within ten days after reactors are disclosed. The

veterinarian in charge of the official laboratory shall indicate which reactors are to be submitted and may request that other reactors be submitted if deemed necessary.

(ff) Retesting. If testing to qualify or requalify a flock discloses reactors and these are not submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, or if said examination reveals evidence of infection by any salmonella organism classified within the group from which the specific strains of salmonellae are selected for the production of antigen used to qualify breeding flocks under these regulations, retesting must be conducted. To qualify as a Minnesota Salmonella Typhi-murium Tested flock, two consecutive negative tests not less than twenty-one (21) days apart must be made, using both "O" and "H" antigens of the type of Salmonella isolated, and the first of these two negative tests to be conducted no less than twenty-one (21) days after reactors are removed from the flock. If the bacteriological examination fails to reveal infection as described above, the test shall be considered negative. Retesting may be conducted on flocks infected with organisms other than those described above provided the antigen used is suitable for the detection of poultry infected with the specific organism recovered and then at the discretion of the Board.

(gg) Test charts and other forms. All tests and retests with Salmonella typhi-murium or other Salmonella antigens shall be reported to the Board within ten days following completion of such tests. All tests and retests for Salmonella typhi-murium disease shall be properly recorded in triplicate on official test charts and submitted to the laboratory with the blood samples. If reactors are disclosed, a shipping permit shall be issued by the veterinarian in charge of the laboratory and a copy sent to both the Board and to the hatcheryman. The shipping permit shall be countersigned by persons receiving reactors and immediately forwarded to the Board. It shall be the duty of the testing agent to report to the Board, the cleaning and disinfection of premises following the removal of reactors on forms, furnished by the Board.

(e) Classifications.

(1) Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Flock.

(aa) A Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Flock is a flock which when officially tested for Salmonella typhi-murium in an official laboratory under supervision of the Board, contained no reactors to the Salmonella typhimurium "O" antigen on the first official blood test or has passed two negative tests at least twenty-one (21) days apart. The qualifying test must be made within six (6) months prior to first sale of hatching eggs.

(bb) Only birds of the same classification may be added to a Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flock and then only after approval by the Board.

(cc) Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested poults are those which are hatched in a Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested hatchery from eggs produced by Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flocks or by flocks of comparable status.

(dd) Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested eggs are eggs produced by a Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flock.

(2) Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Hatchery.

(aa) A Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Hatchery is one operating under the supervision of the Board and with the exceptions provided in sub-paragraph (bb), hatching only eggs from flocks under official supervision which have met the requirement of Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flocks or from flocks in other states with a comparable status. Excepting as provided in sub-paragraph (bb), only eggs from Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flocks or flocks of comparable status may be incubated in a Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Hatchery and only poults from Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flocks or flocks of comparable status are to be hatched or brooded in a Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Hatchery.

(bb) If facilities satisfactory to the Board for complete segregation are available, eggs from flocks not under supervision, or eggs from other species of poultry may be incubated and the products from such incubated eggs hatched and brooded

in a Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested Hatchery provided; such eggs are incubated and hatched in separate machines from eggs produced by Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flocks, and the products of such eggs are maintained in complete segregation from the poults hatched from eggs originating in Minnesota Typhi-murium Tested flocks.

(f) Hatcheries and flock owners.

(1) The hatchery management shall:

(aa) Advise all flock owners of the importance of sanitation and make frequent inspections to be sure sanitation practices as outlined in Section (f), paragraph (2) are complied with.

(bb) Permit inspection of buildings and equipment at any reasonable time by agents of the Board.

(cc) Maintain identity of hatching eggs.

(dd) Keep hatchery and incubator room well isolated from battery room.

(ee) Be sure that all hatching eggs originating from participating flocks and other sources are free from dirt and fecal material and all such eggs are fumigated at time of setting, or prior to setting, and at time of transfer from incubator to hatcher or hatching trays using procedures recommended by the Board. Only new egg cases shall be used in the transfer of eggs from one participating hatchery or egg agency to another participating hatchery or egg agency. Egg cases used by flock owners of a participating hatchery shall be fumigated between each use and be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(2) Flock owner shall:

(aa) Maintain poultry buildings and premises in a sanitary condition.

(bb) Provide sufficient nests to insure maximum egg cleanliness and decrease loss from breakage.

(cc) Collect eggs at frequent intervals to avoid unnecessary contamination.

(dd) Eliminate animal disease carriers such as rats and mice and discourage the presence of free flying birds.

(ee) Avoid raising other farm animals on same premises where a participating flock is being maintained unless well segregated.

(ff) Use only new egg cases or only those cases that have not been used by another flock owner.

(gg) Have officially tested upon return, any birds removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever. If reactors are disclosed, retesting must be conducted to the satisfaction of the Board to meet the Salmonella Typhi-murium Tested classification.

(g) Advertising.

(1) All advertising using official terminology or any portion thereof referring to Salmonella typhi-murium disease control shall be submitted to the Board for review and approval. Such advertising shall comply with the following paragraphs:

(aa) The advertiser shall use only the classification which his birds, flocks, or hatchery have attained under these rules and regulations.

(bb) All advertising shall specify the disease tested for, prefacing the words "Tested" with "Minnesota Typhi-murium".

(cc) The use of official terminology or any portion thereof of Salmonella typhi-murium control is limited to hatching eggs, or poults that meet at least the minimum requirements of the particular classification advertised.

(h) Non-participant.

(1) Products produced under these rules and regulations shall lose their identity when said products are purchased for resale by or consigned to a non-participant.

(2) A non-participant may not use the official terminology or any portion thereof of Salmonella typhi-murium control.

(i) The rules and regulations for The Control of Salmonella Typhi-murium Disease in Turkeys, LSB-33, adopted January 16, 1959, Approved by Attorney General and filed with Secretary of State April 10, 1959 are hereby rescinded.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

Aug 16 1966
ROBERT W. MATYSON, ATTORNEY GENERAL
By *Ward W. Huntington*
Special Assistant Attorney General

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

AUG 17 1966 - 1:15 pm

Joseph L. Lawson
Secretary of State

ance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4. A discussion followed.

Dr. Fogarty moved that pursuant to the public hearing held on June 8, 1966 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Salmonella Typhi-Murium Disease in Turkeys, LSB-33, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Salmonella Typhi-Murium Disease in Turkeys, LSB-33, adopted January 16, 1959, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State April 10, 1959 are hereby rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried. President Kelly declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

SARCOPTIC MANGE

Dr. Morrow gave brief report on a case of sarcoptic mange in a dog which had been transmitted to a human. The diagnosis was made by a skin specialist in St. Paul. Since the matter was called to our attention, a field investigation was made by Dr. Field, a veterinary employee of the Board. The infection was traced to a kennel and the dogs were placed under quarantine until such time as they were dipped twice under the supervision of a veterinarian. This item was brought before the Board merely as a matter of interest and to demonstrate that humans are susceptible to this condition which is normally a disease of animals.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The Secretary pointed out that the next meeting of the USLSA would be held at the Hilton Hotel in Buffalo, New York October 10 to 14. Since Dr. Fogarty had attended the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Louisville, Kentucky, it was decided that Dr. Kelly would attend the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

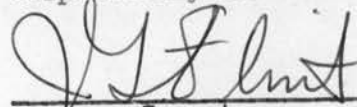
The Secretary pointed out that the next Board meeting would normally be held

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on Friday, October 14. Since both Dr. Kelly and Dr. Flint would be attending the United States Livestock Sanitary Association meeting on that date, the regular quarterly meeting was deferred to Friday, October 21.

There being no further business to come before the Board, Mr. Hartung moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 3:05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

President

MINUTES LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD- October 21, 1966

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly at 9:50 A.M. Present were Dr. J. J. Kelly, Dr. John E. Fogarty, and Mr. Graydon McCulley. Also present were Dr. J. G. Flint, and Dr. Alan Morrow, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively. Mr. Martin Annexstad and Mr. Charles Hartung had called stating they would be unable to attend.

MINUTES BOARD MEETING OF JULY 22

Dr. Fogarty moved that the minutes of the Quarterly meeting of July 22 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

WISCONSIN FEEDER PIG CO-OP.- MR. JOSEPH RAINE, MANAGER

Mr. Joseph Raine appeared before the Board at this time. The Secretary informed the Board that the Wisconsin Feeder Pig Co-op. at Little Falls, Minnesota had made several shipments of breeding swine into North Dakota that were not accompanied by health certificates. This had been called to our attention by the State Veterinarian of North Dakota. The Secretary pointed out that both Mr. Raine and Dr. Schugel, the official veterinarian, had met with him and Dr. Morrow previously regarding this matter. Dr. Schugel was unable to attend the Board meeting as this was the Cooperative's sale day at Long Prairie, but he had written to Dr. Kelly, giving him his assurance that this would not reoccur. Mr. Raine gave the Board his assurance that conditions in the market had now been changed, and that in the future all shipments would be made strictly in accordance with applicable regulations. Mr. Raine was excused at this point.

After some discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that the Wisconsin Feeder Pig Co-op. at Little Falls be put on probation until July 1, 1967. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

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The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Raine by letter of the Board's decision.

JOPPRU SALES BARN, THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Mr. Melvin Joppru of Thief River Falls operates a sale barn in that City as well as an NFO Market at Winger. Due to the shortage of veterinarians in that area, Mr. Joppru was unable to obtain the services of an official veterinarian who was not already an official veterinarian at another market. The Secretary pointed out that in July he had issued a provisional permit to this Market, naming Dr. E. C. Stelter as the official veterinarian, although Dr. Stelter was already the official veterinarian at the Winger Sale. This permit and authorization was issued with the understanding that it would be considered by the Board at its October meeting.

After some discussion, and since there seemed to be no alternative other than closing Mr. Joppru's sale, Mr. McCulley moved that the permit and authorizations be continued to July 1, 1967. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

FORT DODGE LABORATORIES: REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO FIELD TEST AN EXPERIMENTAL CANINE DISTEMPER HEPATITIS VACCINE

The Secretary pointed out that he had written to Fort Dodge Laboratories on September 19 indicating that the Board would probably not authorize field testing unless a special license had been granted for this product by the United States Department of Agriculture, and requesting that the Board be notified as to whether or not a special license had been issued. As of the Board meeting, Fort Dodge Laboratories had not replied.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to issue a permit to Fort Dodge Laboratories to field test the product in Minnesota provided it can be determined that the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a special license for this product. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPROPRIATION FOR POULTRY TESTING

The Secretary informed the Board that at its meeting of September 13, the Legislative Advisory Committee had approved an additional \$10,000.00 to be used for poultry testing. This additional amount will allow the laboratories to operate through December 1966. A request for additional funds to carry out the program for the third and fourth quarters will be made at the December meeting of the Legislative Advisory Committee.

ANTHRAX OUTBREAK IN TRAVERSE COUNTY

An outbreak of anthrax occurred on the premises of Mr. Frank Peyton, Traverse County. All animals in the herd were vaccinated on October 5 with anthrax bacterin, and all animals were given large doses of penicillin. An additional animal died on October 13 and another on October 20. All animals on the premises are under quarantine. The Secretary pointed out that this was the first case of anthrax that had been diagnosed in Minnesota since 1962. This same farm was infected in 1926. The cattle on the farm were vaccinated annually with bacterin until 1943.

ANTHRAX VACCINE

Dr. W. T. S. Thorp was present for this discussion. The Secretary pointed out that it had been Board policy for many years to prohibit the use of Anthrax Spore Vaccine in the State of Minnesota. This was due to the fact that use of the Spore Vaccine could infect the premises. In recent years, however, a new vaccine, Sterne-type, has been developed which is considered to be ^a safe vaccine. The Secretary pointed out that nearly all of the other states are using the Sterne-type Vaccine in outbreaks.

Dr. Thorp submitted a letter written by Dr. D. K. Sorenson indicating that the Sterne-type Vaccine was safe and satisfactory, and further that the use of anthrax bacterin is of negligible efficacy. (This letter is on file in the office of the Board.) Dr. Thorp recommended the use of the Sterne-Type Vaccine.

The Secretary pointed out that he wished the Board to authorize the use of

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the Sterne-type Vaccine in outbreaks - not for routine preventive vaccination.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to issue permits for the use of the Sterne-type Vaccine in Minnesota in anthrax outbreaks. The motion was seconded by Mr. McGulley - motion carried.

It was necessary for Dr. Thorp to leave the meeting at this point to attend another meeting.

HOG CHOLERA PROGRESS REPORT

Dr. Morrow stated that in 1965, 27 cases of hog cholera were diagnosed in Minnesota and that so far in 1966, 37 cases had been diagnosed. He had prepared a map showing the location of the various outbreaks.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-seven cases have been diagnosed since July 1, 1966. This will, in effect, postpone the entry of Minnesota into Phase III until at least January 1, 1968, unless the legislature changes its criteria of 15 cases in the preceding 12 months for entry into Phase III and use of indemnity funds.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Secretary reported on his attendance at the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association which was held in Buffalo, New York October 10 to 14.

DR. PAUL H. PUGH

The Secretary stated that Dr. Paul Pugh, a former practitioner at Hastings, had been employed as a Veterinarian II effective August 17, 1966. Dr. Pugh will fill the vacancy in the Importation and Quarantine Division that was created when Dr. Gochnauer was transferred to South St. Paul. Dr. Pugh's position is that of Assistant in the Importation and Quarantine Division.

NEW SALARY SCHEDULES.

Dr. Morrow presented the new salary assignments adopted by the Civil Service Department August 25, 1966, effective date not prior to July 1, 1967. He pointed out the various changes that would be applicable to Board employees. The proposed salary range for a Veterinarian III was in range 13 which has a salary range

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of \$11,400 to \$16,224.

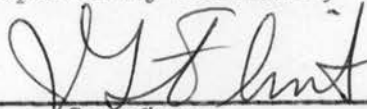
After some discussion, Mr. McGulley moved that the Board prepare a letter to the Commissioner of Administration, signed by the President of the Board, recommending that the salary of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board be comparable to that of the Federal Veterinarian in Charge; that the salary range be the same as Range 15 of the classified service; and that tenure in office be recognized in the same manner as for the classified service. Merit increases to be granted on recognition of the Board. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

The Secretary stated that the date of the next regularly Scheduled Board meeting would be Friday, January 13, 1967.

There being no further business, Mr. McGulley moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 12:05 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

President

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD January 13, 1967

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly at 10:00 A. M. Present were Dr. J. J. Kelly, Mr. Martin Annexstad, Dr. John E. Fogarty, Mr. Charles Hartung, and Dr. J. G. Flint. Mr. Graydon McCulley and Dr. W. T. S. Thorp were unable to attend as they were both attending other meetings out of State.

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING OCTOBER 21, 1966

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Minutes of the quarterly meeting of October 21 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

FORT DODGE LABORATORIES REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO FIELD TEST AN EXPERIMENTAL CANINE DISTEMPER HEPATITIS VACCINE IN MINNESOTA

This request was considered by the Board at its meeting of October 21. The Secretary was authorized to issue a permit to Fort Dodge Laboratories to field test the product in Minnesota provided the product carried a Special License. The Secretary read a letter which had been written on December 7 by Mr. L. R. Baker, Vice-President in Charge of Production at Fort Dodge Laboratories. The letter indicated that the product had passed the usual laboratory tests for safety and efficacy in dogs in their own facilities. Further field test data is still needed for submission to the Division in support of a licensed application. Mr. Baker indicates that from conversations with Dr. Peacock it would appear that there is a very remote possibility that the license when issued, will be a Special License. Since the Board's permission to field test the product in Minnesota was contingent on the prior issuance of a Special License, such permission fails to benefit Fort Dodge Laboratories.

In a report to the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, Dr. Peacock points out that additional field testing is not the usual stipulation made when a special license is issued.

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The Secretary stated that he was hesitant to recommend to the Board that a permit be issued for an unlicensed product, since it was his opinion the Board would be accepting the entire responsibility unless there was some assurance that the owner of the animal was aware of the fact that the vaccine was experimental and unlicensed.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that a permit be issued providing the veterinarian who is to administer the product obtains a signed release from the animal's owner indicating that he is aware that the product being administered is an experimental and unlicensed product. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AT STATE-FEDERAL APPROVED MARKETS FOR SWINE

The Secretary pointed out that the Board had previously established a policy that a veterinarian not be authorized as official veterinarian at more than one livestock auction market. Recently several State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine have been issued permits to operate in Minnesota. The rules and regulations require that an official veterinarian be designated for each such market. The Secretary wanted clarification from the Board as to whether or not its previous policy governing official veterinarians at livestock auction markets also applied to official veterinarians at State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine.

After some discussion, it was the consensus of opinion that the policy should not apply to the latter veterinarians. Mr. Annexstad moved that the policy not be applicable to State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine which were not also designated as a community sale. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

MEETING OF THE STATE HOG CHOLERA COMMITTEE JANUARY 5, 1967

Senator John Olson, Chairman of the Committee, had called a meeting for Thursday, January 5. The meeting was held in the Conference Room of the State Department of Agriculture in the State Office Building. The Secretary indicated

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that he would send copies of the Minutes of the meeting to the Board Members as soon as they were available. Commissioner Schwandt of the State Department of Agriculture functions as Secretary of the Committee.

Board Members were supplied with a copy of a five page report which Dr. Morrow had prepared for presentation to the Hog Cholera Committee. Had Minnesota been in Phase III of the Program during the calendar year 1966, indemnity payments would have amounted to slightly over \$133,000.00. The Committee came up with two recommendations. (1) That Minnesota move into Phase III of the National Program on January 1, 1968, and (2) that the use of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine be prohibited after January 1, 1968 with the exception that the Board may permit the sale and use of such products whenever necessary either to protect the health of domestic animals or to qualify animals for export to other states or foreign countries.

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Committee's first recommendation be accepted and that Minnesota advance to Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program effective January 1, 1968, depending upon the incidence of hog cholera in 1967 and the availability of funds for indemnity purposes. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

Mr. Hartung moved that the Committee's second recommendation be accepted and that the use of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine be prohibited after January 1, 1968 with the exception that the Board may permit the sale and use of such products whenever necessary to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state, or to qualify animals for export to other states or foreign countries. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

HOG CHOLERA LEGISLATION

The Secretary pointed out that prohibiting the use of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine would require certain changes in existing legislation. Section 35.50 of the Minnesota Statutes should be changed to include the prohibition

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of this product. Section 35.51 should be changed by deleting the reference to virulent blood or virulent hog cholera virus, and adding modified live hog Cholera virus vaccine. Section 35.52 providing for schools of instruction and Section 35.53 providing for applications for instruction should be repealed effective January 1, 1968.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to submit the necessary legislative changes to the legislature - Sections 35.50 through 35.53. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that he would have the necessary bill prepared and given to Senator Olson, the Senator having previously indicated that he would present such a bill to the legislature.

CARL GOLLNER HERD

Dr. Keller was present for this discussion. Dr. Keller pointed out that Mr. Carl Gollner had been holding eight unbranded brucellosis reactors in his herd since 1960. Last summer these reactors and other cattle from his quarantined herd in Carver County, were moved to summer pasture in Cass County and returned to the home farm late in the fall. Numerous attempts have been made to have these reactors identified, appraised, and shipped for slaughter. These attempts have resulted in several court trials, but as yet we have not succeeded in having the reactors identified, appraised and shipped for slaughter.

Upon the advice of the Carver County Attorney, the Secretary requested that the Board order Mr. Gollner's herd tested for both brucellosis and tuberculosis.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Board order Mr. Gollner's herd tested for both brucellosis and tuberculosis. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

Dr. Keller indicated that the Board's order to test would be delivered

to Mr. Gollner by the Carver County Sheriff.

Dr. Fogarty suggested that the letter to Mr. Gollner refer specifically to the applicable portions of the statutes and regulations.

WILSON AND COMPANY, ALBERT LEA, MINNESOTA

Regulation LSB-63 prohibits the movement of livestock from slaughtering establishments to other points in Minnesota. There is only one exception and this applies to sheep which may be removed under quarantine for feeding purposes. Wilson and Company has a problem in that their facilities are not adaptable to the handling of heavy sows. This presents a difficult situation when a farmer presents a load of finished feeder swine along with several heavy sows. It would not be good business for the Company to refuse to purchase the sows. On that basis, the Secretary informed the Board that he has been issuing permits on an individual basis, at the request of the Wilson and Company Management, for the shipment of these heavy sows under permit to Central Livestock at the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul. It was his opinion that he would be acting in an arbitrary manner to refuse to allow such shipments to be made, since it does not adversely affect good disease control.

After some discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary continue to issue permits on an individual basis, and that he be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of amending Regulation LSB-63 in the near future, and further that Dr. Flint or other veterinary Board employees be authorized as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 11:50 A.M. and reconvened at 2:00 P.M.

MRS. GRACE BROWN - SERVICE PIN AWARD

Dr. Kelly, President of the Board presented a 25 year service pin to Mrs. Grace Brown. She had completed 25 years of service as a state employee as of August 1966.

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DR. M. E. MERKLEY - ST. PETER, MINNESOTA

Dr. Pyle was present for this presentation. Dr. Merkley appeared before the Board at this time. The Secretary pointed out that Dr. Merkley had been given an assignment in the combination test which was started in Morrison County on November 18, 1966. When the test charts for Dr. Merkley's first week of work were turned in, Dr. Fa, the Area Supervisor, noted numerous discrepancies in these charts, mainly duplication of numbers, and in several cases there seemed to be more cattle tested than Dr. Fa thought were actually present on the premises. When these discrepancies were called to Dr. Merkley's attention, he requested that the test charts be returned to him for correction. This Dr. Fa refused to do, whereupon Dr. Merkley prepared revised test charts which were later submitted to this office.

When this matter was called to the attention of the Secretary, he assigned full-time veterinary employees to make an investigation on each of the farms on which Dr. Merkley had tested cattle in this assignment. Dr. Paul Pugh along with Mr. Robert Lushanko, a Law Enforcement Inspector, visited approximately 40 of the farms while Dr. Robert Pyle visited the other 60. Copies of test charts, both original and revised, and a copy of the report on each investigation is on file in the office of the Board.

On Tuesday, January 10, Dr. Merkley came to the office of the Board and met with the Secretary, Dr. George Keller, and Dr. Robert Pyle. His explanation for the discrepancies was that his helper did the tagging while he wrote down the numbers, and that he also wrote down the tag numbers that were used or were spoiled. Later when Mrs. Merkley wrote up the test charts, she included all the tag numbers. Dr. Merkley admitted testing underage cattle in several herds, as he thought they should be tested for proper disease control.

Dr. Merkley's explanations when he appeared before the Board on January

13 were the same as his explanations on January 10. The main discrepancies which were disclosed are as follows:

1. Approximately 300 more cattle were included on the test charts than were actually tested.
2. Same ear tag numbers appear on more than one chart.
3. Spoiled ear tags and those not used were included on the test charts as cattle tested.
4. Numerous discrepancies as to age and sex of the animals tested.
5. Under age animals tested.

Dr. Merkley was excused at this point and advised that the Secretary would notify him by mail as to the action taken by the Board regarding this matter.

The Secretary told the Board that he was not impressed by Dr. Merkley's explanations, and that it was difficult for him to believe that such a large number of discrepancies could be attributed to oversight and error, considering Dr. Merkley's considerable experience in testing cattle.

After a considerable amount of discussion, Mr. Annexstad moved that Dr. Merkley be put on probation for a year. A second to the motion was not obtained and again considerable discussion followed.

Mr. Annexstad asked to be excused from the meeting at this point, as it was getting late and he had another commitment.

After more discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that Dr. Merkley not be authorized for testing assignments for a period of six months, and that he then be placed on probation for a period of six months. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

PROPOSED RENDERING PLANT LEGISLATION TO CONTROL THE SPREAD OF SALMONELLA

Dr. Harry Olson was present for this discussion. On January 4, a meeting was held in the office of the Board to discuss this matter. Present were representatives of rendering plants, feed industry, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association,

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Minnesota Turkey Growers' Association, Animal Health Division.- USDA, College of Veterinary Medicine, Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association, and Livestock Sanitary Board. Present statutes provide that rendering plants that pick up the carcasses of dead animals operate under a permit from the Livestock Sanitary Board. Other rendering plants do not operate under the Board's jurisdiction. It was the feeling of the group that all rendering plants should operate under the supervision of the Board in order to establish a program whereby Salmonella infection could be controlled in rendering plants.

The Secretary informed the Board that he would be opposed to changing the present statute but would not be opposed to having a new section added whereby rendering plants not presently operating under the jurisdiction of the Board would be required to do so. The Secretary stated that he would like to be authorized by the Board to take the necessary steps to present this type of legislation.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to take the necessary steps to have the statutes amended so that all rendering plants would operate under a permit issued by the Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

ANAPLASMOSIS

The Secretary reminded the Board of the present policy pertaining to the control of anaplasmosis in Minnesota. Herds in which infection is suspected are tested for anaplasmosis. If clinical symptoms are present, all animals reacting to the test are branded, appraised and shipped for slaughter under full indemnity. The 1966 Anaplasmosis Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association outlines a plan of treatment for infected animals and herds. The treatment consists of incorporating chlortetracycline (aureomycin) in the feed so that each animal obtains one milligram per pound of body weight per day for a 60 day period. Copies of that portion of the Committee Report were distributed to each Board Member.

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The Secretary recommended that the individual owner be allowed to take advantage of this treatment procedure if he so desired and if it were practical. Treatment would not be practical in dairy herds as the milk would have to be withheld during the entire treatment period.

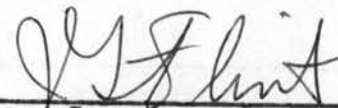
After a thorough discussion, Mr. Hartung moved that the Board policy pertaining to the control of anaplasmosis in cattle be changed to permit the owner to ship the reactors for slaughter or to treat the animals in accordance with the recommendations of the 1966 Anaplasmosis Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

The next Board meeting was tentatively scheduled for Friday, April 14.

There being no further business, Mr. Hartung moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 P.M.

Respectfully, submitted,



Secretary

T E M P O R A R Y O R D E R

The export of U. S. pork products to West Germany dropped drastically following the implementation of new West German requirements concerning certification of disease status of premises of origin. It became necessary for the states to take immediate steps in order to regain the 23 million dollar market which has been closed since November 1, 1966.

Requirements for the certification of a state are that the state must comply with the following:

1. Have regulations which require the reporting of all cases of swine brucellosis and hog cholera.
2. Have regulations which restrict the movement of all swine on premises where swine brucellosis or hog cholera exists, including non-breeding swine being fed for slaughter.
3. Require that all swine, moving to slaughter and originating from premises under restriction for swine brucellosis or hog cholera, be identified and accompanied by a permit.

The packer must take the following action:

1. Lots of swine, originating from infected premises, must be identified as such and kept segregated.
2. Pork products from these swine must be kept out of shipments destined for export to West Germany.

Since Minnesota has no rules or regulations governing the control of swine brucellosis, and since the promulgation of rules and regulations in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes would take from 60 to 90 days, it was essential that immediate action be taken.

On March 16, 1967 the Secretary and Executive Officer wrote a letter to all Board Members. The letter outlined the problem and requested that the Secretary and Executive Officer be authorized to issue a temporary order. Four Board Members replied by letter, authorizing the issuance of such an order.

On March 27, 1967, the following temporary order was issued:

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 35.05 and 35.06, Minnesota Statutes 1965, and pending the promulgation and adoption of rules and regulations governing the control of swine brucellosis, the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board issued the following temporary order to be effective immediately:

1. Swine brucellosis shall be a reportable disease.
2. All swine on the premises where swine brucellosis is known to exist, including non-breeding swine being fed for slaughter, shall be placed under quarantine.
3. All swine moving to slaughter from premises under quarantine for swine brucellosis shall be identified and accompanied by a shipping permit."

MINUTES QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - April 14, 1967

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly at 9:45 A.M. Present were Mr. Martin Annexstad, Jr., Dr. John E. Fogarty, Mr. Charles Hartung, Dr. J. J. Kelly, Mr. Graydon McCulley, Dr. J. G. Flint, and Dr. Alan Morrow. Dr. Thorp had previously notified the Secretary that he would be unable to attend the meeting due to a previous commitment.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF JANUARY 13.

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting of January 13 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

CERTIFICATION OF MINNESOTA PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS TO WEST GERMANY

On the basis of the Temporary Order issued by the Board of March 27, 1967, the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture had certified the State of Minnesota to the Meat Inspection Division effective April 3, 1967. As of that date, Minnesota packers became eligible to export pork and pork products to West Germany.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Mr. Annexstad moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of promulgating rules and regulations for the control of swine brucellosis. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

The Secretary stated that Dr. Keller was presently in the process of drawing up proposed rules and regulations for the control of swine brucellosis. He further indicated that due to the present legislative session in progress, it would be impossible to hold a public hearing before the close of the session due to the lack of

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meeting facilities. The public hearing was tentatively scheduled for the week of June 5.

PERMIT FOR THE SALE OF IMPRO IN MINNESOTA

Mr. James Collins of Impro Products, Inc., appeared before the Board at this time. The Secretary had previously mailed material pertaining to this product to all Board Members. He had also obtained an opinion from Dr. D. K. Sorenson of the College of Veterinary Medicine to the effect that this product was not dangerous and would constitute no hazard to the livestock industry. On March 17, 1967, this product was given a Special License, No. 258 Special by the United States Department of Agriculture, with an expiration date of September 17, 1967. Results of field evaluations will be reviewed by the USDA at that time to determine if the Special License should be reissued. The Company claims that this product will boost milk production in dairy cattle and will also increase reproductive efficiency. Mr. Collins pointed out that extensive shock tests had been carried out on this product, and that no shock had resulted when the product was used on cattle, pigs, horses, rabbits, guinea pigs, or dogs. Shock was not caused even when the product was injected I.V. into horses, due to the fact that 15/16 of the protein was removed. Mr. Collins was excused at this time, and was advised that he would be notified by the Secretary by mail of the action taken by the Board.

After some discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that a permit be issued to expire September 17, 1967. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the Company that the issuance of a permit by the Board should not be considered as an endorsement by the Board, and that the issuance of the permit should not be used as a sales promotion factor.

REQUEST FOR PERMIT FOR SALE OF EL-HYDRO

Dr. C. M. Sheldon of Elanco Products Company appeared before the Board at this time. He explained that EL-HYDRO is a live, avirulent, orally administered

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erysipelas vaccine for swine. This product is to be sold to and administered by laymen and is the same product as HYDRO-VAC under a different label. HYDRO-VAC IS SOLD TO VETERINARIANS ONLY. The Secretary pointed out that he had obtained an opinion from Dr. D. K. Sorenson of the College of Veterinary Medicine regarding this product. Dr. Sorenson indicated that in his opinion, the Company had not conducted sufficient work in order to come to a valid conclusion in regards to the safety of the product. Dr. Sheldon stated that during 1966 the Company had sold one and a half million doses of EL-HYDRO and four and one-half million doses of HYDRO-VAC. The sale of EL-HYDRO was presently permitted in the states of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. The product has passed challenge tests when only one-quarter of the dose was used, and it produces an immunity in 95% of the pigs treated. The product contains eight billion organisms per pig dose. The Company claims that one-tenth of the prescribed dose will immunize swine. Mr. McCulley asked whether or not the product could be used in turkeys. Dr. Sheldon indicated that the product was not pathogenic to turkeys, but will not immunize them. It is recommended that the product be used on swine at eight weeks of age or later due to the fact that immunity from the sow usually disappears by the time the pigs are six weeks of age. Dr. Sheldon was excused at this point and advised that the Secretary would notify him by mail as to the action taken by the Board.

The Secretary pointed out that since the product is a live vaccine, Regulation LSB-55 prohibits the sale of this product to the lay person.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that a permit not be granted for the sale of this product in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS REPORT

The Secretary stated that an investigation had revealed that Mr. Robert Swanson, a Law Enforcement Inspector I stationed at Marshall, Minnesota had filed a

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false expense account. The falsification amounted to \$12.75. The matter was referred to the Public Examiner and Mr. Swanson was suspended for 30 days on February 11, 1967. Mr. Swanson was given the choice of resigning or being discharged and he resigned effective March 13, 1967. The vacancy for this position will be filled by the employment of Mr. Gary Prins of Worthington, Minnesota on April 26. The Secretary stated that Mr. Prins had been highly recommended by Dr. Post, by Senator Olson, and by the County Attorney of Nobles County.

INFECTED HERD: OTTO HOLZ

On October 24, 1966 a bovine animal was condemned for tuberculosis at a slaughtering establishment. Mycobacterium bovis was isolated on culture. A Form 635 was issued and the animal was traced back to the herd of Mr. Otto Holz, R #3 Hutchinson, Acoma Township, McLeod County. A tuberculosis test of the entire herd conducted on February 28, 1967 disclosed 22 negative animals, five reactors and no suspects. One of the five reactors was condemned on postmortem examination. The Secretary pointed out that it would constitute only good disease control to eliminate this entire herd on the basis of two animals having been condemned on postmortem examination. The herd will be given a 60 day retest and all animals showing any reaction will be identified as reactors. These would qualify for indemnity in the amount of \$37.50 for grade animals and \$75.00 for purebreds. Where negative animals are condemned, the state is required to pay full indemnity based on the difference between the net salvage and appraisal value. The Federal government can participate in the payment of indemnity on negative animals up to \$100.00 on grades and \$200.00 on registered animals with a one-third limit. The federal government would require that the owner sign a waiver of consent before the herd is condemned, and further, has a restriction of complete depopulation and the premises not being restocked with cattle for a period of time.

The Secretary pointed out that the Tuberculosis Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and the Animal Health Division of the USDA

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strongly recommends that such herds be entirely depopulated due to the present low incidence of tuberculosis in cattle.

Mr. Hartung moved that the Board declare an emergency and that the Secretary be authorized to condemn the entire herd after the 60 day test has been conducted. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the State Health Department of the incidence of this disease in the herd.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES REGULATORY OFFICIALS MEETING

The Secretary reported on his attendance at this meeting in Chicago on April 4 and 5.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE MEETING

The Secretary reported on his attendance at the meeting of the Tuberculosis Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association in Chicago on April 6. This meeting is held following the meeting of the North Central States in order to eliminate travel for individuals who serve both organizations.

BLUE TONGUE IN CATTLE: DR. EILER FREDERICKSEN HERD.

Blue tongue has been diagnosed by the College of Veterinary Medicine in a herd of Hereford cattle maintained by Dr. Eiler Fredericksen at Askov, Minnesota. Blue tongue is a disease of sheep that is rather common, and although cattle may be carriers of the disease, it is rather unusual for clinical symptoms of the disease to appear in cattle.

BOVINE STERILITY PROBLEM IN CATTLE IN THIEF RIVER FALLS AREA

The Secretary pointed out the problem which exists in the area of Thief River Falls involving cattle herds in Polk, Pennington, and Red Lake Counties. The Livestock Sanitary Board, College of Veterinary Medicine, and Extension Division had cooperated in attempting to solve this problem. Approximately 1600 questionnaires were mailed out to cattle owners in the three counties. The Board has been authorized by the Department of Administration to pay the necessary expense for a

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research project to be carried out in the area by a practicing veterinarian under the close supervision of Dr. Zemjanis of the College of Veterinary Medicine. An investigation will be carried out in each of 30 herds which have been picked by Dr. Zemjanis as a result of approximately 450 questionnaires that were returned. It is expected that this project will start on April 17 and will take about four weeks to complete.

POSSIBLE SHEEP SCABIES IN FILLMORE COUNTY.

On March 30 a lot of 15 sheep was consigned for slaughter to the Spring Valley Livestock Auction Market. The animals were examined by Dr. Fisch, Dr. Walsh, and Dr. Pugh, who were suspicious of sheep scabies. The lot was quarantined and shipped for slaughter under permit to the Public Stockyards at South St. Paul where they were unloaded at the hog pens. Samples were taken by federal veterinarians at the stockyards and forwarded to Beltsville. On the basis of one mite that was disclosed, a diagnosis of sheep scabies was made. The flock of origin consisting of about 300 animals was placed under quarantine. The original lot of 15 animals and/or the flock of origin have been inspected by two veterinary practitioners, by eight state and federal veterinarians, and by Dr. Schlotthauer, the Veterinary Parasitologist at the College of Veterinary Medicine. None of the animals have shown any lesions or clinical symptoms of the disease. On this basis the Secretary stated that he was highly doubtful that sheep scabies really existed in the flock. Due to the fact that a positive diagnosis of sheep scabies would mean that sheep from Minnesota would have to be dipped before moving into other states, the Secretary pointed out that it was extremely important that the diagnosis either be confirmed or discounted.

Arrangements have been made to have Dr. M. M. Davis, a sheep scabies expert from the State of South Dakota, examine the flock on Monday, April 17. If the diagnosis is confirmed at that time, it will be the Secretary's responsibility to

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notify all State Veterinarians that sheep scabies exists in the State of Minnesota.

ANAPLASMOSIS SURVEY

Dr. Morrow stated that sometime back anaplasmosis had been diagnosed in two herds in northern Minnesota. Twelve surrounding herds had been tested disclosing one herd with one reactor, one herd with one suspect, and one herd with two suspects. All herds have since been retested and negative, and Dr. Morrow indicated that in his opinion, no anaplasmosis problem exists in that area at the present time

PENDING LEGISLATION

The Secretary gave a brief progress report on items of legislation that pertain to the Livestock Sanitary Board.

Bull License Law - being changed to make the registration certificate good for the life of the animal. This would eliminate the necessity of an annual T.B. Test for^{re} registration.

Hog Cholera Bills - One bill provides for the prohibition of the sale and use of MLV after January 1, 1968, except on permit. The other bill would require the vaccination against hog cholera of all swine to be imported into the state.

Rendering Plant Bills - One bill would require all rendering plants to be under the supervision of the Board. At the present time only those plants handling the carcasses of dead animals are under supervision. The other bill would allow a mink rancher to obtain a permit from the Board to transport an animal which has died or been killed, to his premises to be used as mink feed. The permit would be issued only after a veterinarian has examined the animal and states that in his opinion the animal was not affected with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

Tuberculin Tests for Exhibition - The present law requires all bovine animals to be tested for tuberculosis prior to being exhibited. A bill has been introduced to repeal this section of the Statutes. The rules and regulations governing the exhibition of livestock and poultry would be changed to the effect that only animals

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24 months of age and over would be required to be tuberculin tested prior to exhibition.

Dog Kennel Law - Federal legislation has been passed requiring the registration of all institutions carrying on experimental work with laboratory animals and requiring all dealers to be licensed who deal in interstate commerce in dogs, or that sell dogs to registered institutions. This would not cover the sub-dealers or so-called "dog bunchers." A bill has been introduced that would require the state to license all dog dealers that were not covered by the federal license requirement.

RECOGNITION DINNER FOR DEAN THORP

The Secretary was instructed to write a letter to Dean Thorp on behalf of the Board congratulating him for this honor and also expressing the Board's appreciation for his services as advisor to the Board.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President - Mr. Hartung moved that Mr. Annexstad be nominated as President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

Dr. Kelly moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Annexstad. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

Vice-President - Dr. Fogarty moved that Mr. Hartung be nominated for Vice-President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Kelly - motion carried.

Dr. Kelly moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for Mr. Hartung. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

Secretary - Mr. McCulley moved that Dr. J. G. Flint be appointed Secretary and Executive Officer for the coming year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad. Dr. Kelly made the motion that the nominations be closed, and that a unanimous ballot be cast for Dr. Flint. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

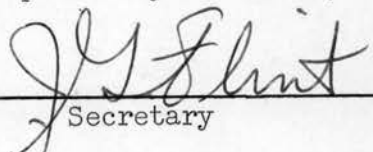
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NEXT BOARD MEETING

The next Board meeting was tentatively scheduled for the regular date of Friday, July 14.

Mr. McCulley moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Mr. Annexstad - motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 1:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

MINUTES LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - MEETING JULY 14, 1967

The meeting was called to order by President Annexstad at 9:50 A. M. Board Members present were Mr. Annexstad, Dr. Fogarty, and Mr. Hartung. Also present were Dr. Flint and Dr. Morrow. Dr. Tobola, Mr. McCulley and Dr. Thorp were unable to attend due to prior commitments.

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING OF APRIL 14.

Mr. Hartung moved that the Minutes of the meeting of April 14 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail by the Secretary. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

ARMOUR-BALDWIN LABORATORIES

Permission was requested for the field evaluation of Measles Vaccine, Tissue Culture Origin, Modified Live Virus for temporary immunization of young puppies for distemper. The Company indicated that the product had passed all standard requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture, and although a Special License had not been issued for the product, permission for field evaluation had been granted in the States of Ohio, Indiana, California, Illinois, Florida, New York, Nebraska and Kansas. It is also necessary that the Company obtain a permit from the State Department of Health. Dr. Barr had indicated by letter that he would not anticipate any danger to humans as the live measles vaccine as used in children does not produce a transmissible infection. He stated that the issuance of a permit by his Department would be contingent upon a permit being issued by the Livestock Sanitary Board.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Company be given a permit for the field evaluation of the product in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

HERD OF MR. HAROLD HOFFMAN - RENVILLE COUNTY

Dr. George Keller appeared before the Board and gave a brief history of the tuberculosis infection that exists in this herd, In 1965, tuberculosis reactors were disclosed in animals which had been shipped from the Hoffman herd into the State of

July 14, 1967

North Dakota. Mr. Hoffman's herd was tested for tuberculosis on July 19, 1965 and five suspects were disclosed. These suspects were finally cleared as negative on subsequent tests. On an area test that was conducted in January, 1967, six T.B. reactors were disclosed in this herd. A retest conducted in April 1967 disclosed 14 additional reactors. Of these 20 reactors, 12 were condemned on postmortem examination, an additional 7 showed lesions and only one animal showed No Gross Lesions. A retest of the herd conducted on July 10, 1967 disclosed 11 additional reactors and 43 negative animals.

On the basis of the above, the Secretary recommended that the Board declare an emergency and that the entire herd be branded as reactors and shipped for slaughter. Dr. Ellgen, District Veterinarian in Renville County, was present for this discussion. One of the negative animals was a steer and was therefore not eligible for indemnity. The 42 negative animals had been appraised at a total value of \$31,650.00. Considering salvage value, the Secretary estimated that the depopulation of this herd would require approximately \$8,500.00 federal indemnity and \$17,850.00 state indemnity. It was felt that the appraisal values were fair and equitable and Dr. Ellgen indicated that the appraisal figures were those of Mr. Hoffman, and that Mr. Hoffman seemed satisfied with the appraisal figures. Dr. Ellgen indicated that Mr. Hoffman had been assisted in arriving at these appraisal figures by a prominent Holstein Judge, who was the judge for the Holstein classes at the Wisconsin State Fair. He had been further assisted by Mr. E. A. Dawdy of Selina, Kansas, who owns a bull in partnership with Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Dawdy is a prominent Holstein breeder in Kansas and has two herds. Dr. Ellgen further pointed out that several of Mr. Hoffman's cows had been rated as "Excellent" by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

The Secretary pointed out that he was presently serving as Chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and that that Committee had been advocating the depopulation of these badly infected herds

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MINNESOTA

Adopted July 14, 1967

Approved by Attorney General July 28, 1967

Filed with Secretary of State

July 28, 1967

Douglas M. Head
Attorney General

By Arnold Wendland
Spec. Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 35, Section 35.03, Section 29.051 and Section 15.0412, and Laws 1967, Chapter 147, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) All public exhibitions or shows of livestock and poultry, including state and county fairs, with the exception of those located in public stockyards under federal supervision, shall be under the supervision of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, hereinafter called the Board.

(b) Premises and management.

(1) All buildings for the use of animals, including exhibition halls or rings, stables, yards, and pens, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. All such buildings, rings, stables, and pens shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to the exhibition.

(2) If practical, a quarantine division shall be established. If such quarantine division is not available, the owner of any livestock or poultry showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease shall be required to immediately remove such livestock or poultry from the exhibition premises.

(3) The management of each exhibition, with the exception of dog shows, shall provide the services of a duly licensed veterinarian as the official veterinarian. Before such veterinarian is appointed, he shall be approved and authorized by the Board as its representative. The management shall comply with all reasonable orders of the official veterinarian pertaining to the sanitation

of the premises and the sanitary handling of the livestock and poultry exhibited.

(c) Official veterinarian. The official veterinarian shall:

(1) Approve the cleaning and disinfection of the premises before the exhibition is opened and before any domestic animals or poultry are allowed admission to the premises.

(2) Inspect all livestock and poultry on the date it is admitted to the premises. He shall refuse admission to any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease.

(3) He shall refuse admission to any livestock not accompanied by proper health certificates when required except locally owned livestock for which he may issue health certificates at the time of entry, provided he can be reasonably assured of the point of origin and freedom from exposure to disease of the animals entered.

(4) He shall inspect all livestock on the exhibition premises at least once daily and shall order the immediate removal or isolation of any animal or bird showing symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, and shall order and supervise the cleaning and disinfection of any area from which such animals or birds are removed.

(5) At the conclusion of the exhibition, he shall forward a written report to the Board of all violations, if any, of this regulation by any exhibitor or the management, and any other pertinent information relative to the exhibition.

(6) He shall maintain in his files for a period of one year all health certificates, affidavits, and permits furnished for the livestock entered at the exhibition, including those issued by himself, such records to be available to the Board or its agent upon demand.

(d) Health certificates.

(1) All livestock, excepting dogs, horses, and poultry, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a qualified veterinarian within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, executed on the official health certificate form of the state where the livestock originated.

(2) All health certificates for livestock originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

(3) Health certificates for livestock originating in Minnesota shall be issued by a qualified veterinarian approved by the Board.

(4) No livestock or poultry under quarantine or originating from a herd or flock under quarantine for any infectious or communicable disease, shall be exhibited or allowed entry into the exhibition premises.

(e) Horses. All horses shall be examined by the official veterinarian at time of or shortly after entry to the exhibition premises.

(f) Poultry. All poultry, except waterfowl and pigeons, must be negative to the rapid whole-blood plate test for pullorum and typhoid diseases applied within 90 days prior to the opening date of exhibition, provided that no test shall be required on poultry originating directly from parent stock tested and found negative within the preceding 12 months. An officially recognized form signed by an authorized agent must be presented to show compliance with this section. Official forms from other states shall be approved by the official agency of state of origin. Each bird shall be identified and band number recorded on the official form.

(g) Cattle.

(1) All cattle, except strictly slaughter classes, shall be accompanied by a health certificate, including individual identification of each animal by ear tag number, tattoo number, or registry name and number.

(2) No cattle under quarantine or originating from a herd under quarantine for any infectious or communicable disease shall be exhibited or allowed entry into the exhibition premises.

(3) All health certificates for cattle originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Such cattle shall originate from:

(aa) Certified Brucellosis-free herds.

(bb) Negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis area.

(cc) A herd negative to the brucellosis test within one year before the health certificate is issued.

(4) All health certificates for cattle originating in Minnesota shall be approved by the Board.

(5) All cattle shall be negative to a tuberculin test conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, with the exceptions below:

(aa) Cattle originating in accredited tuberculosis-free herds, providing the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving the accredited herd number and the date of the last official test of the herd.

(bb) Cattle originating in negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas tested within one year, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving date of the last official test of the herd.

(cc) Calves under six months of age.

(dd) Cattle under 24 months of age originating in Minnesota.

(6) All cattle shall be negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition, with the exceptions below:

(aa) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving the certification herd number and the date of the last official test of the herd.

(bb) Cattle originating from negative herds in modified certified brucellosis areas, tested within one year prior to the opening date of the exhibition, provided the health certificate includes a statement certifying such origin and giving the date of the last official test of the herd.

(cc) Official brucellosis vaccinates under 24 months of age accompanied by a certificate of vaccination or bearing a legible vaccination tattoo.

(dd) Official vaccinates over 24 months of age, accompanied by a certificate of vaccination or bearing a legible vaccination tattoo, shall disclose a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50.

(ee) Steers.

(ff) Calves under six months of age.

(7) No health certificate or tests are required for strictly slaughter classes provided such animals are kept completely isolated from all other animals at the exhibition and provided all animals so entered are shipped to slaughter immediately following the exhibition.

(8) The Board reserves the right to secure blood samples from any or all cattle exhibited, for the purpose of applying the agglutination blood test for brucellosis and also to apply the tuberculin test at any time the cattle are on the exhibition grounds.

(h) Swine.

(1) Swine which have been immunized against hog cholera with virulent virus shall not be eligible for exhibition.

(2) Swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate. The certificates for all swine, with the exception of those entered in slaughter classes only, shall include a statement by the veterinarian issuing the same, or shall be accompanied by an affidavit of an owner authorized by the sanitary official of the state of origin to administer hog cholera serum and modified live virus vaccine that the swine described have been immunized with one of the following:

(aa) A protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition when serum alone is used.

(bb) Modified live virus with or without serum not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to the opening date of exhibition.

(cc) Killed or inactivated vaccine administered by a veterinarian not less than 21 days nor more than six months prior to the opening date of exhibition.

(3) The health certificate shall include the identification of each animal by ear tag number, registry name and number, or other satisfactory individual identification, and shall also include the date of the immunization, stating the kind of immunization used.

(4) The health certificate shall also include a statement that the swine originate in a certified or validated brucellosis-free swine herd, giving the brucellosis-free certificate number, or shall include a record of test for brucellosis, conducted by a veterinarian approved to conduct the plate agglutination test by the livestock sanitary officials of the state of origin, or at a state or federal laboratory, of all female swine and boars, excepting suckling pigs entered for exhibition with dam. Such record of test shall be negative in all dilutions of 1:50 and higher, and such test shall be conducted within 90 days prior to opening date of the exhibition. Barrows are not required to be tested for brucellosis.

(5) All health certificates for swine originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

(6) Slaughter classes of swine.

(aa) Shall be accompanied by a health certificate.

(bb) Shall meet the brucellosis requirements for exhibition.

(cc) Swine in this class not previously vaccinated, need not be immunized against hog cholera with anti-hog cholera serum. Such swine not slaughtered shall be immunized with anti-hog cholera serum before leaving the exhibition premises.

(dd) No health certificate or tests are required for strictly slaughter classes provided such animals are kept completely isolated from all other animals at the exhibition and provided all animals so entered are shipped to slaughter immediately following the exhibition.

(1) Sheep.

(1) Minnesota sheep will not be required to be dipped prior to exhibition, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the sheep for exhibition have been inspected and found free of scabies.

(2) All health certificates for sheep originating in other states shall be approved by livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

(3) Sheep from scabies-free states or areas are not required to be dipped prior to exhibition, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the sheep for exhibition have been inspected, and found free of scabies.

(4) Sheep from other than scabies-free states or areas shall be accompanied by a health certificate certifying the sheep have been inspected, and found free of scabies and dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision within 10 days prior to opening date of exhibition.

(j) Goats. Goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate including proper identification of each animal by age, color, and markings, and satisfactory negative tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. All health certificates for goats originating in other states shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

(k) Dogs. All dogs six months of age or over shall be accompanied by a certificate of rabies vaccination issued by a veterinarian. Such vaccination shall have been conducted within 12 months with killed vaccine or within 24 months with modified live virus vaccine prior to the opening day of the exhibition.

(l) The rules and regulations for Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, LSB-40, adopted July 22, 1966, Approved by Attorney General July 29, 1966 and filed with the Secretary of State July 29, 1966, are hereby rescinded.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

JUL 28 1967 - 3:00 pm

Joseph A. Donovan
Secretary of State



W. J. ...
MINNESOTA

July 14, 1967

for quite some time. There is always the possibility that in a herd with such severe infection, infected animals may become refractive to the test.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Fogarty moved that the Board declare an emergency with respect to the Hoffman herd and that the Secretary be authorized to condemn the entire herd. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

EXHIBITION REGULATION LSB-40

Revisions to this regulation were considered at a public hearing which was held on June 27, 1967. The 1967 Legislature passed House File No. 851, coded Chapter 147, repealing Section 35.66 of Minnesota Statutes which required the testing for tuberculosis of cattle exhibited at fairs or other shows in the State of Minnesota.

Regulation LSB-40 was revised in accordance with the new law. Section (g) paragraph (5), sub-paragraph (cc) exempted calves under six months of age from the requirement for a tuberculosis test to be conducted within 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition. This exemption was changed to cattle under 24 months of age, this being the only change in the regulation.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations governing public exhibition of livestock and poultry in Minnesota, LSB-40, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 27, 1967, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. Hartung moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations Governing Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota, Regulation LSB-40, adopted July 22, 1966, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 29, 1966 be rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried. President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

July 14, 1967

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

This proposed regulation was considered at a public hearing which was held on June 27, 1967. The Secretary pointed out that a Temporary Order was issued on March 27 quarantining herds of swine which were known to be ^{infected} with swine brucellosis. The issuance of this order was authorized by the Board in order to make pork and pork products from Minnesota eligible for export to West Germany.

The Secretary then presented the proposed rules and regulations for the control of swine brucellosis, LSB-21, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held June 27, 1967, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. a discussion followed.

Dr. Fogarty moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Swine Brucellosis, LSB-21, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried. President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS:

(1) Regulation LSB-50

The Secretary pointed out that the 1967 Legislature had passed two bills that would require revision of Regulation LSB-50, covering transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl. H. F. 1850, coded Chapter No. 305, requires a permit from the Livestock Sanitary Board for engaging in the rendering business. H. F. 1571, coded Chapter No. 275, authorizes the issuance of permits to owners of mink ranches to remove, transport and use for feed, carcasses of certain domestic animals.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SWINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted July 14, 1967

Approved by Attorney General _____, 1967

Filed with Secretary of State

Attorney General

_____, 1967

By _____
Special Assistant Attorney General

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 35.03 and 15.0412, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows when used in these rules and regulations:

(1) Board shall mean the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents, and the person in possession of or caring for the swine.

(3) Veterinarian shall mean an accredited veterinarian licensed in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

(4) Test and Testing means and refers to the standard blood serum agglutination test, tube or plate method, conducted at a state or federal laboratory on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian, or other tests approved by the Board.

(5) Herd shall mean any number of swine under one management maintained on one premise which are allowed to associate with or contact one another.

(aa) If swine owned by two or more persons are allowed to associate with or contact each other under one management, all swine so maintained shall be considered one herd.

(bb) Swine maintained on two or more premises under one management, provided there is interchange or contact of swine among the several groups, shall be considered one herd.

MINNESOTA STOCK INVESTMENT ACT

REGULATIONS FOR THE BOARD OF STOCK INVESTMENT

Approved by the Board of Stock Investment on _____ 1967

Special Assistant Secretary General

These regulations shall be effective on the date of their adoption.

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows when used in these rules and regulations:

(1) "Board" shall mean the State Investment Board.

(2) "Investor" shall mean any person who has acquired an interest in shares of the corporation of the State Investment Board.

(3) "Shares" shall mean the shares of the State Investment Board.

(4) "Fund" shall mean the fund established by the State Investment Board.

(5) "Assets" shall mean the assets of the State Investment Board.

(6) "Liabilities" shall mean the liabilities of the State Investment Board.

(7) "Net Assets" shall mean the net assets of the State Investment Board.

(8) "Income" shall mean the income of the State Investment Board.

(9) "Expenses" shall mean the expenses of the State Investment Board.



(cc) Two or more groups of swine maintained on the same premises and under the same management, may be considered separate herds only when the Board has satisfactory assurance there will be no intermingling, association or contact of swine in one group and those of another group maintained on the same premise.

(6) A Negative Herd is one in which all swine, except barrows, six months of age and over were tested and no swine disclosed a reaction higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100.

(7) An Infected Herd is one in which one or more swine disclosed a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100 or higher on the last test.

(8) A Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd is one which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired validated herd certificate issued by the Board.

(9) Negative means:

(aa) Any swine from an infected herd or herd of unknown status that discloses no reaction or less than complete agglutination in the blood titer dilution of 1:25.

(bb) Any swine from a validated or negative herd that discloses no reaction or less than complete agglutination in the blood titer dilution of 1:100.

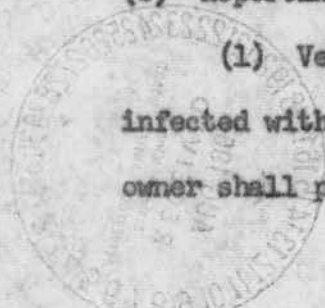
(10) Reactor means:

(aa) Any swine, when individually tested, that discloses a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:25.

(bb) When entire herd, including all swine six months of age and over is tested, reactor shall mean all swine showing complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:25 or higher if one or more swine show a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100.

(b) Reporting.

(1) Veterinarians shall report to the Board all herds suspicious of being infected with swine brucellosis. The Board may demand tests on such swine, and owner shall present them for tests when demanded by the Board or its agents.



(2) All laboratories conducting tests shall immediately report the results thereof to the Board on a test chart furnished by the Board.

(c) Recognized Tests.

(1) Blood samples shall be drawn by a veterinarian.

(2) Tests shall be conducted by a veterinarian at owner's expense unless funds and personnel are available to conduct such tests at state or federal expense.

(d) Reporting Tests.

(1) Swine shall be identified by numbered ear tag or other individual identification approved by the Board.

(2) Test charts shall be completed by veterinarian that collected blood samples and such charts shall accompany blood samples to laboratory.

(3) Veterinarian that collected blood samples shall diagnose test in accordance with this regulation and report such diagnosis to the owner and to the Board.

(e) Identification of Reactors. Reactors in infected herds shall be identified by inserting a reactor tag in the left ear or by such other means as the Board may direct.

(f) Quarantine of Infected Herds.

(1) Infected herds are under quarantine. The Board may serve written notice thereof, either personally or by mail, on the owner or person in charge.

(2) Board may establish quarantine on herds suspicious of being infected with swine brucellosis. When premises have been quarantined because of suspicion of swine brucellosis, and it is later determined that swine brucellosis does not exist thereon, the premises may be immediately released from quarantine.

(3) No swine shall be moved from quarantined herds except as provided in (g) of this regulation.

(4) The quarantine shall remain in force until the reactors have been removed to slaughter and the remaining swine have passed a negative brucellosis test, not sooner than 30 days after removal of reactors. Retests shall be conducted

as the Board finds necessary to eliminate all reactors or other evidence of infection in the herd.

(g) Permits for Shipment.

(1) No swine shall be moved from a quarantined herd without a shipping permit issued by the Board or its agent.

(2) Permits shall allow shipments for slaughter only directly to slaughtering establishments or to commission companies located in public stockyards.

(3) Transporter shall have permit in his possession and deliver it at destination. Swine shall be delivered directly to destination named on permit.

(4) Person receiving shipment shall receipt permit and submit it to Board.

(5) Owner or caretaker when requesting permit shall furnish Board name and address of slaughtering establishment or commission firm, identification of swine to be shipped, and name of trucker.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

August 9 19 67

DOUGLAS W. HEAD, ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY

David Woodford
SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

AUG - 9 1967 - 4:15 pm

Joseph L. Donovan
Secretary of State



7-13-67
MILWAUKEE

on the basis of the information furnished to the Board by the applicant.

information for the Board.

(a) Permits for shipment.

(1) The Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the location of the business premises of the applicant, and shall be notified of any change in the ownership of the business.

(2) Permits shall be issued to the applicant for the purpose of shipping to

any other state or territory, or to any foreign country, any goods or commodities which are subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(3) Transporter shall have permits in his possession and deliver it to

the recipient. The transporter shall be held liable for the safe delivery of the goods.

(4) Person receiving shipment shall receive permit and return it to the

transporter or his agent when receiving goods. If the goods are

not received, the transporter shall be held liable for the safe delivery of the goods.

of value to the applicant, and return of the goods.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

AUG - 9 1967 - 4.12 form

James O. Johnson
Secretary of State

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT

19

DOUGLAS M. HEAD, ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY
SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL



for the purpose of bringing the regulation into conformance with legislative action, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

(2) Regulation LSB-16

Dr. Keller was present for this discussion. The Secretary pointed out that Regulation LSB-16, Eradication of Tuberculosis in Minnesota, did not contain a provision whereby areas could be reaccredited for tuberculosis on the basis of the Market Cattle Testing Program. Such a provision would allow Minnesota to stop "down the road testing" for tuberculosis and to put more emphasis on trace-back testing and the MCT Program. This provision has been approved and recommended by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and is now included in the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis.

Dr. Fogarty moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of including this provision in Regulation LSB-16, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

(3) Regulation LSB-11

Dr. Keller was present for this discussion. The Secretary pointed out that Regulation LSB-11, Eradication of Brucellosis in Cattle, needed revision in order to provide for the recertification of areas for brucellosis on the basis of partial tests and the Market Cattle Testing Program. This provision has been approved and recommended by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and is now a part of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Control and Eradication of Brucellosis.

After some discussion, Mr. Hartung moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of including these provisions in Regulation LSB-11 and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

Dr. Keller recommended that the following items also be included in the revisions of this regulation:

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1. All Blood samples to be tested at a state or federal laboratory.
2. Age of vaccination be changed from four through eight months to three through seven months, in accordance with the recommendations of the Brucellosis Committee of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.
3. The quarantine period for brucellosis infected herds be lengthened. Since the present regulation provides that the quarantine may be released on one 30 day negative test, it is possible for the quarantine to be released 15 days following removal of the reactors. It is generally conceded by all livestock sanitary officials that this is too short a time, taking into consideration the incubation period of brucellosis.

After some discussion, it was suggested that a change be made for release of quarantine upon a negative test conducted no sooner than 60 days after the removal of reactors from the premises.

The Secretary again pointed out that all of these proposed changes would have to be considered at a public hearing.

BLUE EARTH FEED LOT, INCORPORATED

Present for this discussion were two owners and operators of the Blue Earth Feed Lot, Inc. Mr. LuVern Gustafson, Cherokee, Iowa, President of the Blue Earth Feed Lot, Incorporated, and Mr. John Heline of Pierson, Iowa. The Secretary stated that on June 8, Mr. Sulo Kangas, a Law Enforcement Inspector had issued quarantines requiring an immediate test for brucellosis and tuberculosis on 628 cattle imported from Iowa into the Blue Earth Feed Lot at Blue Earth, Minnesota. The cattle were not accompanied by a proper health certificate, nor was a permit obtained prior to the importation. The quarantines were issued on the basis of Section (p) of Regulation LSB-1 covering the importation of cattle. Correspondence pertaining to this matter will be found in the folder of the Blue Earth Feed Lot, Incorporated maintained in this Department. Both Mr. Gustafson and Mr. Heline stated that the violation was not intentional and that Dr. J. L. Rinngenberg of Eldora, Iowa had been employed to issue the necessary health certificates. The Secretary pointed out that he had contacted Dr. Rinngenberg by letter and that in a phone call that was confirmed by letter, Dr. Rinngenberg had admitted that the fault was his.

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Mr. Gustafson stated that at this time, the Blue Earth Feed Lot contains approximately 2600 animals. The President informed Mr. Gustafson and Mr. Heline that the matter would again be considered at the afternoon session of the Board meeting and that they would be welcome to be present for that discussion.

The Board adjourned for lunch at 11:50 A.M. and reconvened at 2:00 P.M.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hartung moved that since the importation of the cattle into the State of Minnesota in violation of the importation regulation was not intentional, and since Mr. Gustafson and Mr. Heline assured the Board they would make every effort to comply with the importation regulation in the future, tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis on the 628 head under quarantine would not be required at this time, and that the cattle will be kept under quarantine until such time as they are shipped for slaughter or until tested to meet requirements for release of quarantine; and further that all cattle shipped into the Blue Earth Feed Lot in the future be quarantined on arrival until shipped for slaughter or until tested to meet requirements for release of quarantine. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

The Secretary informed Mr. Gustafson that he would confirm the action taken by the Board by letter, and that copies of the letter would be sent to Mr. John Heline, Mr. Dale Keuter, a member of the Blue Earth Feed Lot, Incorporated, and to Mr. Lamaris Lindleif, Manager of the Blue Earth Feed Lot.

SWINK CATTLE COMPANY

The Secretary informed the Board that the Swink Cattle Company of Denver, Colorado had imported 837 cows with calves, and 44 bulls to the Zwick Ranch at Crookston, Minnesota. The cows and bulls were not tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis before being imported into Minnesota. On May 29, 1967, the Secretary wrote to Mr. David Wilhelm of the Swink Cattle Company informing him that it would be necessary that these animals be immediately tested for both brucellosis and tuberculosis with the exception that vaccinated animals under 24 months of age for

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which official vaccination could be confirmed would not be required to be tested for brucellosis. Mr. Wilhelm has written several letters regarding this matter, and in his latest letter dated June 27, requested that the matter be referred to the Attorney General for consideration. This request was carried out and the Secretary pointed out that he has not been informed by the Attorney General's office that he has the authority to deviate from the provisions of the regulation governing the importation of cattle into the state. The Secretary stated that in his opinion, it would probably be necessary to resort to legal procedures in order to get this testing accomplished. It is the intention of the Swink Cattle Company to return these animals to Colorado at the close of the pasture season.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hartung moved that the Secretary be instructed to proceed with the matter in accordance with his letter of May 29 to Mr. Wilhelm, and that immediate tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis be required in accordance with the provisions of LSB-1, Importation of Cattle, requiring an immediate test for tuberculosis and brucellosis of all cattle imported into the State without a proper health certificate. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fogarty - motion carried.

PASSED LEGISLATION

For informational purposes, the Secretary pointed out that the six items of legislation as discussed in Minutes of April 14, were passed during the 1967 Session of the Legislature.

HOG CHOLERA PROGRAM:

Minnesota presently is in Phase II of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program. Tentative plans had been made for the state to move into Phase III on January 1, 1968 depending upon the availability of funds for indemnity and the incidence of hog cholera prior to that date. The legislature made an appropriation available for hog cholera indemnity purposes in the amount of \$75,000.00 for the present biennium; however, 30 cases of hog cholera have been diagnosed

July 14, 1967

from January 1st to July 14th, 1967 as compared with 12 cases for the same period in 1966. The total cases for the calendar year 1966 came to 39. Based on the present incidence of the disease, the Secretary indicated that it probably would not be advisable for Minnesota to plan on entering Phase III of the Program on January 1, 1968, since Phase III requires the depopulation of all infected and exposed herds and the payment of indemnity.

A meeting of the State Hog Cholera Advisory Committee will no doubt be held sometime prior to January 1, 1968, to formulate plans for the next calendar year. He further pointed out that due to the increased incidence of the disease it probably would not be advisable to prohibit the use of Modified Live Vaccine as of January 1, 1968. The present law prohibits the use of this product after January 1, 1968 except that the Board may permit the sale and use of such product whenever necessary either to protect the health of domestic animals, or to qualify animals for export to other states, or to foreign countries.

NEW SALARY PLAN

The new salary plan for state employees went into effect at the start of the first pay period of this fiscal year which was July 5. The Secretary pointed out that all employees of this Department were granted at least an 8% increase, and that some employees had received higher increases, depending upon the range and the years of service. He stated that in his opinion, this should solve the difficulties that have been encountered in filling vacancies.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

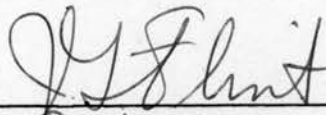
The next regular quarterly meeting of the Board should be held Friday, October 13. Since the Secretary would be attending the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at Phoenix, Arizona, October 16 to the 20, he requested that the next meeting be deferred to Friday, October 27. He stated that several major changes in disease control and eradication programs will

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be considered at that meeting and that he would be in a position to advise the Board after October 20 as to the changes that were made. The next Board meeting was tentatively scheduled for Friday, October 27.

There being no further business, Dr. Fogarty moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 3:40 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD October 27, 1967

The meeting was called to order at 9:45 A.M. by Vice-President, Charles Hartung. Board Members present were - Mr. Charles Hartung, Mr. Graydon McCulley, and Dr. R. J. Tobola. Also present were Dr. W. T. S. Thorp, advisor to the Board, Dr. J. G. Flint and Dr. Alan Morrow. Mr. Martin Annexstad, Jr. notified the Secretary that he would be unable to attend due to a prior commitment.

A vacancy for a veterinary Board Member has existed since September 23 when Dr. Fogarty submitted his resignation to the Governor. Dr. Fogarty resigned when he moved to the State of Iowa to accept employment with the Poultry Inspection Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING OF JULY 14.

Mr. McCulley moved that the Minutes of the meeting of July 14 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by mail by the Secretary. Dr. Tobola indicated that he had not received a copy of the Minutes of July 14. The Secretary therefore went through the Minutes of the July 14 meeting. The motion was then seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

A photostatic copy of the Minutes of July 14 was prepared and given to Dr. Tobola.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

The 1967 legislature passed a bill requiring the licensing of dog kennels under the Livestock Sanitary Board and authorizing the Board to promulgate rules and regulations. The Secretary pointed out that it would be necessary to revise three of the present regulations to provide for the movement of swine immunized with serum only. He requested that the Board authorize public hearings and designate a hearings officer for the purpose of promulgating a new regulation pertaining to dog kennels and for the purpose of making the necessary changes in three regulations pertaining to swine. These regulations are as follows:

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1. LSB-5 Swine Importations
2. LSB-14 - Control of Hog Cholera
3. LSB-42 - State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine
4. LSB-65 - Dog Kennels

Dr. Tobola moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold public hearings for the above listed regulations, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Secretary indicated that public hearings had been tentatively scheduled and that public notices would be sent out at least 30 days in advance of the date of the public hearings. They are as follows:

Tuesday, December 5 - Conference Room B, Veterans' Building - 10:00 A.M.

LSB-50 Rendering Plants. 1:00 P.M. LSB-65 - Dog Kennels

Wednesday, December 6, - Auditorium of the State Office Building - 9:30

A.M. LSB-14 - Control of Hog Cholera; LSB-5 - Swine Importations; LSB-50 - State-Federal Approved Markets for Swine.

Authorization for a public hearing pertaining to Regulation LSB-50 - Rendering Plants had been made at the July 14 meeting of the Board.

STATE HOG CHOLERA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Senator John L. Olson of Worthington, Chairman of this Committee, has called a meeting for Wednesday, November 29 at 1:30 P.M. in Room B of the Veterans' Building. This meeting is being called for the purpose of formulating plans for Minnesota's entrance into Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program.

Forty-three cases of hog cholera have been diagnosed in Minnesota since January 1, 1967 as compared with 38 cases for the entire calendar year of 1966. On this basis the Secretary stated that he would recommend to the Committee that entrance of Minnesota into Phase III of the National Program be deferred to July 1, 1968. Further, since the legislature appropriated only \$75,000.00 for hog cholera indemnities for the present biennium, there is a strong possibility that this amount

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would be sufficient for only the second fiscal year of the beinnium.

HOG CHOLERA COMMITTEE OF STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. V. K. Jensen of Montevideo, President of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association, has appointed a Hog Cholera Committee consisting of the members of the Infectious Diseases Committee and four additional veterinarians. Members of the Infectious Diseases Committee are:

Dr. H. R. Olson, Chairman - St. Paul	Dr. R. W. Page, Alexandria
Dr. D. G. Low, College of Veterinary Med.	Dr. G. F. Kennedy, Pipestone
Dr. F. A. Barile, Burnsville	Dr. J. B. Moe, Dodge Center

The four additional veterinarians are:

Dr. D. B. Hicks, Tracy	Dr. L. W. Klein, Tyler
Dr. C. P. Schmidt, Worthington	Dr. L. H. Pint, Austin

The Secretary stated that he had been authorized by Senator Olson to invite these veterinarians to attend the meeting of November 29, as well as the three Board veterinarians who had attended the hog cholera training school at Ames, Iowa; Dr. J. H. Post of Worthington, Dr. W. F. Ellgen of Granite Falls, and Dr. A. O. Garlie of Northfield.

SWINK CATTLE COMPANY

This item was covered in the Board Minutes of July 14. The Secretary pointed out that on September 29, all of the cattle owned by the Swink Cattle Company and maintained on the premises of the Zwick Ranch at Crookston, Minnesota, had been shipped to the State of Kansas on a health certificate.

HERD OF HAROLD HOFFMAN, RENVILLE COUNTY

Details pertaining to this tuberculosis infected herd were given in the Board Minutes of July 14, 1967. At that meeting the Board declared an emergency and the Secretary was authorized to condemn the entire herd. The herd was retested on July 10 and the test disclosed 11 reactors and 43 negative animals. Of the 11 reactors which were disclosed, five showed lesions and of the 43 negative animals, six showed lesions. On this basis, the Secretary pointed out that the Board's action of July 14 was extremely well founded. The State's share of indemnity for this herd was in the amount

October 27, 1967

of \$18,053.00 and the Federal share was \$7,091.00, for a total of \$25,144.00.

IMPRO PRODUCTS

The Secretary pointed out that at its meeting of April 14, 1967, the Board had authorized the issuance of a permit to this Company for the sale of this product in Minnesota to veterinarians only. The permit expired on September 17, 1967, the same date that Special License No. 258 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture expired. Mary and Robert Collins appeared before the Board at this time. They stated that their Company's data covering this product had been submitted to the USDA and in turn the USDA was to submit the data to two universities for further evaluation. They further indicated that their Company still has a supply of the product that was produced while operating under the Special License issued by the USDA. They were at this time requesting permission to sell in Minnesota the product which had been produced under the Special License prior to September 17, 1967.

After considerable discussion, they were excused and were informed that they would be notified by the Secretary by mail of the action taken by the Board. After further consideration and taking into account the fact that this product was not dangerous and would constitute no hazard to the livestock industry, there being only a question of its efficacy, Mr. McCulley moved that a permit be issued for the sale of this product in Minnesota that had been produced under the United States Department of Agriculture Special License prior to September 17, 1967, the sale of the product to be limited to veterinarians and the permit to expire six months from date of issue. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

ADOPTION OF REGULATION LSB-16, ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Minnesota, LSB-16 as presented for consideration at the public hearing held September 20, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, LSB-16, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in Minnesota, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in Minnesota, Regulation LSB-16 adopted by the Board February 8, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 21, 1963 be hereby rescinded. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

Vice-President Hartung declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

NEW TESTING PROGRAM

Minnesota has revised its organized testing program to the extent that routine tuberculosis testing has been discontinued and has been replaced with the Market Cattle Testing Program. Partial brucellosis tests will be carried out in 29 counties. All counties will be started on or about November 1 and all testing should be completed by January 31, 1968. Tuberculosis testing in these 29 counties will be carried out in those herds in which tuberculosis has been disclosed in the past 12 years. This procedure is in accordance with the Uniform Methods and rules for the Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

POULTRY TESTING PROGRAM

Dr. H. R. Olson was present for this discussion.

a. Pullorum-typhoid Clean State status: Dr. Olson pointed out that the National Plans Conference had adopted an amendment to its regulation for the establishment and maintenance of a Pullorum-typhoid Clean State Classification. This amendment was accepted by the turkey delegates but was objected to by the chicken delegates. The National Poultry Improvement Plan General Conference Committee has proposed some additional amendments which have been announced in the Federal Register, but a 60 day waiting period has been set aside to consider written comments before it becomes

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effective, and its adoption is still in question at this time. Minnesota is prepared at this time program-wise, to apply for the Pullorum-typhoid Clean State Classification.

b. Dr. Olson indicated that the poultry industry had requested that the Livestock Sanitary Board amend its regulations to allow for partial testing, but he recommended that changes not be made until the changes in the National Plan become effective.

After considerable discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that Minnesota apply for the classification of a Pullorum-typhoid Clean State. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

Mr. McCulley moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of amending Regulation LSB-30 , The Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Chickens and Other Domesticated Fowl, Excepting Turkeys, and LSB-31, The Control of Pullorum-Typhoid Disease in Turkeys, such hearings to be postponed until such time as we have ^{been} officially notified that the General Conference Committee's proposed amendments are effective, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearings office. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Mr. Phil Milham was present for this discussion. He pointed out that the rules and regulations governing expenses incurred have been changed, effective July 1, 1967. Board Members and employees are to be reimbursed at the rate of \$.09 per mile for official mileage driven in privately owned vehicles. He stressed the importance of point to point mileage being outlined in the expense account. He also pointed out that the maximum reimbursement for meals had been changed to \$1.30, \$1.55, and \$3.35.

DR. JOHN E. FOGARTY

Dr. Fogarty submitted his resignation to the Governor effective September 23,

1967 due to his having accepted employment with the Poultry Inspection Division of the United States Department of Agriculture in the State of Iowa. This created a vacancy for a veterinary Board Member which has not yet been filled by appointment by the Governor. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a letter of appreciation to Dr. Fogarty - the letter to be signed by Board Members, Dr. Thorp and the Secretary.

UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION MEETING, PHOENIX, ARIZ. October 16-20.

The Secretary reported on his attendance at this meeting. Several important changes were made by the various committees pertaining to the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and hog cholera. The most important change was the recognition of serum only for the interstate shipment of swine. The Secretary pointed out that all committee reports and papers given at the General Sessions are printed in the Annual Proceedings.

PERMITS FOR THE USE OF MODIFIED LIVE HOG CHOLERA VIRUS VACCINE

The 1967 Legislature passed the following legislation:

"After January 1, 1968, the sale or use of Modified Live Hog Cholera Virus Vaccine for the prevention of hog cholera is prohibited, except that the Board may permit the sale and use of such products whenever necessary either to protect the health of domestic animals or to qualify animals for export to other states or foreign countries."

The Secretary pointed out that 43 cases of hog cholera had been diagnosed in Minnesota since January 1, 1967 as compared with 38 cases for the calendar year of 1966. Since it now appeared obvious that Minnesota would not move into Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program until July 1, 1968, he recommended that the Board authorize him to issue permits for the use or administration of Modified Live Hog Cholera Virus Vaccine. He pointed out that another section of the law clearly specifies that such permits shall be in writing and shall be issued only to licensed veterinarians. Applications for such permit would be sent out with the Newsletter to all veterinarians who practice in Minnesota and to those adjoining states whose practice extends into Minnesota.

Mr. McCulley moved that the Secretary be authorized to issue permits to veterinarians for the use and administration of Modified Live Hog Cholera Virus

October 27, 1967

Vaccine, such permits to remain in effect until cancelled. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

SPECIAL BOARD MEETING

The Secretary again referred to the public hearings that will be held on Tuesday, December 5 and Wednesday, December 6 pertaining to the five regulations that will be considered at that time. He pointed out that the changes in the regulations and the adoption of the new regulation pertaining to dog kennels could not be put into effect until such time as they were adopted by the Board, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State. In order to facilitate putting these changes into effect as soon as possible, he recommended that a special Board meeting be held shortly after the public hearings in order to adopt the changes as proposed at the public hearings. A tentative date for a special meeting was set for Friday, December 15, 1967.

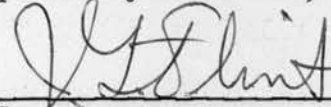
NEXT BOARD MEETING

The next quarterly meeting of the Board would be scheduled for Friday, January 12, 1968. The Secretary pointed out that the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association would be held January 29-31. Since items may be brought up at that meeting that should be considered by the Board, it was suggested that the January 12 meeting be deferred to be held at a time following the State Association Meeting.

Mr. McCulley moved that the next regular quarterly meeting of the Board be deferred to the week of January 29, 1968. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

There being no further business, Mr. McCulley moved that the meeting be adjourned - motion seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted October 27, 1967

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 15.0412, 35.03, 35.08, 35.09, 35.10, 35.22, and 35.24, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

1. Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.
2. Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents, and the person in possession of or caring for the cattle referred to.
3. Veterinarian shall mean an accredited veterinarian licensed in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture.
4. Herd shall mean any number of cattle maintained on one or more premises, owned by one or more persons, which are allowed to associate with or contact one another, and are routinely cared for by the same personnel.
5. Negative Animal shall mean an animal showing no tissue response at site of injection 72 hours following the injection of tuberculin, except an animal showing a minimal tissue response (pp or x) in herds which contain no reactors on the current test, and in which bovine tuberculosis has not been demonstrated on previous tests, may be classed negative.
6. Suspect Animal shall mean an animal showing a tissue response at site of injection 72 hours following the injection of tuberculin, that does not qualify for a diagnosis of negative or reactor.

7. Reactor Animal shall mean an animal showing a tissue response at site of injection, equal to or greater than a circumscribed swelling $3/16$ inch in diameter or a diffuse swelling, twice as thick as the normal fold 72 hours following the injection of tuberculin unless in the professional judgment of the testing veterinarian a suspect classification is justified. In herds with known tuberculosis all animals that respond to the tuberculin test shall be classified reactor.

8. Negative Herd shall mean a herd of cattle in which no reactor or suspects were disclosed as the result of the last complete herd test.

9. Suspect Herd shall mean a herd of cattle in which one or more suspects, but no reactors, were disclosed as the result of the last test.

10. Infected Herd shall mean a herd of cattle in which one or more reactors were disclosed as the result of the last test.

11. Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd shall mean a herd of cattle in which no reactors were disclosed on at least two consecutive annual tuberculin tests.

12. Annual Test for purposes of herd accreditation or reaccreditation, shall mean tests made in not less than 11 nor more than 15 months.

13. Modified Accredited Area is a state or portion thereof, in which the degree of infection does not exceed one-half of one percent, as determined by the Board and Animal Health Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

14. Advanced Tuberculosis shall refer to a carcass of an animal in which a lesion of tuberculosis (other than tuberculoid skin lesion) is found as a result of post-mortem examination.

15. Accredited Establishment is one at which supervised meat inspection approved by the Board and the Animal Health Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is maintained at all hours when slaughter is in progress and post-mortem procedures meet recognized standards for the disclosure of lesions of tuberculosis and the procedures are adequate for maintaining the identity of individual cattle until inspection is completed.

16. Commercial Dairy Herd is one composed of cattle of the recognized dairy breeds which produces milk that is marketed in any form for human consumption.

17. Registered Purebred Herd is one that maintains a minimum of ten registered purebred cattle throughout the year and from which registered animals may be sold for breeding purposes.

(b) THE APPLICATION OF THE TUBERCULIN TEST AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF CATTLE WHICH HAVE REACTED TO SUCH TEST.

1. Only tuberculin produced and distributed by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or by a producer of tuberculin licensed to produce and distribute the same by said Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, shall be used to conduct tuberculin tests in Minnesota.

2. Each grade animal tested for tuberculosis shall be identified with an official tag of the Board or a tag recognized by the Board. Each purebred animal tested for tuberculosis shall be identified with an official tag of the Board, a tag recognized by the Board, registration number, or tattoo number.

3. The intradermal tuberculin test in order to be officially accepted shall be applied, interpreted, and reported as follows:

(aa) The site of injection shall be cleaned with alcohol or other suitable antiseptic before the tuberculin is injected.

(bb) The intradermal needle shall be cleaned with cotton moistened with alcohol before use on each animal.

(cc) All animals to be tested for tuberculosis shall be properly restrained, the injection site prepared, and the injection made in a manner consistent with approved veterinary procedure.

(dd) Observations shall be made 72 hours following injection. If, in the opinion of the veterinarian conducting the test, the results are not conclusive after 72 hours, a second observation shall be made between 96 and

120 hours following injection.

(ee) The test shall be reported in accordance with the following code:

(i) The date and hour of injection of cattle and the hour of each observation.

(ii) Animals showing no reaction shall be recorded at each observation as N (negative).

(iii) All tissue responses shall be recorded. Animals showing any response at point of injection not classified as negative or reactor shall be classified as suspects.

(iv) Reactors shall be recorded as follows:

(aaa) For circumscribed swellings, pea size, $3/16$ inch shall be used as the basic standard and shall be recorded as P1. Larger swellings shall be recorded as P2, P3, P4, P5, etc.

(bbb) For diffuse swellings X2 shall be used as the basic standard and signifies a diffuse swelling in which the injected skin is twice as thick as the normal skin. Larger swellings shall be recorded as X3, X4, etc.

4. Identification of Reactors. All reactors shall be further identified as follows:

(aa) An official reactor tag of the Board shall be inserted in the left ear.

(bb) The letter "T" at least three inches high shall be branded on the left jaw with a hot iron in such a manner that the brand shall be permanent.

(cc) The veterinarian, prior to appraising a reactor animal, shall have in his possession a written authorization issued by the Board.

5. All cattle, when injected with tuberculin, are under quarantine and shall not be removed from the premises where the tuberculin was injected, until completion of the test and the cattle are released by the veterinarian conducting the test.

6. No veterinarian shall knowingly inject tuberculin into any animal which has been at any time designated a reactor to the tuberculin test.

7. No person shall knowingly present an animal for a tuberculin test, which within 60 days prior thereto, has been injected with tuberculin; except when such animal has been tested and found negative less than 60 days, and it becomes necessary to qualify such animal for interstate shipment or export and the state or county of destination requires a negative tuberculin test within a specified time less than the time which has elapsed since such negative test. Such animal may be retested to meet such requirements regardless of the date of the previous negative test.

(c) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. Recognized tests.

The intradermal caudal fold and cervical tuberculin tests shall be recognized as the official tests for diagnosis. Such tests shall be conducted in compliance with section (b). The intradermal cervical test shall be used only in problem herds or in herds that have disclosed advanced tuberculosis and then administered by or under the supervision of the Board or its authorized agent.

2. Reporting tests.

Tuberculin tests shall be reported within 14 days to the Board upon completion by the Veterinarian. Such reports shall be submitted to the Board on forms furnished by the Board and shall comply in all respects with section (b).

3. Identification and Disposition of Reactors.

Reactors shall be identified in compliance with section (b), paragraph 5, and shall be slaughtered under the direction of the Board within 30 days following condemnation in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 35.24. The owner of reactor animals in order to be eligible to receive indemnity must have said animals slaughtered within 15 days following the date

of appraisal in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 35.08, 35.09, and 35.10.

4. Quarantines.

(aa) All herds in which reactors are disclosed are under quarantine, confining the entire herd to the premises of the owner. Cattle may be moved from quarantined herds only in accordance with section (c), paragraph 5 of this regulation. Quarantines on infected herds are released when a retest of the entire herd, conducted no sooner than 60 days following date reactors are shipped, discloses no reactors or suspects. Herds in which testing disclosed animals with advanced tuberculosis shall remain under quarantine until such herd passes two consecutive negative tests at intervals of not less than 60 days.

(bb) All suspects are under quarantine and are confined to the premises of the owner. Suspects may be removed from quarantine only in accordance with section (c), paragraph 5 of this regulation. Such suspects are quarantined until retested and diagnosed negative or shipped for slaughter under permit. The entire herd, including suspects if present, shall be retested no sooner than 60 days. The Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board may, at his discretion based upon herd history, authorize the testing of suspects only.

5. Permits for Shipment.

(aa) No cattle from a tuberculosis quarantined herd shall be removed from such herd nor shall such herd be removed from the premises where tested unless a shipping permit has been obtained by the owner or caretaker from the Board or its agent.

(bb) No suspect animal shall be removed from the premises where tested unless a shipping permit for such suspect animal has been obtained by the owner or caretaker from the Board or its agent.

(cc) The Board or its agent may issue permits for shipment of animals under quarantine only for consignment to a slaughtering establishment

under state or federal meat inspection or to a commission firm located at a public stockyards for reconsignment to a slaughtering establishment under state or federal meat inspection. The owner shall furnish the Board or its agent the name and address of the commission firm or slaughtering establishment, if available, and the description of the animals to be removed, namely the identification tag numbers and reactor tag numbers, if any. The permit shall specify that the animals identified shall be sold for slaughter only.

(dd) The railroad company or the trucker shall have the permit in his possession when transporting cattle from a tuberculosis infected herd and/or tuberculosis reactor or suspect animals and shall deliver the permit to the consignee or his agent at destination. Such animals shall be delivered directly to the consignee named on the permit.

(ee) The person or firm to whom such animals are consigned shall immediately report the receipt of such animals to the Board.

6. Cleaning and Disinfection of Infected Premises.

Premises on which reactors are disclosed shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in a manner satisfactory to the Board and the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, within fifteen days following removal of the reactors from the infected premises, except when due to inclement weather or other extenuating circumstances, the time may be extended by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board. Such premises shall be inspected by the Board or its authorized agent.

7. Epidemiological Survey.

An epidemiological survey shall be made by state and/or federal personnel on all herds in which reactors are disclosed.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS

1. Agreement

An owner may sign and file with the Board an agreement placing his herd under supervision for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such herd as a Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd by complying with the provisions of this section of the regulation. Failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Board in respect to the herd maintained under agreement, shall constitute cause for cancellation of the agreement.

2. Accreditation.

A herd under agreement shall be designated Accredited Tuberculosis-Free when it has passed two successive annual physical examinations and tuberculin tests without suspects or reactors and complies with all regulations governing such herds. The Board and the Animal Health Division shall issue to the owner of such herd, a Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd Certificate, valid for a period of one year from the date of the qualifying herd test. To qualify for reaccreditation the herd shall pass a negative test within a period of 11 to 15 months from the last accreditation test. If, as the result of a test for accreditation or reaccreditation, reactors or suspects are disclosed, such herds shall then comply with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this section.

3. Testing.

(aa) All cattle shall be tested with the exception of those cattle maintained in isolation in a dry feed lot or cattle imported on special permit and/or purchased on affidavit.

(bb) Tests shall be conducted at the owner's expense by a veterinarian authorized by the Board. The veterinarian, prior to appraising a reactor, shall have in his possession a written authorization by the Board.

4. Infected Herds.

Such herds shall comply with section (c), paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (aa) of this regulation. Herds in which tuberculosis reactors are disclosed shall pass three successive negative tuberculin tests. Retests to be conducted

no sooner than 60 day intervals; if previously accredited, such accreditation shall be cancelled by the Board and the owner so notified. Final test for accreditation or reaccreditation shall be conducted in not less than 11 months nor more than 15 months following the first negative test after the disclosure of the reactors, at which time the herd may be accredited or reaccredited, if it otherwise qualifies.

5. Suspect Herds.

Such herds shall comply with section (c), paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (bb). If previously accredited, such accreditation shall be suspended and the owner so notified. If, after 60 days have expired, the retest conducted discloses no additional suspects or reactors, the herd may be accredited or reaccredited, if it otherwise qualifies.

6. Negative Herds.

Such herds shall be subjected to annual tests until such time as the herd qualifies for accreditation or reaccreditation.

7. Identification and Disposition of Reactors.

Reactors shall be identified to comply with section (b), paragraph 5, and shall be immediately removed from the premises on which disclosed and shall be slaughtered as required by section (c), paragraph 3.

8. Disposition of Suspects.

Shall comply with section (c), paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (bb) of this regulation. The suspects when slaughtered shall be subjected to post-mortem examination comparable to that required for reactors.

9. Additions to Herds under Supervision.

(aa) Shall originate directly from Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds,
Or

(bb) Shall originate directly from negative herds in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area that were tested and found negative within 12 months immediately prior to being added to the herd, tested, and found negative to a test for

tuberculosis within 30 days prior to date of being added, or

(cc) Shall originate from negative herds in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area, tuberculin tested and found negative within 30 days prior to entry, and be segregated from the remainder of the herd until retested and found negative after 60 days have expired after entering the premises on which the accredited herd is maintained.

10. Sanitation and Herd Management.

Owners of accredited herds shall maintain such environmental conditions as are consistent with good sanitation and herd management. The use of milk or other dairy products for feeding is prohibited unless such products are from a known safe supply or have been pasteurized or sterilized. Only properly cleaned and disinfected vehicles may be used for the transportation of cattle to premises where accredited herds are maintained. All animals shall be identified by ear tag or other satisfactory identification, and complete records shall be kept of all additions to the herd.

11. Revocation of Accreditation.

Failure on the part of an owner to comply with this regulation shall constitute sufficient cause for the revocation of the Accredited Herd Certificate.

12. Epidemiological Survey.

An epidemiological survey shall be made by state and/or federal personnel on all herds in which reactors are disclosed.

(e) ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS AREA

1. Tests, Quarantines, Identification and Removal of Reactors,

Disposition of Suspects, Sanitation and Epidemiology, Cleaning and Disinfection:

(aa) Shall comply with sections (b), (c), and (d) of this regulation.

(bb) All cattle 24 months of age and over, in a designated area not included on a complete tuberculin test of such area and not previously quarantined by the Board or its authorized agent, shall be quarantined by the

attending veterinarian on forms furnished by the Board.

(cc) Infected herds shall pass three consecutive negative retests to comply with this regulation. All cattle shall be included on retests of infected herds.

(dd) Suspect herds shall pass one negative retest to comply with this regulation, except as outlined in section (c), paragraph 4 and sub-paragraph (bb).

(ee) All suspects shall be disposed of in accordance with section (c), paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (bb) of this regulation and when slaughtered shall be subjected to a post-mortem examination comparable to that required for reactors.

2. Owner's Responsibilities.

Every owner or person in possession of cattle shall, upon demand by the Board or its authorized agent, confine, restrain, and submit such cattle for tuberculin tests and physical examinations by the Board or its authorized agent and shall assist the Board and such agent in applying said tests and in making said physical examinations whenever, at a reasonable time, the Board or its agent enters upon the premises where such cattle are located and makes demand therefor.

3. Refusal to Test, Identify Reactors, or Make Physical Examination.

(aa) The Board or its authorized agent shall quarantine all cattle on the premises when the owner or person in possession of cattle refuses to confine, restrain, and submit such cattle for test or physical examination; or refuses to allow the identification of reactor animals.

(bb) During the time the quarantine described in sub-paragraph (aa), paragraph 3 of this section is in effect, no cattle shall be removed from the premises on which quarantined, until the owner or person in possession of such cattle first obtains a permit from the Board or its authorized agent.

(cc) During the time the quarantine described in sub-paragraph (aa), paragraph 3 of this section is in effect, no manure or any article or thing that may convey contagion shall be removed from the premises.

(dd) The quarantines described in sub-paragraph (aa), paragraph 3 of this section shall be released after the herd has been tested and physical examinations made, reactors identified and shipped for slaughter as required by this regulation. If when tested, reactors and/or suspects are disclosed, the herd shall be quarantined to comply with section (c), paragraph 4.

(f) ACCREDITATION AND REACCREDITATION OF AN AREA

1. If, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all cattle 24 months of age and over within a designated area, the total number of reactors disclosed shall not exceed 0.5 percent of all such cattle in the area, the area shall then be declared a Modified Tuberculosis Accredited Area for a period of 3 years by the Board and the Animal Health Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2. A Modified Accredited Area may be reaccruited for a period of 6 years if, as the result of a retest of all cattle 24 months of age and over in the area, the degree of infection based on the last test of each herd discloses not more than 0.2 percent of the cattle population of the area.

3. A designated area may be reaccruited for a period of 6 years provided the last test of all cattle 24 months of age and over in the area disclosed not more than 0.2 percent cattle infection and provided 10 percent or more of the cattle in the area are retested and disclose a percentage of infection not to exceed 0.2 percent. In calculating the percentage of infection, all post-mortem inspection reports of tuberculosis, and otherwise disclosed cases of tuberculosis reported in said area since the last accreditation, shall be included in tests of reaccruited of the area. All herds that disclosed reactors with advanced tuberculosis in the area within the past 12 years shall be included in the tests for reaccruited. A different group of herds shall be tested during each

successive reaccreditation period until all herds in the area have been included.

4. A designated area may be reaccredited for a period of 3 years when the last test of all cattle 24 months of age and over in the area disclosed more than 0.2 percent cattle infection provided a retest of 20 or more percent of the cattle over 24 months of age in said area discloses a percentage of infection not to exceed 0.5 percent. In calculating the percentage of infection, all post-mortem meat inspection reports of tuberculosis reactors, suspects, and cases of tuberculosis disclosed otherwise in said area since the last test for accreditation, shall be included. All herds that disclosed reactors with advanced tuberculosis within the past 12 years shall be included in the tests for reaccreditation of an area. A different group of herds shall be tested during each successive reaccreditation period until all herds in the area have been included.

5. If, as the result of a complete tuberculin test of all cattle 24 months of age and over in an area, the number of reactors disclosed exceed 0.5 percent of the cattle tested, all cattle in the area shall be retested to meet the requirements of section (f), paragraphs 1 and 2.

6. A designated area may be accredited or reaccredited for a period of six years provided that all commercial dairy herds and all registered purebred herds are tested. If records are maintained indicating that an annual average of at least 5 percent of the cattle over two years of age in a herd have been slaughtered at accredited establishments and identified to the originating herd, such herd records may be substituted for required tests. All cattle in herds of origin or cattle associated with those showing evidence of tuberculosis at time of slaughter are immediately tested. All herds with tuberculosis within the past 12 years are tested. All other cattle as may be considered necessary by the Board and the Animal Health Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are tested. All tests of reactor and suspect herds are current at the time of reaccreditation. The

total number of reactors found in the area on the last test of each herd during the reaccreditation period does not exceed 0.5 percent of the cattle tested.

7. A designated area may be reaccredited for a period of 6 years provided reports are produced showing that during each year at least 5 percent of the cattle over two years of age in the area as determined by statistics of the statistical reporting service, or a total of 30 percent during a 6 year period, have been subjected to a meat inspection examination at an accredited establishment and can be identified with the herd of origin. All cattle in herds of origin or cattle associated with those showing evidence of tuberculosis at time of slaughter are immediately tested. All herds with tuberculosis within the past 12 years are tested. All other cattle as may be considered necessary by the Board and the Animal Health Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are tested. All tests of reactor and suspect herds are current at the time of reaccreditation. The total number of reactors found in the area on the last test of each herd during the reaccreditation period does not exceed 0.5 percent of the cattle tested.

Approved as to Form and Legality
pursuant to Minnesota Statutes
Section 15.0412, Sub-division 4:

Douglas M. Head
Attorney General

by Arvid Wendland 12-27-67
Arvid Wendland
Special Assistant Attorney General



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

DEC 29 1967 - 9:30 am

Joseph P. Ahrens
Secretary of State

FILED
ROLLAND F. HATFIELD
Commissioner of Administration

DEC 29 1967

By Gloria Gold
AUTH. SIGNATURE
10 am

Faint, mostly illegible text covering the upper and middle portions of the page. The text appears to be a formal document or report, possibly related to a public health or administrative matter.



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STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

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Secretary of State

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SECRETARY

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - December 15, 1967

The meeting was called to order by President Annexstad at 11:35 A. M. Members present were Mr. Martin Annexstad, Dr. A. B. Magnusson and Mr. Graydon McCulley. Also present were Dr. J. G. Flint and Dr. Alan Morrow.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 27, 1967

Mr. McCulley moved that the Minutes of the Board Meeting of October 27 be approved as submitted to the Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

ADOPTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

LSB-50 - Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals, Poultry, Fish and other Renderable Products.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals, poultry, fish and other renderable products, LSB-50 as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 5, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, LSB-50, Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals, Poultry, Fish, and Other Renderable Products, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals and Fowl that Have Died or Have Been Killed Otherwise than by Being Slaughtered for Human Consumption, adopted July 14, 1961, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 15, 1961, be hereby rescinded. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

Annexstad
President/declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

December 15, 1967

LSB-65 - Rules and Regulations for the Maintenance, Operation and Inspection of Dog Kennels.

The Secretary presented the proposed rules and regulations for the maintenance, operation, and inspection of dog kennels, LSB-65, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 5, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4. A discussion followed.

Dr. Magnusson moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-65, Rules and Regulations for the Maintenance, Operation and Inspection of Dog Kennels, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

LSB-14 - Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of hog cholera, LSB-14, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 6, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-14, Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera, sections (a) through (j) be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera adopted February 8, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 21, 1963, be hereby rescinded. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried. President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

Mr. McCulley moved that section (k) of the rules and regulations for the

control of hog cholera, be adopted as presented at the public hearing. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

President Annexstad declred the motion carried and section (k) of the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

LSB-5 - Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Swine.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the importation of swine, LSB-5, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 6, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, section 15.0412, subdivision 4. A discussion followed.

Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-5, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Swine into Minnesota, be adopted as presented at said hearing subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota adopted July 22, 1966, approved by the Attorney General August 16, 1966 and filed with the Secretary of State August 17, 1966 be hereby rescinded. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto.)

LSB-42 - Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment of State-Federal approved markets of swine and the sale of swine at such markets, LSB-42, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 6, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412,

December 15, 1967

subdivision 4. A discussion followed.

Dr. Magnusson moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, section 15.0412, sub-division 4, that the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets, LSB-42, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets, adopted July 12, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 20, 1963, be hereby rescinded. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved Regulation appended hereto).

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Regulation LSB-40 - Public Exhibition of Livestock and Poultry in Minnesota.

The Secretary pointed out that all references to killed or inactivated vaccine had been eliminated from LSB-14, LSB-5, and LSB-42, and that it would be necessary to eliminate the same reference from LSB-40.

Mr. McCulley moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold a public hearing for the purpose of making this change in LSB-40, and any other changes deemed necessary at that time, and that the Secretary or other authorized agents of the Board be designated as hearing officer.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

MEETING OF THE STATE HOG CHOLERA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary briefly discussed the meeting of this Committee which was held November 29. The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. That the use of serum only be recognized for the importation of swine.

December 15, 1967

2. That the use of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccines in Minnesota be outlawed.
3. That the use of MLV be continued into Phase III.
4. That Minnesota enter into Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program on July 1, 1968.

PUBLICITY PERTAINING TO MINNESOTA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM.

The necessity of publicity for this program was discussed. Recommendations were made that as much publicity as possible be given to this program, using such facilities as the "National Hog Farmer", "THE FARMER", "The Minnesota Swine Producers' Newsletter", the Newsletter of the Livestock Sanitary Board, and news releases from the office of the Extension Veterinarian. The Secretary pointed out that considerable publicity would be given this program at the time of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association in January.

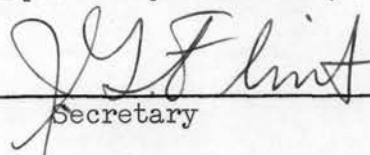
NEXT BOARD MEETING

The Secretary pointed out that there probably would not be need for a January meeting, due to the special meeting of today.

Mr. McCulley moved that the January meeting be deferred, the date of the meeting to be determined at a later date. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

There being no further business, Mr. McCulley moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson. Motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 12:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


Secretary

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - January 30, 1968

The meeting was called to order by President Annexstad. Members present were Mr. Martin Annexstad, Mr. Graydon McCulley, and Dr. A. B. Magnusson. Also present were Dr. J. G. Flint, and Dr. Alan Morrow.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF DECEMBER 15.

Mr. McCulley moved that the Minutes of the meeting of December 15 be approved as submitted to the Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

RESOLUTION PERTAINING TO CARL GOLLNER

The Secretary stated that the Assistant County Attorney of McLeod County believes that we should have a resolution from the Board before demanding a test on the Carl Gollner herd.

Dr. Magnusson moved that the following resolution be adopted by the Board:

WHEREAS, A reactor was disclosed upon the last test in the herd of cattle owned by Carl Gollner of Plato, Minnesota, Bergen Township, McLeod County, and the herd is under quarantine.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Carl Gollner herd of Plato, Minnesota, Bergen Township, McLeod County is ordered to have his cattle tested by agents of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board upon their demand, written or oral, as required by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 35, Sections 35.25 through 35.32, and by the rules and regulations of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, LSB-11, paragraph (cc) under (8) under (c) specifically, and such other portions of LSB-11 as shall apply in the eradication of brucellosis in his herd.

Mr. McCulley seconded the motion - motion carried.

ADOPTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

Five rules and regulations were adopted by the Board at the meeting of December 15, 1967. These regulations were as follows:

LSB-50 - Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals, Poultry, Fish and Other Renderable Products

LSB-65 - Rules and Regulations for the Maintenance, Operation and Inspection of Dog Kennels

January 30, 1968

LSB-14 - Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera

LSB- 5 - Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Swine into Minnesota

LSB-42 - Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets

All of the above regulations were subsequently changed upon advice of the office of the Attorney General. None of the changes were substantiative in that they did not change the effect or intent of the regulations. Since the regulations were changed after adoption, the Attorney General's office further advised that these regulations should again be adopted by the Board.

LSB-50 - Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals, Poultry, Fish and Other Renderable Products

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals, poultry, fish and other renderable products, LSB-50 as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 5, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, and as subsequently changed upon advice of the office of the Attorney General. The Secretary pointed out all of the changes which were made.

Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-50, rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals, Poultry, Fish, and Other Renderable Products, be adopted as presented subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals and Fowl that Have Died or Have Been Killed Otherwise than by being slaughtered for Human Consumption, adopted July 14, 1961, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 15, 1961, be hereby repealed. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(approved regulation appended hereto)

January 30, 1968

LSB-65 - Rules and Regulations for the Maintenance, Operation and Inspection of Dog Kennels

The Secretary presented the proposed rules and regulations for the maintenance, operation and inspection of dog kennels, LSB-65 as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 5, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, and as subsequently changed upon advice of the office of the Attorney General. The Secretary pointed out all of the changes which were made.

Dr. Magnusson moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-50, Rules and Regulations for the Maintenance, Operation and Inspection of Dog Kennels, be adopted as presented subject to the approval of the Attorney General. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the regulation adopted.

LSB-14 - Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera.

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of hog cholera, LSB-14, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 6, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, and as subsequently changed upon advice of the office of the Attorney General. Dr. Alan Morrow pointed out all of the changes which were made.

Dr. Magnusson moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-14, Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera, be adopted as presented subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera adopted February 8, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State March 21, 1963, be hereby repealed. The motion was Seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

January 30, 1968

LSB-5 - Importation of Swine into Minnesota

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the importation of swine, LSB-5, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 6, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, and as subsequently changed upon advice of the office of the Attorney General. Dr. Alan Morrow pointed out all of the changes which were made.

Dr. Magnusson moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB-5, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota, be adopted as presented subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Swine into the State of Minnesota adopted July 22, 1966, approved by the Attorney General August 16, 1966 and filed with the Secretary of State August 17, 1966 be hereby repealed. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved regulation appended hereto)

LSB-42 - Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets

The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to the rules and regulations for the establishment of state-federal approved markets of swine and the sale of swine at such markets, LSB-42, as presented for consideration at the public hearing held December 6, 1967 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, and as subsequently changed upon advice of the office of the Attorney General. Dr. Alan Morrow pointed out all of the changes which were made.

Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, subdivision 4, LSB -42, Rules and Regulations for the Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and

January 30, 1968

the Sale of Swine at Such Markets, be adopted as presented subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets, Adopted July 12, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 20, 1963, be hereby repealed. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(Approved Regulation appended hereto)

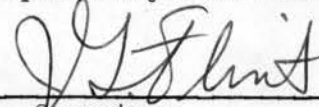
HOG CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Dr. Morrow pointed out that 15 cases of hog cholera have been diagnosed since January 1, 1968. All cases were traced directly to two dealers. One dealer had purchased pigs from 128 premises and the other had purchased pigs from 26 premises. Traceback investigations of all premises of origin failed to disclose the source of infection. The Secretary pointed out that the two dealers involved had not violated any rules or regulations since there are no vaccination requirements for the intrastate movement of swine.

There being no further business, Dr. Magnusson moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

TRANSPORTATION AND RENDERING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS,
POULTRY, FISH, AND OTHER RENDERABLE PRODUCTS.

Adopted January 30, 1968

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, Section 35.03 and Section 35.82, as amended by Session Laws 1967, Chapters 275 and 305, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms where used in these regulations shall be defined as follows:

- (1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Carcass shall mean the body or any part thereof, of any domestic animal or fowl that has died or has been killed otherwise than by being slaughtered for human consumption.
- (3) Rendering shall mean the processing of carcasses, fish, poultry, and parts thereof, including scraps and grease, by cooking under steam pressure. It shall include the skinning and dismembering of carcasses.
- (4) Rendering Plant shall mean an establishment where rendering is conducted, and shall include the rooms or buildings where skinning and dismembering of carcasses is conducted, the tanks in which carcasses are cooked, the rooms or buildings used for storage of hides or tankage or other products from such processing and the adjacent area utilized in the operation of collecting, hauling, skinning, dismembering and cooking carcasses, and the packaging, storing and loading the finished product of the rendering operation, and the area used for the disposal of waste material unsuitable for rendering, and the liquid waste disposal facilities of such plant.
- (5) Truck shall mean and include all vehicles or conveyances used for the transportation of carcasses and fish or other renderable parts or byproducts thereof.

(6) Collecting Station shall mean an establishment maintained and operated by a rendering plant to which a permit for the transportation of carcasses has been issued, where carcasses may be unloaded from trucks operating under permit, for temporary keeping. Such carcasses shall be reloaded only in trucks operated by the same plant which maintains and operates the collecting station.

(7) Mink Ranch shall mean a premises equipped and operated for the purpose of raising mink on which no other domestic animals are raised in conjunction with or proximal to the mink operation unless kept completely apart and separate from the mink so no intermingling of other domestic animals with mink nor access of other domestic animals to mink food can exist.

(8) Mink Rancher shall mean an owner or operator of a mink ranch.

(b) Permits.

(1) No person shall engage in the business of rendering animals, poultry, fish or parts thereof, including scraps and grease, without first obtaining a permit from the Livestock Sanitary Board in accordance with these rules and regulations.

(2) No person shall remove a carcass from the premises where the animal died or was killed, or sell or offer to sell or give away a carcass, or convey a carcass along any public road or upon any land not his own unless he holds a rendering plant permit or special permit issued to a mink rancher from the Board. No person shall transport a carcass in any manner except in trucks listed and described in such permit.

(3) A rendering plant permit may be issued by the Board to the owner or operator of a rendering plant upon submission of an application for a permit on a form furnished by the Board. The application shall include:

(aa) Name of rendering plant and location by city, village or township and county.

(bb) Description of each truck to be used in the transportation of carcasses, including the license number and truck body number. (See Section (c), paragraph (2)).

(cc) Location of each collecting station, if any, by city, village, or township and county.

(dd) Signature of owner or operator of the rendering plant or his authorized agent.

(ee) If the application lists a truck owned by some person other than the owner or operator of the rendering plant, said owner or operator of the rendering plant shall be responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations pertaining to the transportation of carcasses by the owner or operator of the truck listed. The application shall indicate the name and address of the owner of the truck and the application shall be accompanied by a copy of a contract between the owner or operator of the rendering plant and the owner or operator of the truck.

(4) Before permits are issued, an inspection of the plant, collecting station, and trucks listed on the application, shall be made by an agent of the Board to determine if the facilities of the plant and the trucks meet the requirements set forth below. A report of said inspection shall be filed with the Board.

(5) Permits shall not allow the removal, transportation or rendering of any carcass of an animal which has died from anthrax, blackleg or rabies.

(6) Whenever the Board shall determine that the removal, transportation or rendering of a carcass of an animal or fowl which has died or has been killed on account of some specified disease, will endanger the health of the domestic animals of the state, they shall notify all rendering plants holding permits from the Board, and thereafter no such plant shall remove, transport or render the carcass of any animal or fowl which has died from or been killed because affected with or exposed to such disease.

(7) Permits may be issued to mink ranchers to pick up individual carcasses when a veterinarian, after his examination, certifies to the Board that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the animal was not affected with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease. Such certification shall be made on forms furnished by the Board. Such permits shall contain sufficient information to identify the carcass or carcasses for which the permit is granted and the mink rancher to whom it is issued. The permit shall authorize the permittee to transport the specific carcass or carcasses from the premises where the animal died over public highways directly to the mink ranch operated by the permittee, but not across state lines. The Board may refuse to issue such permit if the mink rancher making application therefore, has in the past failed to comply with provisions of a special permit or these regulations.

(c) Transportation of carcasses, fish or other renderable parts or byproducts thereof.

(1) Trucks permitted for the transportation of carcasses, other than carcasses destined for mink food under special permit, shall be equipped with a truck body or tank that is watertight and so constructed no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape. The truck body or tank shall have a permanent cover and be completely enclosed. The tailgate shall completely enclose the rear openings of the truck. Trucks used for hauling renderable products other than carcasses shall be adequately constructed to prevent dripping and equipped with a cover sufficient to prevent the transported product against undue exposure to the outside. Persons hauling carcasses destined for mink food under special permit shall keep such carcasses completely covered while transporting same over any public road.

(2) Each truck used for the transportation of carcasses shall be assigned a number by the rendering plant. This number shall be known as the "body number". Both the number of the permit issued the rendering plant and the body number of the truck, shall be printed in a conspicuous place and manner on the left side of the truck bed or body in figures at least four inches high. No numbers are required on trucks hauling renderable parts, byproducts or fish other than carcasses, nor on trucks used to haul carcasses destined for mink food under special permit.

(3) Whenever a truck or person in charge thereof, or his agent has been upon premises for the purpose of removing a carcass, and before such truck can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, the wheels of such truck, and the shoes or boots of persons which have been upon such premises, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant of a prescribed strength approved by the State Livestock Sanitary Board. Such cleaning and disinfection shall also be conducted prior to each time the truck or persons in charge thereof, leave the premises of the rendering plant. Upon leaving any premises and prior to closing the permanent cover, a sufficient amount of

insecticide shall be discharged into the truck body and cab to destroy and prevent accumulated flies from escaping at the next stop, during the time from May 1st through September 30.

(4) No carcasses shall be removed from the truck except at the rendering plant of final disposal, or at collecting stations as provided in Section (d). All carcasses shall be unloaded within enclosures or a building provided therefor.

(5) No vehicle used for the transportation of carcasses or other renderable products shall be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Any unrenderable article or thing which may be transported with a carcass or parts thereof, shall be unloaded only at the rendering plant and be there disposed of by burning or burying, except metal containers which shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the rendering plant.

(d) Collecting Stations.

(1) No permit shall be issued to the owner of a rendering plant for the operation of a collecting station, unless the station includes a building or buildings adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete floors with good drainage, and so constructed it may be maintained in a sanitary condition. There shall be provision to prevent entrance to said building of rodents or other animals. All windows, doors and other openings, shall be properly screened unless a program for insect extermination satisfactory to the Board, is followed in such buildings and on the premises where such buildings are located.

(2) Provision shall be made for washing and disinfection of trucks at the time carcasses are unloaded at collecting stations.

(3) Floors and walls of the collecting station shall be thoroughly flushed or scrubbed immediately upon removal of all carcasses and at least once daily while the collecting station is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and other liquid waste or accumulation of water, shall be disposed of through proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health and the State Pollution Control Agency.

(4) Carcasses unloaded at a collecting station shall be unloaded within

enclosures or a building provided therefor. No such carcass shall be allowed to remain in the collecting station for a period longer than 24 hours before reloading into another permitted truck operated by the same rendering plant for transportation directly to such plant.

(e) Rendering carcasses.

(1) No permit shall be issued to the owner of a rendering plant unless the plant includes a building or buildings adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete floors and provided with good drainage, and so constructed it may be maintained in a sanitary condition. There shall be provision to prevent entrance to said buildings of any rodents or other animals. All windows, doors, and other openings shall be properly screened unless a program for insect extermination satisfactory to the Board, is followed in such buildings and on such premises.

(2) All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done in buildings properly constructed and provided therefor. The cooking vats shall be airtight except for proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. All such vents shall be furnished with adequate closing facilities and necessary steam valve gauges to insure that cooking shall be at the required steam pressure. All carcasses and parts thereof, shall be disposed of by subjecting them in vats or tanks to a recognized cooking and rendering procedure under steam pressure.

(3) Floors and walls of the plant shall be thoroughly flushed or scrubbed daily when the plant is in operation, with live steam or boiling water. All floor washings and other liquid waste or accumulation of water from washing the viscera shall be disposed of through proper disposal facilities which conform to the regulations of the State Board of Health and the State Pollution Control Agency.

(4) Every attempt should be made to comply with the following sanitation guidelines which are designed to decrease bacterial contamination of the plant and the finished product.

(aa) Raw material room, processing room and finished product room should be divided into completely separate areas by solid walls and ceilings.

(bb) Control work pattern of employees from one work area to another or supply equipment and space for scrubbing footwear, changing clothes and washing hands between such work areas.

(cc) Avoid the transfer of equipment, tools, mechanical loaders or scrapers, particularly from the raw material or processing area to the storage and blending areas.

(dd) Maintain a constant and active rodent, bird and insect control program especially in areas where the finished product is stored.

(ee) Exclude visitors or provide good security measures such as disposable or washable footwear and conduct tour from finished product to raw material area.

(ff) Avoid excess production, accumulation and distribution of dust in the grinding area. Cover conveyor belts and whirling machinery to keep air movement at a minimum. Dust that settles on beams, shelves, window sills and equipment should be removed by vacuuming.

(gg) Reprocess all spillage through the cookers.

(hh) Conduct a thorough daily cleanup of floors and equipment. Avoid the accumulation of pools of water. Keep floor and equipment as dry as possible.

(ii) Make adequate washing, showering and dressing facilities available to all employees.

(jj) Cooperate with the salmonella monitoring system carried out by field veterinarians employed by the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board and the Animal Health Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(f) Offal depositories.

(1) Stomach and intestinal contents from carcasses to be rendered, if not cooked with the carcass, or not washed into disposal facilities with other liquid waste, shall be deposited in a pit or depository provided therefor,

and shall be allowed to remain in such pit or depository for at least three months. At the end of the three month period, such offal shall be buried or removed and spread on fields to which no domestic animals have access. No parts of carcasses other than stomach and intestinal contents shall be deposited in offal pits or depositories.

(2) Pits or depositories shall not be located near any river, stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain, or on ground which may be flooded by the overflow water of any river, stream, lake, or pond.

(3) Facilities shall be provided to drain any accumulation of fluid from pits or depositories directly into the waste disposal facilities as provided in Section (e), paragraph (3), excepting where pits are used and provided such pits are so located that all fluids are absorbed by the underlying soil.

(4) Pits and depositories shall be so constructed that no dogs or other animals can gain access to the offal deposited therein.

(g) Revocation of or refusal to issue Rendering Plant Permits.

(1) The Board may refuse to issue or may revoke a rendering plant permit for any of the following reasons:

(aa) The plant is operated in such an unsanitary manner as to endanger the health of domestic animals and fowl of this state or any other state.

(bb) For violation of Minnesota Statutes - Section 35.82 or any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board by authority of that statute.

(2) A notice of refusal to issue a permit shall be in writing, stating reasons therefor and shall be served personally upon or mailed by certified letter to the applicant.

(3) A notice of revocation of permit shall be in writing stating reasons

therefor and shall be effective not less than 30 days after service or mailing unless in the judgment of the Board the health of domestic animals or fowl is endangered, in which case the revocation may be effective upon receipt by the permittee. Such notice shall be served personally or mailed by certified letter to the permittee at his last known address.

(h) Appeals.

Any rendering plant operator may appeal from a refusal of the Board to issue him a permit or from a revocation of his permit. He shall file a notice of appeal with the Board within 30 days of receipt of the notice of refusal to issue a permit or of a revocation. The Board shall then promptly set a date for a hearing before a majority of the Board or before a hearing officer appointed for that purpose. Such an appeal shall not have the effect of staying a revocation. The appealing party shall promptly be notified in writing of the date set for the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 15.

(i) The rules and regulations for Transportation and Rendering of Carcasses of Animals and Fowl that Have Died or Have Been Killed Otherwise than By Being Slaughtered for Human Consumption, LSB 50, adopted July 14, 1961, Approved by Attorney General September 15, 1961 and filed with the Secretary of State September 15, 1961, are hereby repealed.

Approved as to Form and Legality
Pursuant to M.S. § 15.0412, Subd. 4

DOUGLAS M. HEAD, Attorney General

By Arvid Wendland
ARVID WENDLAND
Special Assistant
Attorney General

Date March 1, 1968

FILED
ROLLAND F. HATFIELD
Commissioner of Administration

MAR 7 1968

By Gloria Jold
AUTH. SIGNATURE

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED
MAR 7 - 1968

Joseph A. Stinson
Secretary of State

12:45 PM

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE, OPERATION AND INSPECTION OF DOG KENNELS

Adopted January 30, 1968

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412 and Section 35.03, and Laws 1967, Chapter 695, S.F. 1127, the State Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

(1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) "Dog kennel" means any place, building, tract of land, abode, or vehicle wherein or whereupon dogs are kept, congregated or confined for resale, such dogs having been obtained from municipalities, dog pounds, dog auctions, or by advertising for unwanted dogs, or dogs abandoned, or stolen. "Dog kennel" does not mean a municipal dog pound, a non-profit humane society animal shelter, or a bona fide pet shop.

(3) Institution shall mean any scientific organization properly concerned with the investigation, instruction, cause, prevention, control and cure of disease and abnormal conditions of humans and animals.

(4) Person shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation.

(5) Premises shall mean any building, structure, shelter, or land wherein or whereon dogs are kept or confined.

(6) Duly Authorized Agent shall mean an agent of the Board, any sheriff, or his deputy, or police officer, or state humane agent appointed pursuant to Minnesota Statutes (1965) 343.01.

(b) Licenses.

(1) No person shall operate a dog kennel within this state without first obtaining a license from the Board by application on a form furnished by the Board and such license shall be valid for one year from date issued unless otherwise revoked or suspended.

(2) The application shall furnish the following information and be accompanied with the \$10.00 license fee.

(aa) Full name and address of applicant or applicants.

(bb) Location of dog kennel by legal description or by the address and specific site on which it is maintained.

(3) Upon receipt of a properly completed application and the \$10.00 license fee, the premises shall be inspected by an agent of the Board. If the kennel complies with the State Law and these regulations, a license shall be issued.

(4) The license issued under these regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises and is non-transferable.

(5) All advertising by any person licensed under these regulations shall include the number of his current license.

(c) Maintenance of quarters and dog kennels.

(1) Housing facilities shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair.

(2) Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated and have ample light, either natural or artificial.

(3) Dogs kept outside shall be provided with access to shelter to protect them from the sun, rain and snow together with adequate bedding when the temperature falls below 50° F.

(4) If dogs are confined by chains, such chains shall be so attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Chains shall be of a size commonly used for the size of dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well fitted collar. Such chains shall be at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail.

(5) Enclosures shall be of sufficient size to allow each dog to turn about fully and to stand, sit and lie in a comfortable normal position. The floors of enclosures shall be constructed so as to prevent injury to the dog's legs and feet.

(6) The temperature for indoor housing facilities shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F for dogs not acclimated to lower temperatures.

(7) Disposal facilities shall be provided to minimize vermin infestation, odors and disease hazards.

(8) Adequate storage and refrigeration shall be provided to protect food supplies against contamination and deterioration.

(9) The premises, cages, enclosures and all housing facilities shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as is necessary to maintain a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

(d) Care and treatment of dogs in kennels.

(1) Each dog shall be identified with a numbered tag affixed to the neck by the means of a collar made of material considered acceptable by pet owners for identification of their dogs.

(2) Dogs shall be fed at least once a day with clean, wholesome food sufficient to meet the normal daily nutritive requirements for the dog's age, size, and condition.

(3) Clean potable water shall be made available to all dogs at least twice daily for periods of not less than one hour.

(4) All feeding and watering receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

(5) Dogs housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups. Puppies shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dams.

(6) Any dog exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed separately.

(7) Females in season shall not be confined in the same enclosure with males except for breeding purposes. Dogs used for breeding shall be of compatible size and only one male and one female shall be mated at one time in a single enclosure.

(8) Dogs affected with any clinical evidence of infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs in such a manner as to minimize the dissemination of disease.

(9) An effective program for the control of insects, ecto-parasites and other pests shall be established and maintained.

(e) Records.

(1) The person to whom a license to operate a dog kennel is issued shall maintain the following records and preserve such records for a minimum of two years.

(aa) The identification of each dog confined to the premises as described in Section (d) (1) together with a description by approximate age, breed and sex.

(bb) The name and address of person from whom any dog three months of age or over was received.

(cc) The name and address of person to whom any dog three months of age or over was transferred.

(dd) History of disease conditions diagnosed by a veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory on animals housed at the kennels.

(ee) All records required by this regulation shall be available to duly authorized agents upon demand at any reasonable time.

(f) Inspections.

(1) Periodic inspections will be made by agents of the Board of all kennels licensed under this regulation in addition to the inspection required prior to obtaining a license.

(2) Duly authorized agents may enter upon the premises of any dog kennel licensed hereunder during daylight hours for the purpose of inspecting for compliance with the provision of the law and this regulation.

(3) Any violation of these regulations not corrected within 10 days after written notice thereof, unless the violation is such that immediate correction can be made and is necessary to preserve any one of or all the dogs health status, will be grounds for revocation or suspension of license as outlined in section (i).

(g) Transportation of Dogs.

(1) Dogs shall be transported in vehicles equipped with ample cargo space and enclosures. The number of dogs transported at one time shall not exceed the number which can ride comfortably.

(2) Such vehicles shall be adequately equipped to provide sufficient ventilation and still protect the dogs against the elements, injurious drafts and exhaust fumes.

(3) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and arranged to prevent injuries from fighting and allow for compatible grouping of transported dogs in terms of age, breed, size and disposition.

(4) Separate enclosures shall be provided for female dogs in season.

(5) Dogs shall not be placed in enclosures over other dogs unless the upper enclosure is constructed to prevent animal excreta from entering the lower enclosures.

(6) All crates, compartments, transport cages and cargo space shall be cleaned and disinfected between shipments.

(h) Health of animals at time of release.

(1) The following conditions shall make an animal unfit for sale or release:

(aa) Obvious signs of infectious disease.

(bb) Obvious signs of nutritional deficiencies.

(cc) Obvious signs of severe parasitism.

(dd) Fractures or congenital abnormalities.

(ee) Blindness.

(2) Animals determined to be unfit for sale or release as described in (h) (1) shall be isolated and treated by a licensed veterinarian or euthanized in a humane manner. If treatment for any of the above conditions brings about a satisfactory recovery to a normal state of health, the animals can then be considered fit for release or sale.

(i) Revocation or Suspension of License.

(1) The Board may revoke or suspend the license of any person, for violation of this regulation, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 695, Section (8) (347.38) Session Laws 1967.

(2) Upon written complaint made to the Board by any person alleging any violation of the law, Chapter 695, Session Laws 1967, or this regulation by any licensee, the Board may cause an investigation to be made upon matters related in said complaint. Thereupon the Board shall take action as provided in Chapter 695, Section 8 (347,38) Session Laws 1967.

(3) Suspension of a license shall not exceed a period of six months.

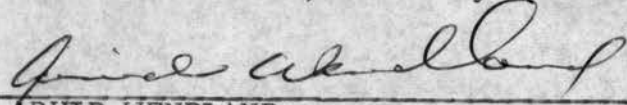
(j) The provisions of the law and this regulation shall in no way apply to dog kennels owned, operated, or leased by any veterinarian licensed to practice in the State of Minnesota.

(k) The provisions of the law and this regulation shall not apply to any institution licensed to obtain animals under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 35.71, nor to any person licensed under Public Law 89-544, the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

Approved as to Form and Legality
Pursuant to M.S. § 15.0412, Subd. 4

DOUGLAS M. HEAD, Attorney General

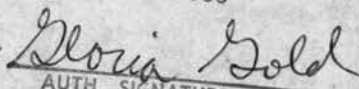
By


ARVID WENDLAND
Special Assistant Attorney General

Date 2-15-68

FILED
ROLLAND F. HATFIELD
Commissioner of Administration

FEB 19 1968

By 
AUTH. SIGNATURE

10:55 am

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

FEB 19 1968 - 10:45 am


Secretary of State

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA

Adopted January 30, 1968

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 15.0412, 35.06, 35.40, 35.50, 35.51, and Laws 1967, Chapter 166, S.F. 751, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Reporting hog cholera. When any veterinarian determines or suspects the presence of swine affected with hog cholera on any premises in Minnesota, he shall immediately report to the Board -

(1) The name and address of the owner or caretaker of such swine.

(2) Locality by township and county of the premises where hog cholera exists or is suspected to exist.

(3) Number of swine on such premises, the number affected with hog cholera and the number which have died, if any.

(b) Quarantine of infected or suspect herds.

(1) Every veterinarian who determines or suspects the presence of swine affected with hog cholera on any premises, shall establish a quarantine on such premises by posting a hog cholera quarantine placard furnished by the Board in such a manner that it shall be plainly visible from each and every entrance to such premises.

(2) During the period of quarantine, the following provisions shall be observed:

(aa) No swine shall be removed from the premises, nor shall the owner or caretaker permit such removal unless a permit is first received from the Board as provided in section (d).

(bb) No person shall enter any enclosure where swine are maintained on quarantined premises, excepting the owner or caretaker, veterinarians, agents of the Board including local health officers, and employees of rendering plants operating under permit from the Board, who may enter such enclosures for the sole purpose of loading swine for euthanasia or carcasses of swine which have died or which have been killed because of disease.

(cc) Every person who has entered enclosures where swine are maintained on quarantined premises, shall before leaving the premises, clean and disinfect his footwear, or any other material or thing which may have been contaminated while in such enclosures. The wheels and tires of all rendering plant trucks shall be immediately and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after leaving such enclosures, and before leaving the premises. During fly season, the interiors of the cab and truck body of all rendering plant trucks shall be sprayed with an insecticide before leaving the premises.

(c) Disposal of carcasses. The carcasses of all swine which have died or which have been killed because of disease on premises under quarantine because of hog cholera, shall be disposed of as follows:

- (1) By burial at least three feet underground, or
- (2) By burning in such a manner that the entire carcass is consumed by fire, or
- (3) Be transported to a rendering plant which holds a permit for a truck operated by such plant, under the rules and regulations of the Board.

(aa) Every rendering plant truck removing carcasses from premises quarantined for hog cholera, shall transport such carcasses directly to the rendering plant. Such trucks shall not enter any other premises until after delivery of such carcasses to the rendering plant, nor shall the truck body be opened excepting at the unloading area of the rendering plant.

(d) Permits for removal of exposed swine. Permits for the removal of apparently healthy swine from premises quarantined because of hog cholera, may be issued by the Livestock Sanitary Board or its authorized agents under the following conditions:

(1) The permit shall provide the swine are to be disposed of for slaughter only.

(2) The permit shall provide the swine are to be transported only to a slaughtering establishment located in Minnesota where federal or state meat inspection is maintained or to the public stockyards at South St. Paul. Any further movement must be authorized by a specific permit for that purpose prior to movement.

(3) When transported to the public stockyards, such swine shall be unloaded at some point and through chutes, alleys, and scales to which no other swine have access. Such swine shall be confined in pens separate and apart from all other swine while maintained in such stockyards.

(4) The permit shall further provide that the trucks, cars, or other vehicles in which such swine are to be transported, shall have a placard stating "Cholera Exposed Swine" affixed to each side of any truck or vehicle, and on each door of any railroad car in which such swine are transported.

(5) Such trucks, cars, or other vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a state or federal inspector before leaving the stockyards or premises of the slaughtering establishment.

(e) Release of quarantine of infected or suspect herds. Quarantines on premises where hog cholera has existed, may be released under the following conditions:

(1) When the attending veterinarian or agents of the Board reports to the Board in writing that:

(aa) The premises and all swine thereon, have been inspected and that no evidence of hog cholera exists.

(bb) At least 21 days has elapsed following the last evidence of hog cholera on such premises.

(cc) The premises are in a reasonably sanitary condition.

(2) When necessary as a disease control measure, the Board may require the cleaning and disinfection of premises before releasing the quarantine.

(3) When premises have been quarantined because of suspicion of hog cholera, and it is later determined that hog cholera does not exist thereon, the premises may be immediately released from quarantine.

(f) Swine treated with biologics.

(1) After January 1, 1968 the use of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine is prohibited except that the Board may issue permits for its use or administration. Permits shall be in writing and shall be issued only to veterinarians.

(2) All swine which are treated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine shall be confined and quarantined to the premises where the product is administered. When modified live hog cholera virus vaccine is administered to swine at public stockyards, livestock auction markets or approved markets, the vaccinated swine may be moved under quarantine to other specified points in Minnesota in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the movement of swine from such public stockyards, livestock auction markets, or approved markets. Such swine shall remain under quarantine on the premises of the consignee in the same manner as though vaccinated on such premises. The lots where such swine are confined shall be enclosed by a hog tight fence.

(3) "Official vaccinates" are defined as swine vaccinated against hog cholera by a veterinarian with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine with serum or antibody concentrate, permanently identified and reported to the Board on forms furnished by the Board.

(4) Official vaccinates shall be permanently identified at time of vaccination by ear tag, tattoo, registration number or other suitable identification approved by the Board.

(5) The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall post in conspicuous places on the enclosure "Hogs Quarantined" placards furnished by the Board, except that when swine are vaccinated at public stockyards or livestock auction markets, the placards shall be supplied to the purchaser by the veterinarian who administered the vaccine. It shall be the responsibility of the purchaser to post the placards in conspicuous places on the enclosure where the swine are maintained.

(6) The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall within 14 days submit to the Board a vaccination report on a form furnished by the Board completed in its entirety.

(7) The quarantine shall remain in force for a period of 21 days and until all swine on the premises are free from symptoms of disease. If in the opinion of the owner, all swine are healthy at the expiration of such 21 day period, he is authorized to remove the quarantine placard and the quarantine is released. If at the expiration of the 21 day period, swine on the premises are showing symptoms of disease, the quarantine shall remain in effect and will be released only after a statement from a veterinarian that the swine are free from symptoms of hog cholera, and that in his opinion, there is no longer reasonable cause to maintain the quarantine in effect.

(g) Hog cholera biologics.

(1) Manufacture, sale and distribution

(aa) All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, antibody concentrate, and modified live hog cholera virus vaccine for use upon swine in Minnesota shall comply with the laws, rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture pertaining to such manufacture, sale and distribution.

(bb) Modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, hog cholera serum and antibody concentrate, which may be injuriously affected by exposure to light or to high temperature, shall be stored in a dark cold chamber or refrigerator at a temperature not to exceed 55° Fahrenheit. All dealers in Minnesota shall keep such products protected from light and under refrigeration until sold or otherwise disposed of.

(cc) All modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, hog cholera serum and antibody concentrate shall be prepared, handled, stored, marked, treated and tested by establishments licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) Reporting sales and distribution.

All persons and companies engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of hog cholera serum, antibody concentrate, and modified live hog cholera virus vaccine for use upon swine in Minnesota, shall make available upon request to the Livestock Sanitary Board, on forms furnished by the Board, the name and address of the purchaser or consignee, the permit number of purchaser or consignee, the amount and serial number of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine, hog cholera serum and/or antibody concentrate, and the date on which the potency of each product expires; the name and address of the distributing agency, and the date of sale.

(3) Purchase and administration.

All veterinarians holding permits issued by the State Livestock Sanitary Board to administer modified live hog cholera virus vaccine shall

administer such vaccine, hog cholera serum and antibody concentrate manufactured and distributed only by companies who have received permits from the Livestock Sanitary Board, as required by the state law, to sell and distribute these products in the State of Minnesota.

(h) Shipment of swine from public stockyards.

(1) No intrastate movement of swine from public stockyards in Minnesota shall be made for feeding or breeding purposes except under permit and as hereinafter provided.

(2) Swine may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved from public stockyards for purposes other than immediate slaughter to points within the state, provided such shipments are segregated and quarantined on consignee's premises for a period of not less than 21 days after arrival thereon.

(3) The swine shall be inspected by an inspector of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, and if found free from symptoms of cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, shall be vaccinated by a veterinarian under supervision of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose.

(4) The swine shall be vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate; or with serum only or antibody concentrate only.

(5) The dose of anti hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate used for the treatment of swine with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine shall in no instance be less than recommended in the following table.

Weight of swine	Serum	Antibody concentrate
Under 60 lbs	20 cc	10 cc
60 to 120 lbs	30 cc	15 cc
Over 120 lbs	40 cc	20 cc

(6) The doses of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine shall be that recommended by the manufacturer of the vaccine.

(7) The dose of serum or antibody concentrate when used without vaccine shall in no instance be less than recommended in the above table.

(8) Shipments shall be made within 72 hours after the administration of the modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate treatment or the serum only or antibody concentrate only treatment, and shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing individual identification. The swine shall be transported in clean and disinfected cars or other vehicles.

(j) Shipment of swine from state-federal approved markets and livestock auction markets.

(1) Apparently healthy swine identified as official vaccinees, entering market on health certificate or certification by a veterinarian may be sold without revaccination.

(2) Apparently healthy non-vaccinated swine shall be vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or with serum or antibody concentrate only. Dosage of serum when administered simultaneously with vaccine shall be the same as in Paragraph (h), sub-division (5). Dosage of serum or antibody concentrate only shall be the same as shown in Paragraph (h), sub-division (5). Bred sows shall be vaccinated with serum or antibody concentrate only.

(3) All swine vaccinated at the market shall be removed within 24 hours of immunization to the premises of the purchaser and shall be held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine on premises for a period of not less than 21 days. The official veterinarian shall furnish the purchaser an order of quarantine showing the method of vaccination.

ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA

(k) Phase III. Elimination of outbreaks.

When the State of Minnesota enters Phase III of the national hog cholera eradication program the following additional rules and regulations shall be in effect:

(1) When a premises is quarantined because of hog cholera the premises shall be depopulated of swine. Non-salvageable swine shall be destroyed. No swine shall be sent to slaughter or destroyed until all swine on premises have been appraised. Following salvage and/or destruction of swine, the premises to which swine had access shall be cleaned and disinfected.

(2) Appraisal.

When the presence of swine affected with hog cholera is suspected, a preliminary appraisal of all living swine on premises shall be made. When the diagnosis is confirmed an appraisal of all swine on premises at that time shall be made by an appraisal board consisting of a representative of the Board, a representative of the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the owner of the animals or his authorized agent. The preliminary appraisal shall be the basis of appraisal of the value of any swine that died between the time of the preliminary appraisal and the confirmation. Appraisals submitted for payment of indemnity shall be in writing, shall be made at true market value of all of the swine and shall be signed by the appraisers.

(3) Salvage.

Apparently healthy swine of salvageable weight may, following appraisal, be shipped for immediate slaughter to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within the state where the state or federal government maintains inspection. Shipment is to be made as soon as possible after appraisal. Shipment shall be made in accord with paragraph (d) of this regulation.

(4) Indemnity

(aa) In determining indemnity payments the value of the net salvage for each animal slaughtered shall be deducted from the appraised value of the animal.

(bb) Indemnity shall not exceed \$50 for registered swine; \$40 for grade swine. Proof of registration shall be required.

(cc) The owner of the swine shall be entitled to indemnity therefor as herein provided, except when the owner is:

(i) The United States.

(ii) An institution maintained by the state, any of its agencies or subdivisions.

(iii) An owner that has not complied with the rules and regulations of the Board with respect to animals condemned.

(5) Destruction and disposal.

All non-salvageable swine shall be destroyed as soon as possible after appraisal. Destruction to be in a humane manner.

(6) Cleaning and disinfection.

Following depopulation of swine from premises, such premises to which swine had access shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. An approved disinfectant shall be used. Disinfection shall be conducted under supervision of an agent of the Board. The cleaning and disinfection shall be at owner's expense.

(7) Re-population of an infected premises.

Premises shall not be restocked with swine within at least 30 days following completion of cleaning and disinfection.

(1) The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Hog Cholera, LSB-14 adopted February 8, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with

the Secretary of State March 21, 1963, are hereby

Approved as to Form and Legality
Pursuant to M.S. § 15.0412, Subd. 4 (10)

By Arvid Wendland
ARVID WENDLAND, Special Assistant Attorney General

Date 2-6-68

FILED
HATFIELD
ROLLAND
Commissioner of Administration

FEB 1968

BY Gloria Dold
AUTH. SIGNATURE 9:05 am

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
FEB 9 - 1968
Joseph L. Johnson
Secretary of State

8:45 a.m.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF SWINE INTO MINNESOTA

Adopted January 30, 1968

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 15.0412, 35.03, 35.15, 35.16, 35.063, 35.065, and Laws 1967, Chapter 166, S.F. 751, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Swine consigned to public stockyards, or slaughtering establishments.

Apparently healthy swine may be imported into the State of Minnesota without a health certificate or permit, if consigned to a public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment where state or federal inspection is maintained.

(b) Swine Permits.

(1) No swine, except those specified in (a) above, shall be imported into the State of Minnesota until a permit has first been obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Board.

(2) Permits will be issued only to bona-fide residents of the State of Minnesota, who shall be named the consignee on both the permit and the health certificate, except that permits will be issued to consignors in other states for shipment of swine directly to livestock markets operating under permit issued by the Livestock Sanitary Board.

(3) Non-vaccinated swine may be imported into Minnesota under permit from adjacent states or from states that have attained the status of Hog-Cholera Free, in the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program, provided the swine are shipped directly from farm of origin, on which such swine and all other swine on the farm have been located for not less than 21 days, to farm of destination. All swine in the shipment shall be immunized by a veterinarian upon arrival at destination with one of the procedures outlined in LSB-5 (d) ⁴/₅. Vaccination will be at owner's expense. Such swine shall be and are quarantined as specified in LSB-5 (f).

(4) Swine without vaccination or serum treatment may be imported under permit for resale at livestock markets operating under permit issued by the Livestock Sanitary Board from approved markets in states that have attained the status of a Phase IV or free state in the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program. The health certificate shall show the permit number, identification of all swine in shipment by individual ear tag number and certify to origin in an above described state. Prior to leaving the market in Minnesota, the swine shall be immunized against hog cholera as outlined in LSB-5 (d).

(5) Such permits shall be in addition to a health certificate specified in LSB-5 (c).

(c) Health Certificates.

No swine shall be imported into the State of Minnesota, except as specified in LSB-5 (a), unless accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian. A copy of the certificate, approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, shall be promptly forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board. The health certificate shall indicate the date of the issuing veterinarian's inspection and that the swine inspected, show no symptoms of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and to his best knowledge and belief, have not been exposed to such disease. The certificate shall include the individual identification of all swine included in the shipment, and a statement that the swine have been immunized against hog cholera using one of the acceptable procedures outlined in LSB-5 (d). The certificate shall indicate the corresponding permit number issued by the Livestock Sanitary Board, the date, and the kind of hog cholera immunization administered, and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the immunization against hog cholera. All swine imported under this subsection shall be shipped within 48 hours after such inspection.

(d) Hog Cholera Immunization Procedures.

Swine imported into the State of Minnesota shall be protected against hog cholera using one of the following procedures:

(1) Vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate, more than 21 days and less than one year prior to shipment.

(2) Vaccinated with serum only or antibody concentrate only. If serum only or antibody concentrate only treatment is used, the swine shall be shipped within 24 hours after immunization. Such swine shall be identified with an orange ear tag at time of immunization. If circumstances are such that retreatment is required, an additional dose of serum only or antibody concentrate only is to be administered within 5 days of initial treatment.

(3) Vaccinated less than 21 days with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate if shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization.

(4) Immunization against hog cholera on arrival. The swine shall be vaccinated within 72 hours after arrival at destination by one of the following procedures:

(aa) Vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate.

(bb) Vaccinated with serum only or antibody concentrate only. Such swine shall be identified with orange ear tags. No swine immunized with serum only or antibody concentrate only shall have any modified live hog cholera virus vaccine administered at a later date.

(e) Identification of Swine.

Individual identification is required on all swine, except those specified in LSB-5 (a). Identification shall be by ear tag, tattoo, registration number or other suitable identification. Swine immunized with serum only or antibody concentrate only shall be identified with orange ear tags. Such identification shall be indicated on all health certificates.

(f) Quarantine on Swine Immunized Using Procedures Outlined in LSB-5 (d) (2),(3),(4).

Such swine shall be quarantined at the farm of destination to be held separate

and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of 21 days and until all such swine are free from symptoms of disease.

(g) Breeding Swine.

Breeding swine shall be tested for brucellosis and may be imported only if found negative in a dilution of 1:50 within thirty days prior to date of importation, unless they originate in a validated brucellosis-free herd. Tests are to be conducted at a state-federal laboratory. Suckling pigs are not required to be tested when accompanying a dam meeting the above requirements. The health certificate shall include the record of the brucellosis tests, or if from a validated brucellosis-free herd, shall include the validated certificate number.

(h) Swine from Public Stockyards.

Swine originating or passing through public stockyards in Minnesota or other states, may be imported or moved to points in Minnesota for purposes other than immediate slaughter, when shipments are made within 72 hours after immunization with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate; or with serum only or antibody concentrate only. Swine vaccinated as specified in LSB-5 (d) 1, entering market with proof of vaccination, are not required to be retreated.

(i) Transportation.

All swine imported shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected vehicles. Swine shall not be unloaded enroute. The health certificate and permit shall be attached to the waybill if shipped by rail, or in the possession of the truck driver if shipped by truck. All swine in the shipment shall be delivered only to the destination shown on the health certificate.

(j) The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Swine into Minnesota, LSB-5, adopted July 22, 1966, approved by the Attorney General August 16, 1966, and filed with the Secretary of State August 17, 1966, are hereby

Approved as to Form and Legality Pursuant to M.S. § 15.0412, Subd. 4

By Arvid Wendland
ARVID WENDLAND, Special Assistant Attorney General

Date 2-6-68

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

FEB 7 - 1968 - 10:30 am

Joseph P. Salomonson
Secretary of State

FILED
ROLLAND F. HATHFIELD
Commissioner of Agriculture
FEB 7 1968

By Gloria Dold 11:30 am

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE-FEDERAL APPROVED MARKETS
OF SWINE AND THE SALE OF SWINE AT SUCH MARKETS

Adopted January 30, 1968

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 15.0412 and 35.03, and Laws 1967, Chapter 166, S.F. 751, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions. The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

- (1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.
- (2) Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner of the swine referred to or his agent.
- (3) State-federal approved market shall refer to any point where swine have been assembled for sale that has been approved by the state and federal agencies.
- (4) Sales management shall mean the person or persons organizing and conducting such a market.
- (5) Sales premises shall mean the premises where a market is conducted and shall include temporary or permanent sale rings, pens, alleys, land or buildings contiguous to sale rings where swine may be brought to, unloaded, and confined, prior to and after sales, before delivery to the purchaser.
- (6) Veterinarian shall mean a graduate of a recognized veterinary college

who has been accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture.

- (7) Official veterinarian shall mean an approved and accredited veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota, employed by the sale management and approved and authorized by the Board to act as its representative at the market.
- (8) Health certificate shall mean a certificate issued by a veterinarian, on an official form of the state of origin, after a physical examination, certifying that the swine described are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease and shall include a statement of the origin of the swine, name and address of the consignee and the status of the swine with reference to their vaccination against hog cholera.
- (9) Official vaccinates shall mean swine vaccinated by a veterinarian with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine with serum or antibody concentrate, and reported as such to the Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin. Swine so vaccinated must be individually identified by ear tag or other suitable identification.
- (10) Recognized slaughtering establishment shall mean any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.
- (11) State-federal approved markets. Livestock markets approved under Part 76, title 9, CFR, shall be limited to those markets operating under cooperative state-federal supervision where inspection and vaccination of swine is provided as necessary to meet the requirements prescribed in

this regulation. No livestock market shall be approved without the joint endorsement of the Board and the Veterinarian-in-Charge of the Animal Health Division, ARS, USDA in Minnesota.

- (aa) The approval may be suspended by either the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board or the Director of the Animal Health Division for just cause pending a hearing to show cause why the approval should not be revoked.
- (bb) A market may be removed from the approved list by the Director of the Animal Health Division when it is determined by the Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board or the Federal Veterinarian-in-Charge of the Animal Health Division in Minnesota that the operators of the market fail to meet the standards mutually agreed upon by the cooperating state and federal officials; or upon written request of the market management.

(b) Types of markets. Approval will be for one of the following purposes:

- (1) To receive and consign interstate shipments restricted to slaughter swine only, under the applicable provisions of Part 76, title 9, CFR and this regulation, and to receive and consign intrastate shipments restricted to slaughter swine only.

The management of livestock markets who apply for state-federal approval to handle slaughter swine only under this regulation shall:

- (aa) Receive swine for slaughter only; permit no swine to be removed from the market unless they are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering establishment.

- (bb) Maintain records of origin and destination of swine handled at the market, and grant authorized state and federal inspectors access to such records. Records are to be maintained for a period of six months.
 - (cc) Isolate all swine suspected of being affected with or exposed to hog cholera; immediately notify the state or federal agency and hold such swine in isolation pending instructions on disposition.
 - (dd) Clean and disinfect swine handling facilities as deemed necessary by state and federal agencies to guard against spread of disease.
 - (ee) Furnish the Board with a schedule of sale days.
 - (ff) Cooperate in compliance with Part 76, title 9, CFR and this regulation.
- (2) To receive and consign interstate shipments of all classes of swine under the applicable provisions of Part 76, title 9, CFR and this regulation, and to receive and consign intrastate shipments of all classes of swine.
- (c) Swine under quarantine not allowed entry. The management of markets who apply for state-federal approval to handle all classes of swine shall agree to cooperate in compliance with Part 76, title 9, CFR and all sections of this regulation.
 - (d) Permits.
 - (1) No person or persons shall purport to operate or conduct a state-federal approved market for swine in Minnesota, unless he has obtained a permit from the Board. State-federal approved markets shall be approved by state

and federal agencies cooperatively. Application and permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Board.

- (2) Permits shall be valid until June 30 following the date of issue.
- (3) The Board may refuse to grant or may revoke the permit when the applicant or permit holder has violated any of the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 35, or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Board.

(c) Premises.

- (1) Markets approved to handle slaughter swine only shall comply with the following:
 - (aa) All pens, alleys, sales rings, loading and unloading chutes shall be well constructed and maintained in good repair.
 - (bb) All floors shall be surfaced with cement or other impervious material.
 - (cc) Facilities for inspection shall be well lighted.
 - (dd) Premises shall be maintained in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times and shall be cleaned and disinfected, with a permitted disinfectant, as often as necessary to guard against the spread of disease.
 - (ee) Water supply shall be clean, adequate and operate under pressure.
- (2) Markets approved to handle all classes of swine shall comply with the following:
 - (aa) All pens, alleys, sales rings, loading and unloading chutes shall be well constructed and maintained in good repair.
 - (bb) All floors shall be surfaced with cement or other impervious

material.

- (cc) Facilities for inspection and vaccination shall be well lighted.
- (dd) Premises shall be maintained in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition at all times and shall be cleaned and disinfected with a permitted disinfectant, as often as necessary to guard against the spread of disease.
- (ee) Facilities shall be provided and maintained in good operating condition at all times for the cleaning and disinfection of premises and vehicles. Water supply shall be clean, adequate and operate under pressure.
- (ff) Feed and water containers shall be metal, concrete, plastic or other impervious material that can be readily cleaned and disinfected.
- (gg) Proper and adequate office space, and laboratory space, if necessary, with necessary refrigeration facilities to be provided for official veterinarian.
- (hh) Isolation pen(s) to be provided for the temporary holding of swine found by the official veterinarian to have any symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

Swine when found by the official veterinarian to be infected with or show symptoms of a contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall be placed in the isolation pen(s). Swine acutely affected with swine erysipelas or hog cholera shall be isolated and shipped directly to slaughter under affidavit by the consignor. Other swine from isolation pen(s) shall be sold under slaughter affidavit only after all other livestock have been sold or shall be shipped to slaughter under affidavit by the consignor. All swine from isolation pen(s) shall be

shipped for slaughter only to some point where the state or federal government maintains inspection. Shipment shall be made in accordance with federal regulations governing the interstate shipments of swine.

The isolation pen(s) shall be constructed and operated as follows:

- (i) Located so that diseased animals therein shall have no direct contact with non-diseased animals.
- (ii) Drainage shall not be into other pens.
- (iii) Proper equipment shall be available for cleaning and disinfecting. Equipment used in cleaning isolation pen(s) shall be maintained separate from other equipment.
- (iv) Feeding and watering facilities shall be separate from those used by healthy animals.
- (v) Conspicuously posted as "ISOLATION PEN(S)" on the entrance gate(s).
- (vi) Used for diseased or disease exposed swine only.
- (vii) The market operators shall use proper procedures in cleaning and disinfecting the isolation pen(s). The cleaning and disinfecting shall be done immediately after the removal of diseased or disease exposed animals. Refuse from this pen shall not be placed in any other holding pen in the market, but shall be removed directly to an area non-accessible to livestock. Disinfectant used shall be only a permitted disinfectant.

(f) Official veterinarian.

- (1) The management of each market approved to handle all classes of swine shall employ an accredited and approved veterinarian licensed to practice in Minnesota to inspect and examine all swine offered for

sale. No permit will be issued until a veterinarian, acceptable to the Board, has been employed by said management and authorized by the Board to act as its representative.

- (2) The veterinarian shall examine health certificates of all swine consigned to the market; and prohibit the sale of all swine not accompanied by proper health certificates, until such swine have been treated in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.
 - (3) The veterinarian shall prohibit the sale of any swine that in his opinion, are affected with or show symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. He shall order the movement of such swine to the isolation pen(s).
 - (4) When required, he shall conduct the brucellosis test of swine.
 - (5) The veterinarian shall report to the Board any failure by the sale management to properly clean and disinfect the sale premises and isolation pen(s) as necessary to maintain them in a sanitary condition.
 - (6) The veterinarian shall furnish to the Board, within five days, duplicate copies of all quarantines and slaughter affidavits issued by him at the market, and such other reports as the Board may require.
 - (7) The veterinarian shall issue shipping permits for slaughter only on all swine sold from the isolation pen(s).
- (g) Management. The management of livestock markets who apply for state-federal approval to handle all classes of swine shall comply with the following:
- (1) No swine shall be sold at the market until such swine have been examined and found free of symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases by the official veterinarian. The management shall

refuse to accept swine for sale when so ordered by the official veterinarian. The management shall place in the isolation pen(s) such swine as the official veterinarian shall designate infected with or exposed to a contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The management shall refuse to deliver swine sold until such swine have been released by the official veterinarian.

- (2) The management shall maintain records of origin and destination of swine handled at the market. Such records shall be maintained for a period of one year and shall be accessible to authorized federal and state inspectors when reasonable demand is made therefore.
- (3) The management shall furnish a schedule of sale days.
- (4) The management shall within five days following the completion of each week's business, mail to the Board a report of all swine sold through the market, furnishing the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the purchaser. Other reports are to be made as required by the Board.

(h) Consignments.

- (1) Swine when consigned for sale must be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner or his agent that the swine are not under quarantine. The statement shall include the post office, township, and county of the premises from which the swine were removed immediately prior to entry to the market. The owner resident address shall also be included if it differs from the above.
- (2) Persons delivering swine to the market shall furnish statements signed by the owners or agents as stated above.

- (3) The license number and make of vehicle transporting swine to the sale shall be shown on the records consigning the animals to the market.
- (1) Movements into markets approved to handle all classes of swine
 - (1) Swine under quarantine shall not be allowed entry.
 - (2) Apparently healthy swine not vaccinated against hog cholera may be permitted entry for resale.
 - (3) Healthy swine officially vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine with serum or antibody concentrate, more than 21 days and less than one year prior to shipment, may be permitted entry for sale if accompanied by a health certificate or certification by a veterinarian showing individual identification and certifying that the swine have been vaccinated against hog cholera more than 21 days.
 - (4) Swine for feeding purposes officially vaccinated with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate less than 21 days; or with serum only or antibody concentrate only may be imported under permit, for sale at a market provided such swine are received within 24 hours following immunization and are removed from the Minnesota Market to the premises of the purchaser within 48 hours after immunization. The health certificate accompanying swine shall show permit number, vaccination data, and identification of all swine in the shipment by individual ear tag number. Swine vaccinated with serum only or antibody concentrate only shall be identified with an orange ear tag. Swine immunized less than 21 days are to be held on

premises of purchaser in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine for a period of not less than 21 days beginning immediately upon arrival.

- (5) Swine may be imported under permit for sale from approved markets in states that have obtained the status of a Phase IV or free state in the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program without vaccination or serum treatment. The health certificate shall show the permit number, identification of all swine in shipment by individual ear tag number and certify to origin in an above described state. Prior to leaving the market in Minnesota, the swine shall be vaccinated in accordance with (6) or (7) of section (j) of this regulation.
- (6) Swine imported for breeding purposes and entering market for sale shall comply with provisions of section (h) and in addition shall be accompanied by a health certificate including record of brucellosis test negative in the dilution of 1-50, conducted within 30 days prior to importation. Swine not so tested for brucellosis, shall be tested prior to leaving market premises to conform with regulations of destination.
- (7) Slaughter swine may be allowed entry for sale for slaughter purposes only.
- (j) Inspection, vaccination and movements from markets approved to handle all classes of swine.
 - (1) All swine on market premises shall be inspected by the official veterinarian prior to sale.
 - (2) Swine when found by the official veterinarian to be infected with or show symptoms of a contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall

be placed in the isolation pen(s). Swine acutely affected with swine erysipelas or hog cholera shall be isolated and shipped directly to slaughter under affidavit by the consignor. Other swine from isolation pen(s) shall be sold under slaughter affidavit only after all other livestock have been sold or shall be shipped to slaughter under affidavit by the consignor. All swine from isolation pen(s) shall be shipped for slaughter only to some point where the state or federal government maintains inspection. Shipment shall be made in accordance with federal regulations governing the interstate shipments of swine.

- (3) Apparently healthy swine may be sold for slaughter purposes only, without vaccination, provided the purchaser furnishes an affidavit to the management or official veterinarian stating that all such swine will be consigned to a public stockyard or slaughtering establishment within five days following date of purchase. All such slaughter swine shall be plainly marked on the back with the letter "B" at least 4 inches high with branding paint. The management shall not permit such swine to be removed from the market premises until the affidavit is furnished and the swine are so marked.
- (4) All swine except swine sold for slaughter under affidavit, must be individually identified by ear tag or other suitable identification. Swine vaccinated with serum only or antibody concentrate only are to be individually identified with orange ear tag.
- (5) Swine identified as official vaccinates entering market on health certificate or certification by a veterinarian, may be sold without re-vaccination.
- (6) Non-Vaccinated swine may be sold following the simultaneous inoculation with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum or antibody

concentrate.

(aa) Dosage of serum or antibody concentrate:

Except for swine under 20 pounds in weight, the dosage of serum should not exceed 1cc per pound body weight, or 1/2cc per pound body weight if antibody concentrate is used.

Weight of Swine (pounds)	Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)	Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)
Under 60	20	10
60 - 120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

(bb) Dosage of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine:

The dosage of modified live hog cholera virus vaccine should be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer for use with the amounts of serum or antibody concentrate given in subparagraph (aa) above.

- (7) Non-vaccinated swine may be vaccinated with serum only or antibody concentrate only. The dosage of serum only or antibody concentrate only shall be no less than the dosage required for simultaneous inoculation as outlined in the preceding paragraph of this section. Such swine are to be identified individually with an orange ear tag.
- (8) All swine vaccinated at the market shall be removed within 24 hours to the premises of the purchaser and shall be held in quarantine separate and apart from all other swine on the premises for a period of not less than 21 days. The official veterinarian shall furnish the

purchaser an order of quarantine showing the method of vaccination.

- (9) Swine other than for immediate slaughter, moving out of a state-federal approved market are to be transported in a cleaned and disinfected vehicle. Provided, however, that if the vehicle is not regularly used to transport livestock disinfection is not required.
- (k) The Rules and Regulations for the Establishment of State-Federal Approved Markets of Swine and the Sale of Swine at Such Markets, adopted July 12, 1963, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State July 20, 1963, be hereby repealed.

Approved as to Form and Legality
Pursuant to M.S. § 15.0412, Subd. 4

DOUGLAS M. HEAD, Attorney General

By *Arvid Wendland*
ARVID WENDLAND
Special Assistant
Attorney General

Date 2-6-68

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
FEB 9 - 1968

Joseph L. Schommer
Secretary of State

8:45 a.m.

FILED
ROLLAND F. HATFIELD
Commissioner of Administration

FEB 9 1968
By *Gloria Dold*
AUTH. SIGNATURE

9:05 a.m.

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - MARCH 1, 1968

The meeting was called to order by President Annexstad at 1:25 P.M. Members present were Mr. Martin Annexstad, Dr. A. B. Magnusson and Dr. R. J. Tobola. Dr. J. G. Flint, Secretary was also present.

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING JANUARY 30

Dr. Magnusson moved that the Minutes of the deferred quarterly meeting of January 30 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

DIAMOND LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED.

Dr. O. W. Whitcomb of Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated appeared before the Board at this time requesting approval to carry out field tests in Minnesota for their new product, a desiccated T.G.E. Vaccine. He explained that previously the product was a frozen killed vaccine and that it had now been changed to a desiccated killed vaccine. The product does not have a special license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and would not be sold to veterinarians, but would be distributed to veterinarians in Minnesota at no cost for purposes of field testing. Dr. Whitcomb stated that the product had been approved by ARS for expanded testing requiring permits from the State Veterinarians in the states in which it is to be tested. Permits had already been issued in Iowa and Illinois. The Secretary pointed out that if the Board did issue a permit, it would require the names and addresses of the veterinarians to whom the product is distributed, and the number of doses.

Dr. Whitcomb stated that the product is to be injected intra-muscularly, that it requires two doses, preferably 30 days apart, not closer than six weeks before farrowing and preferably not closer than 60 days before farrowing. He further indicated that each serial of the product is checked by ARS before it is released for field testing. Dr. Whitcomb was excused at this point and the Board discussed the matter in further detail.

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Dr. Tobola moved that the Secretary issue a permit for one year to Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated to field test their desiccated T.G.E. Vaccine in Minnesota with the understanding that the Board does not endorse nor assume any responsibility for the use of the product in Minnesota, and further that the Board be notified of the names and addresses of the veterinarians and the number of doses distributed to them. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried.

LCI MEETING, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

The Secretary reported on his attendance at the LCI meeting in Omaha, Nebraska February 27 and 28. He attended the meeting of the Hog Cholera Committee on February 27 and the General Sessions on February 28.

ANAPLASMOSIS CONFERENCE, STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

Dr. Morrow reported on his attendance at the Fifth National Anaplasmosis Conference which was held in Stillwater, Oklahoma on February 28 and 29.

DR. CHARLES J. CHRISTIANS

Dr. Charles J. Christians appeared before the Board and a general discussion ensued regarding the progress of the hog cholera program and the difficulties which had arisen regarding interstate shipments of swine due to the fact that adjoining states were in different phases of the program. One of the biggest problems is that the states of South Dakota and Nebraska will no longer accept swine that have been vaccinated with MLV.

SWINE REGISTRATION AT STREET SALES

Dr. Morrow briefly outlined the 15 cases of hog cholera which were diagnosed in Minnesota in January, all cases having originated in swine purchased and resold by two dealers. Dr. Morrow indicated he had met with the members of the Northern Pig Association at Mankato, Minnesota and that the members had agreed to ear tag the pigs so that they could be traced to premises of origin if necessary. Dr. Morrow also indicated that he and Dr. Christensen were contacting the sponsors of

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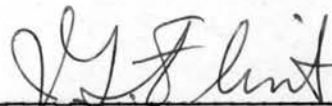
the various street sales and requesting that all swine at these sales be registered.

NEXT BOARD MEETING

The Secretary pointed out that the next Board meeting would ordinarily be held on Friday, April 12 but that this is a legal holiday. The next Board meeting was tentatively scheduled for Friday, April 19.

There being no further business, Dr. Tobola moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Magnusson - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

MINUTES DEFERRED QUARTERLY MEETING LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD - June 14, 1968

The meeting was called to order by President Annexstad at 9:30 A.M. Members present were Mr. Martin Annexstad, Jr., Mr. Charles Hartung, Mr. Graydon McCulley, and Dr. R. J. Tobola. Also present were Dr. J. G. Flint, and Dr. Alan Morrow.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL BOARD MEETING MARCH 1, 1968

The Secretary briefly reviewed the Minutes of the March 1 meeting. Mr. Hartung moved that the Minutes of the Special meeting of March 1, 1968 be approved as submitted to the Board Members by the Secretary by mail. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

SPECIAL LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION, INC. MEETING

Dr. Flint reported on his attendance at the LCI meeting which was held in Des Moines, Iowa May 21-22 for the purpose of considering the proposed federal rules and regulations for the control of hog cholera vaccine. This was one of four regional meetings that were held - the other three being scheduled for Kansas City, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky; and Atlanta, Georgia. The proposed rules will prohibit the interstate shipment of all hog cholera vaccines after January 1, 1969, and propose a July 1, 1969 cutoff date for the interstate shipment of pigs vaccinated after the January 1 deadline for vaccines. Swine vaccinated after January 1, 1969 would not be eligible for interstate shipment after July 1, 1969. The Secretary pointed out that since there are no manufacturers of hog cholera products in the State of Minnesota, that Minnesota veterinarians would be unable to purchase hog cholera vaccine after January 1, 1969, although a Minnesota veterinarian could continue to use vaccines he had purchased prior to that date unless Minnesota's rules and regulations are changed.

MINNESOTA'S ENTRANCE INTO PHASE III

Minnesota will enter Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program on July 1, 1968. Dr. Flint pointed out that Minnesota was one of only thirteen states that were still in Phase II of the Program. South Dakota will move into Phase III

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on July 1, leaving only Kansas of the twelve North Central states in Phase II. North Dakota and Wisconsin are presently in Phase IV, and Michigan has been declared hog cholera-free. There was considerable discussion regarding the provisions for indemnity payments in Minnesota, there presently being a maximum indemnity of \$40 for grade animals and \$50 for registered animals. It is obvious from the several surveys of swine herds in the state carried out by Dr. Morrow that the maximum indemnity is not sufficiently high. The Secretary indicated that he would make a request to the next legislature that the present indemnity payments be changed so that the maximums of \$40 and \$50 would apply only to that portion of the indemnity paid by the state. This would allow the federal government to make matching payments so that in effect, the maximum indemnity for grade animals would be \$80 and for registered animals \$100.

Dr. Morrow pointed out that a Work Conference had been held on June 12 for the purpose of acquainting all state and federal veterinary employees, livestock inspectors, and law enforcement inspectors with the Phase III program.

The Secretary again pointed out that the State Hog Cholera Eradication Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Senator John L. Olson of Worthington, Minnesota had recommended that Minnesota move into Phase III on July 1, 1968,

Dr. Tobola moved that the State of Minnesota advance to Phase III of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program on July 1, 1968. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

REQUEST OF DIAMOND LABORATORIES

Diamond Laboratories has developed an improved Pasteurella bacterin to be used as a diluent with IBR, BVD, SF₄ triple vaccine. They are requesting permission to field test this product in Minnesota. Since the bacterin is a killed product, the Secretary recommended that a permit be issued.

Dr. Tobola moved that a permit be issued to Diamond Laboratories for the purpose of field testing this product in Minnesota and that the permit be issued

for a period of one year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

FORT DODGE LABORATORIES

Dr. H. R. Olson was present for this discussion. Dr. R. C. Searl of Fort Dodge Laboratories appeared before the Board at this time. Fort Dodge Laboratories has developed a tissue culture rabies vaccine that is chemically inactivated. It is licensed to be used in dogs, cats, horses and cattle, and is licensed as providing two years' duration of immunity in dogs. Dr. Searl distributed copies of a seventeen page article devoted to studies of safety and efficacy of the product.

The Secretary pointed out that Fort Dodge does not need a permit from the Board for the sale of this product in Minnesota since it is licensed by ARS. The Board's regulations pertaining to the control of rabies in dogs, importation of dogs, and exhibition of dogs recognize killed vaccine for a period of only one year. In going through the various states' requirements for the importation of dogs, it was noted that forty states recognize killed rabies vaccine. Of these, fourteen recognize it for a period of six months and the other twenty-six recognize it for a period of twelve months. Evidently there are no states that recognize killed vaccine for a period of two years although Dr. Searl did point out that the State of Iowa did recognize BarRab for the vaccination of dogs for county licensing purposes for a period of not more than two years. Dr. Searl was excused at this point and was informed that he would be notified by the Secretary by mail of the action taken by the Board.

After further discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that no action be taken at this time pending further consideration and study. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA POULTRY AND HATCHERY ASSOCIATION

Dr. H. R. Olson presented a resolution which was adopted by the Minnesota Poultry and Hatchery Association at its annual meeting on January 20, 1968. It requested that inspections under the breeding phases and the pullorum phase of the National Plan be combined so as to eliminate double inspections of both hatcheries and breeding flocks, and that the responsible agencies be urged to establish and implement

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inspection procedures that would minimize the spread of disease.

Dr. Olson indicated that several years ago combined checks had been tried but that it didn't work out too well due to the difficulty of making the necessary arrangements personnel-wise. It is necessary for agents of the Board to make arrangements before the inspections are made due to check testing procedures.

After considerable discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that no definite action be taken at this time but that the matter be given further study by Dr. Olson and again presented to the Board at the next meeting for further consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

LAND O' LAKES CREAMERY, INC.

Dr. H. R. Olson presented a letter written by Dr. Mike Hansen, Agricultural Service Division of Land O' Lakes, Inc. Dr. Hansen pointed out that in December 1967, there were two known cases of infectious laryngotracheitis in Minnesota. Both occurred in flocks of approximately 6,000 pullets. Epidemiological studies regarding these outbreaks has been carried out under the direction of Dr. B. S. Pomeroy without a source of the problem being detected. According to Dr. Pomeroy there has not been a known break of this disease in Minnesota for about eight or nine years. Dr. Hansen indicates that in his opinion, these flocks still remain a threat to the poultry industry in this area, and that this disease by its nature and by the management practices of the people involved, presents a somewhat unusual situation in regard to controlling or eradicating this disease. He further indicated that pullets of this age are generally worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 each. The Secretary pointed out that the depopulation of these flocks would require either an official program or a declaration of emergency by the Board, in which case the payment of indemnity for all birds destroyed would then be considered. An attempt was made to contact Dr. B.S. Pomeroy at the College of Veterinary Medicine, but he was out of the state at the time. It was therefore decided that no action would be taken at the present time but that the matter would be studied further and discussed with Dr. Pomeroy. The

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Secretary was instructed to present the matter for further consideration at the next Board meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the AVMA will be held in Boston July 22 - 25. The Secretary pointed out that one veterinary Board Member is entitled to attend this meeting at state expense, and that one veterinary Board Member is entitled to attend the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at state expense. This latter meeting will be held in New Orleans October 7 - 11.

BARTUSCH PACKING COMPANY

Regulation LSB-63 prohibits the movement of Livestock from slaughtering establishments to other points in Minnesota unless such establishments are located within public stockyards where the federal government maintains inspection. It is the desire of the Bartusch Packing Company to remove certain sick animals that are unfit for slaughter from their premises to the College of Veterinary Medicine. These animals would be treated at the College and eventually either returned to the Bartusch Packing Company for slaughter or consigned to the public stockyards at South St. Paul. The Secretary pointed out that the College of Veterinary Medicine was desirous of obtaining these animals for use as clinical material in teaching. Since this procedure would not involve any hazard to the disease control or eradication programs of the state, the Secretary recommended that he be authorized to issue a permit on an annual basis to the Bartusch Packing Company to remove certain animals from their premises to the College of Veterinary Medicine for treatment.

Mr. McCulley moved that the Secretary be authorized to issue such a permit on an annual basis with the provision that the Bartusch Packing Company send in a report to the Livestock Sanitary Board each month covering the animals that were removed to the premises of the College of Veterinary Medicine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

June 14, 1968AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Secretary pointed out that it would be necessary in the very near future to revise and update two existing regulations - LSB-1, Importation of Cattle, and LSB-41 Sale of Livestock at Auction Markets, Consignment, Community and Other Sales.

Mr. Hartung moved that the Secretary be authorized to hold public hearings for the purpose of proposing changes in the above two mentioned regulations, and that the Secretary or other veterinary employees of the Board be appointed as hearings officer. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 A.M. for lunch and reconvened at 1:30 P.M.

SERVICE PIN - DR. KELLER

Mr. Charles Hartung presented a 25 Year Service pin to Dr. George Keller, Head of the Division of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis.

MR. MYRON LARSEN, CLEAR LAKE, MINNESOTA

On May 23, 1968 Mr. Larsen wrote to Dr. D. F. Werring with a copy of the letter going to each of the members of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board. Mr. Larsen suffered a financial loss in 1965 due to the fact that he had purchased animals from an infected herd on December 21, 1964. Part of the herd was tested on December 5 and the balance of the herd was tested on December 15 with a quarantine having been placed on the herd on December 22, the day after Mr. Larsen made his purchases. In his letter he indicated that he would like to see the time shortened when brucellosis is suspected in a herd until the time that the herd is tested, and he also feels that the time should be reduced from the time the reactors are disclosed until the herd is placed under quarantine. Dr. George Keller was present for this discussion and indicated that these matters had been taken care of since the time that this occurred. The time lapses have been decreased due to the fact that the brucellosis and tuberculosis testing program has diminished to the point where district veterinarians are now able to give more prompt attention to these herds.

June 14, 1968MINK PROBLEMS IN THE VICINITY OF DETROIT LAKES

Dr. L. T. Christensen gave a brief report regarding the abortion problems in mink which have developed in the Detroit Lakes area. Dr. L. T. Christensen, Dr. A. R. Thompson, and Dr. H. J. Ruebke had contacted numerous mink ranchers in the vicinity of Detroit Lakes and had submitted samples, including live mink, to the Diagnostic Laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine. As of this date no definite determination has been made as to the cause of this problem.

REGULATION LSB-11 - RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Dr. George Keller and Dr. L. T. Christensen were present for this discussion. The Secretary presented the proposed amendments to LSB-11, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, as presented for consideration at a public hearing held June 6, 1968 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. The proposed changes were accepted at the public hearing with very little comment with the exception of three items. Dr. Keller explained the following three items to the Board:

(1) Blood samples conducted by the veterinarian shall be submitted to the laboratory for confirmation. Several individuals representing the beef cattle industry had objected to this proposal on the grounds that it might adversely affect the sale of their cattle if the cattle were sold on the basis of the veterinarian's test and a laboratory test conducted at a later date indicated that the animal or animals showed a titer. Dr. Keller reported that he had received telephone calls from four veterinarians that were official veterinarians at livestock auction markets; Dr. Clye Books, Bemidji; Dr. W. C. Moberg, Long Prairie; Dr. H. G. Dunne, Wadena; and Dr. W. A. Zweiner, St. Cloud. These veterinarians indicated that their opposition was based on the amount of time that this would consume and the amount of the cost that would be involved in order to send the samples to the laboratory for confirmation. Prior to the public hearing, Dr. Keller had written to several State Veterinarians in surrounding states making inquiry as to the procedure that was followed in their

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states. The states of Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Iowa indicated that all blood samples drawn by veterinarians were required to be submitted to a laboratory for confirmation. Indiana required that all blood drawn for any purpose in the State of Indiana be sent to the brucellosis testing laboratory. Wisconsin does not require the practitioner to send his samples into a laboratory for confirmation, although Dr. Erdmann did indicate that he hoped that this requirement would be incorporated in the regulations in the near future. However, in Wisconsin, the veterinary practitioner must pass an annual check test that is sent out by the Wisconsin Laboratory. Illinois does not require that the practitioner submit blood samples that he tests to a laboratory for confirmation. However, practicing veterinarians in Illinois are not permitted to test samples from swine for any purpose, or samples from cattle for interstate movement. All samples in these two categories must be sent to the laboratory.

(2) Requirement that vaccinated animals be tested, when required one year or more following date of vaccination. Representatives of the beef cattle industry were opposed to this proposal and indicated that they would not like to see it changed from the present 24 months of age requirement. Five letters were received, including one from a veterinarian, and one from the Minnesota Farmers Union, indicating their opposition to this change. The Secretary pointed out that at the present time the Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication did not require a test for brucellosis vaccinates under 30 months of age; however, the USISA has recommended that beginning January 1, 1970, officially vaccinated heifers of the beef breeds be tested at 24 months of age and those of the dairy breeds at 20 months of age. He further pointed out that Dr. Magnusson was present at the public hearing and had indicated that he would be in favor of exempting official vaccinates under 20 months of age from the brucellosis test.

(3) Deletion of the provision that allows cattle to be sold from a herd without additional testing for brucellosis, if the last test of such herd was made within six months prior to date of sale. This would require a 30 day sale test

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unless the animals originated from a certified herd. Several individuals at the public hearing indicated that in their opinion a 30 day test requirement for sale was too short a time in that this oftentimes created a problem in advertising a herd sale. It was the feeling that a 60 day test requirement might be more practical.

After considerable discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, ISB-11, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, adopted by the Board July 14, 1961, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 15, 1961, are hereby repealed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted.

(approved regulation appended hereto)

Dr. Christensen pointed out that paragraph (b) section (1), sub-paragraph (bb) provides that antigen approved by the Board is to be used for such tests. He recommended that the Board take official action regarding an approved antigen.

After some discussion, Dr. Tobola moved that only antigen as supplied by the USDA be considered as approved antigen for use in conducting the plate test in Minnesota. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of officers for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1968.

Mr. McCulley moved that Mr. Hartung be elected President. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

Dr. Tobola moved that Dr. Magnusson be elected Vice-President. The motion was seconded by Mr. McCulley - motion carried.

Mr. McCulley moved that Dr. J.G. Flint be elected Secretary and Executive Officer. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried.

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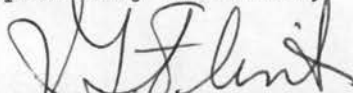
NEXT BOARD MEETING

The Secretary pointed out that the next regularly scheduled Board meeting should be held on Friday, July 12, 1968; however, due to the present meeting it was very likely there would be very little, if any, business to be carried out at a meeting at that time.

Dr. Tobola moved that the regular meeting of July 12 be deferred until needed subject to the call of the President. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

There being no further business Mr. McCulley moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tobola - motion carried. The meeting was adjourned at 2:55 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MINNESOTA

Adopted June 14, 1968

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1965, Sections 35.03, 35.245, 35.31, and Section 15.0412, the Livestock Sanitary Board hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

(a) Definitions.

The following words and terms shall be defined as follows where used in these rules and regulations:

- (1) Board shall mean the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board,
- (2) Owner shall mean and refer to the legal owner, his agents, and the person in possession of or caring for the cattle referred to.
- (3) Veterinarian shall mean an accredited veterinarian licensed in Minnesota or a veterinarian of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
- (4) Test and Testing (if unqualified) means and refer to the standard blood serum agglutination test for brucellosis, tube or plate methods, conducted by a veterinarian authorized by the Board to conduct the plate agglutination test, or by a State or U.S.-State laboratory, on blood samples collected and submitted for testing by a veterinarian. The blood samples and results of tests conducted by the veterinarian shall be submitted to a State or U.S.-State laboratory, for confirmation, and the final diagnosis shall be based on the laboratory test.
- (5) Ring test means the agglutination test of milk or cream for brucellosis conducted in a State or U.S.-State laboratory.
- (6) Market Cattle Test means any brucellosis test that can be traced to the herd of origin.
- (7) Supplemental Test means a test for brucellosis, other than the standard plate or tube blood serum agglutination test, conducted in a State or U.S.-State laboratory.

(8) Vaccinate, when used as a verb, and vaccination shall refer to the subcutaneous injection of Brucella Abortus vaccine, Strain 19, to female cattle while from four through seven months of age, when done in accordance with these rules and regulations.

(9) Herd shall mean any number of cattle maintained on one or more premises, owned by one or more persons, which are allowed to associate with or contact one another and are routinely cared for by the same personnel.

(10) Negative animal means an animal showing no reaction to the test in a dilution of 1:50 or higher, or variations thereof accepted by the Board.

(11) Vaccinate, when used as a noun and unqualified, means:

(aa) A vaccinated animal within twelve months following date of vaccination.

(bb) A vaccinated animal disclosing a reaction no higher than complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50.

(12) Suspect is an animal showing a reaction to a test, other than negative, that does not qualify for a diagnosis as a reactor or a vaccinate.

(13) Reactor means:

(aa) A nonvaccinated animal showing a complete agglutination in a 1:100 dilution (+ + -) or higher, or a vaccinated animal one year or more following date of vaccination, showing a complete agglutination in a 1:200 dilution (+++) or higher, variations thereof accepted by the Board.

(bb) An animal diagnosed reactor on the basis of one or more supplemental tests.

(cc) An animal diagnosed reactor on the basis on an increasing titer.

(14) A negative herd is one in which no reactors or suspects were disclosed on the last test, and which was not an infected herd on the test previous to the last one.

(15) A suspect herd is one in which one or more suspects but no reactors were disclosed on the last test, and which was not an infected herd on the two tests previous to the last one.

(16) An infected herd is one in which one or more reactors were disclosed on either of the last two tests.

(17) A certified herd is one that meets the requirements of Section (d) of these rules and regulations and the Brucellosis Eradication Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules approved and published by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture and for which the owner holds and unrevoked and unexpired brucellosis-free certificate issued by the Board.

(18) Area in Process of Certification shall mean an area, consisting of a county, unless otherwise specified, that is under the Area Plan of brucellosis eradication but in which the infection is too high to qualify as a modified certified brucellosis area.

(19) Modified Certified (or Accredited) Brucellosis Area shall mean an area, consisting of a county, unless otherwise specified, in which the Area Plan of brucellosis eradication is being practiced and in which the incidence of the disease as shown on the last test is sufficiently low to qualify the area as a Modified Certified Brucellosis area as provided by these regulations and the Brucellosis Eradication Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules approved and published by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(20) Certified Brucellosis-Free Area shall mean an area which has been certified by the cooperating officials to have met the requirements of the Brucellosis Eradication Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules approved and published by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) General

(1) Recognized tests.

(aa) Official tests are the tube blood serum agglutination test, the plate blood serum agglutination test, and the supplemental tests.

(bb) Antigen approved by the Board is to be used for such tests.

(2) Reporting Tests.

(aa) Grade cattle shall be identified by a numbered ear tag in the right ear.

(bb) Purebred cattle shall be identified by an ear tag in the right ear, a legible tattoo number, or by registry number.

(cc) Each veterinarian conducting tests shall submit test charts completed in their entirety, including the entire identification number of each animal tested. Such charts shall accompany the samples to the laboratory. The laboratory conducting tests shall immediately report results thereof to the Board. Each veterinarian shall promptly make and submit all diagnoses to the Board unless otherwise directed by the Board.

(3) Identification of Reactors.

All reactors shall be further identified upon demand as follows:

(aa) An official reactor tag of the Board shall be inserted in the left ear.

(bb) The letter "B" shall be branded on the left jaw with a hot iron in such a manner the brand shall be permanent.

(4) Permits for Shipment.

(aa) No suspects or any cattle from a brucellosis quarantined herd shall be removed from the premises where tested unless a permit has been obtained by the owner or caretaker from the Board or its agent.

(bb) The Board or its agent may issue permits for shipment of reactors or suspects, only for consignment directly to a slaughtering establishment where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program or to a commission company located at a public stockyards for reconsignment to a slaughtering establishment under state or federal meat inspection, provided the owner discloses to the Board or its agent the destination, the name and address of the commission firm

or slaughtering establishment, and the description of the animals to be removed, including the identification tag numbers and reactor tag number, if any. The permit shall specify that the animals described shall be sold for slaughter only. Permits for negative animals from brucellosis quarantined herds may be issued for slaughter or for movement to other premises of the owner providing the owner furnishes the the destination and the identification tag numbers.

(cc) The trucker or the railroad company shall have the permit in his possession when suspects or cattle originating in quarantined herds are being transported and shall deliver the permit to the consignee or his agent at destination. Such animals are to be delivered directly to the destination named on the permit.

(dd) The person to whom such animals are consigned shall immediately report to the Board the receipt of such animals.

(5) Sale of brucella abortus vaccine. All persons engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen and other agents used in the detection of brucellosis, and also in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of brucella abortus vaccine, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella microorganisms, who shall hereafter, in the State of Minnesota, sell, furnish or supply such antigen, other diagnostic agents, vaccines, or preparations to any persons, shall upon request, report to the State Livestock Sanitary Board the date of sale, the amount sold, name of manufacturer, date of production, and serial number, and the name or names of persons to whom such products or agents are sold, furnished or supplied. No persons engaged in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of antigen or other agents used in the detection of brucellosis and also in the manufacture, sale (wholesale or retail) or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella microorganisms shall sell or distribute such products to any person or persons in the State of Minnesota except ^{to} licensed veterinarians, or to persons engaged in the retail sale of such products who shall not sell to persons other than licensed veterinarians.

(6) Vaccination.

(aa) Brucella abortus vaccine, brucellosis vaccine, or preparations made from or through the agency of Brucella microorganisms shall be administered to cattle only by a veterinarian who holds a valid written permit issued by the Board for such administration.

(bb) Upon application, the Board may issue a permit to a veterinarian to vaccinate against brucellosis female calves maintained in Minnesota when such calves are from four through seven months of age. The permit may be revoked if the veterinarian fails to comply with these regulations.

(cc) All animals vaccinated against brucellosis shall be identified by an ear tag inserted in the right ear, or by a legible tattoo number. Such animals shall be further identified in the right ear by tattooing the "shield and V", registered with the United States Commissioner of Patents and use restricted to authorized personnel. The numeral representing the quarter of the calendar year when vaccinated shall be tattooed to the left of the "shield and V" and the numeral representing the last digit of the year when vaccinated shall be tattooed to the right of the "shield and V." The purchase and use of the "shield and V" shall be limited to veterinarians. Grade animals shall be further identified with a triangular notch^{punched} in the right ear. Each side of the triangle shall be at least one-half inch in length.

(dd) The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall within 14 days submit to the Board a vaccination report on a form furnished by the Board, completed in its entirety.

(ee) A certificate of vaccination for each animal vaccinated may be issued to the owner by the veterinarian who administered the vaccine or, upon request, by the Board. Such certificate is to be completed in its entirety on a form furnished by the Board. Such certificate may only be issued when a vaccination report has been filed with the Board.

(ff) The Board shall make available to veterinarians a form on which

owners may obtain a record of vaccination. The veterinarian administering the vaccine may supply the owner or caretaker with such form. The owner may keep the record up to date in its entirety and have it available for inspection by agents of the Board.

(gg) No indemnity shall be paid for vaccinated cattle which show a positive reaction when tested, unless such animals show such reaction one year or more following date of vaccination.

(c) Area Plan.

(1) Testing. All dairy cattle six months of age and over and all beef cattle eight months of age and over shall be tested except the following: (1) Steers, spayed heifers, and vaccinated animals within twelve months following date of vaccination. (2) Feeding cattle maintained separate and apart from all other cattle in a dry feed lot with separate feeding and watering facilities. (3) Feeding cattle quarantined after importation into the state on special permit or sold under affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 35.245. (4) Herds which are tested by the ring test and herds which are tested by the Market Cattle test and meet the standards of the Brucellosis Eradication Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules approved and published by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Board in its discretion, may test all cattle in infected herds.

(2) Disposal of Reactors. The owner or person in possession of reactors shall cause same to be slaughtered as required by law.

(3) Assistance to be furnished by owners.

(aa) All cattle owners and persons in possession of cattle in the area shall, upon demand by the Board or its agents, submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors, and physical examination. Restraint for the brucellosis test and identification of reactors require animals to be confined in stanchion, chute or by lariat.

(bb) The owner or person in possession shall provide other assistance when he is personally unable to fulfill responsibilities described in Section (c), paragraph (3), sub-paragraph (aa) above.

(cc) The owner and person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making these tests and retests, and submit and restrain cattle for further tests and examination upon demand by the Board or its agents.

(4) Quarantine of suspect cattle.

(aa) All cattle diagnosed suspect shall be under quarantine and confined to the premises where tested.

(bb) Suspects may be removed from quarantine only in accordance with Section (b), paragraph (4), of this regulation.

(cc) Quarantines on suspects are released when a retest discloses the suspect negative or vaccinate, or when suspect is shipped for slaughter under permit.

(5) Quarantine of infected herds.

(aa) All herds in which reactors are disclosed and herds from which Brucella microorganisms are isolated shall be under quarantine. When a herd is under quarantine it shall be confined to the premises where tested. The infected herds shall be restrained from water courses and drainage ditches by fencing and from contacting adjacent herds by double fencing.

(bb) Cattle may be removed from quarantined herds only in accordance with Section (b), paragraph (4) of this regulation.

(cc) Quarantines on infected herds shall be released when two consecutive retests of the herd disclose no reactors or suspects, the second test conducted at least 60 days after reactors are shipped. The first retest shall be conducted from 30 to 60 days following the date reactors are disclosed providing personnel and funds are available. Further retests may be conducted at 30 to 60 day intervals.

(6) Quarantine for refusal to test, identify reactors, or make physical examinations.

(aa) The Board or its agent shall quarantine all cattle on the premises

to a definite, limited area when the owner or person in possession of cattle refuses to submit and restrain such cattle for the test, identification of reactors, or physical examination as required by these regulations.

(bb) Quarantines described in Section (c), paragraph (6), sub-paragraph (aa) above, shall be released when the entire herd has been tested, reactors identified, physical examination made, and any reactors disclosed are shipped for slaughter. If reactors are disclosed, the herd shall be requarantined as provided in Section (c), paragraph (5).

(7) Unauthorized vaccination. Cattle vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine by a person other than a veterinarian holding a valid permit for the administration of such vaccine applicable to the animals vaccinated shall not be recognized as vaccinates. Such cattle shall be quarantined and when tested shall be diagnosed as nonvaccinated cattle.

(8) Declaration of area as a modified certified brucellosis area.

(aa) An area shall be declared a modified certified brucellosis area for a period of three years when the cattle in such area are tested in accordance with Section (c), paragraph (1) of this regulation, provided herd infection is five percent or less and cattle infection is one percent or less.

(bb) An area may be certified for a period of three years if a test of all cattle in an area conducted in accordance with Section (c), paragraph (1), discloses two percent or less of the cattle in the area are infected and a retest of all infected and suspect herds conducted within 120 days following such test of all cattle in the area discloses a herd infection of five percent or less and a cattle infection of one percent or less, such percentages to be computed on total herd and cattle population of the area.

(cc) Infected herds shall be retested at intervals of from 30 to 60 days until all animals in the infected herd pass two consecutive tests without reactors or suspects and pass another test without reactors or suspects ^{approximately} six months later.

(dd) Suspect herds shall be retested at 30 to 60 day intervals until the herd passes one test without reactors or suspects. The Board or its agent may approve a retest of the suspect or suspects only when the herd history warrants such procedure. If the suspects are negative to supplemental tests on two or more tests and are shipped as provided in Section (b), paragraph (4), no test of the entire herd will be required.

(9) Recertification.

A modified certified brucellosis area may be recertified for another three year period by two or more of the following procedures:

(aa) Herd blood tests of all current suspect and infected herds and of all herds not included on the ring test.

(bb) At least semi-annual milk ring tests of all dairy herds with a herd blood test of all herds suspicious to the Brucellosis Ring Test (BRT).

(cc) Market Cattle Testing (MCT) of at least five percent a year during a three-year period for a total of at least fifteen percent of the breeding cows in the area in herds not covered by a ring test.

(i) MCT reactors will be traced to herds of origin and herds suspected of being affected will be tested.

(ii) When less than fifteen percent of the breeding cows in non-BRT herds in the area are reported under Market Cattle Testing over the three-year period, additional testing will be required. This testing must include at least twenty percent of the herds in the area not accounted for by BRT or MCT. The herds so tested should be of average size.

(iii) In those areas where Market Cattle Testing has been initiated during the recertification period and can be demonstrated as being on a continuous basis, consideration may be given to prorating the MCT data accumulated when the percent coverage is less than the minimum stated requirements.

(10) Declaration and Recertification of an Area Certified Brucellosis-Free.

An area may be declared certified brucellosis-free when such area meets the standards as provided in the Brucellosis Eradication Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules approved and published by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(11) Testing of areas where infection is too high for certification or recertification. When a test of cattle in any area reveals the percentage of infection too high for certification or recertification as provided in the above paragraphs, testing as provided in Section (c), paragraph (1), shall be repeated at such intervals as may be determined by the Board and the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) Establishment and maintenance of certified brucellosis-free herds of cattle.

(1) Agreements. Any owner may sign and file with the Board an agreement placing his herd under supervision for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such herd as a certified brucellosis-free herd by complying with the provisions of this Section. Failure to comply with these rules and regulations or any other rule or regulation of the Board in respect to the herd maintained under agreement shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement.

(2) Testing.

(aa) All cattle in herds under supervision under this section, six months of age and over shall be tested except the following: (1) Steers, spayed heifers, and vaccinated animals within twelve months following date of vaccination.

(2) Feeding cattle maintained separate and apart from all other cattle in a dry feed lot with separate feeding and water facilities. (3) Feeding cattle quarantined after importation into the state on special permit or sold under affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 35.245.

(bb) Tests shall be conducted at owner's expense by a veterinarian authorized by the Board.

(cc) Infected herds and suspect herds shall be retested as described

in Section (c), paragraph (8), sub-paragraphs (cc) and (dd), of this regulation.

(dd) Negative herds shall be retested at approximately six-month intervals until the herd becomes certified brucellosis-free. Thereafter, the herd shall be retested before the expiration date of the certification. If the retest is no later than 15 months from date of certification the certificate may be renewed from the expiration date.

(3) Additions to Herds Under Supervision. Cattle added to herds under supervision shall be from certified brucellosis-free herds or from negative herds tested within the past twelve months. Vaccinated animals from negative herds tested within twelve months may be added without test if added within twelve months following date of vaccination. Other animals from negative herds tested within twelve months shall pass a negative retest conducted no sooner than 60 days following a negative herd test and within 30 days prior to being brought to the premises of the supervised herd. All other cattle added shall be negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to being brought to the premises of the supervised herd, and then held in segregation until negative to a brucellosis retest conducted no sooner than 60 days following first test, provided that animals vaccinated within the last twelve months shall be exempt from this provision if they are held segregated until a test discloses a titer no higher than positive in a 1:50 dilution.

(4) Certification. A herd under agreement shall be certified brucellosis-free when it has passed two consecutive tests without reactors, and a third consecutive test without reactors or suspects conducted at approximately six-month intervals with at least one year between the first and third test. The Board shall issue the owner a Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd Certificate which expires one year following date of last test. The certificate shall be cancelled if a test of one or more animals, conducted prior to expiration date of the certificate, discloses suspects or reactors, or if the owner violates any rule or regulation of the Board with respect to maintaining the animals under supervision or adding to the herd supervised.

(5) Recertification. A certified herd shall be tested not later than 15 months from date of certification. If no suspects or reactors are disclosed and all additions to such herd have been made in accordance with the regulations of the Board, the certificate shall be renewed for a period of one year. If suspects or reactors are disclosed, the herd shall be retested as described in Section (c), paragraph (8), sub-paragraphs (cc) and (dd). A certified herd disclosing suspects but no reactors upon test for recertification shall have the certificate renewed if all animals are negative on retest. The renewal date shall be the date of the retest, or if suspects only were retested, the date of the original test. A certified herd disclosing reactors upon retest for recertification shall have the certificate renewed after such herd is retested at intervals of 30 to 60 days until all animals pass two consecutive tests without reactors or suspects and pass another test approximately six months later. The renewal date shall be the date of the third test.

(e) Sale of cattle at public auction, public or private sale, mortgage foreclosure sale, sale by order of any court, and to the leasing or loaning of cattle for breeding purposes.

(1) Public auction.

(aa) No dairy cattle six months of age and over or beef cattle eight months of age and over shall be sold or offered for sale at public auction unless such cattle have been tested and found negative to brucellosis within 30 days prior to date of sale, with the following exceptions:

(i) Vaccinates may be sold or offered for sale in accordance with sub-paragraphs (bb) and (cc) of paragraph (1).

(ii) Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis-free herds.

(iii) Female cattle under 18 months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding or grazing purposes only, as provided in paragraph (3) of this section.

(iv) Steers.

(bb) Vaccinated animals within twelve months following date of vaccination may be sold or offered for sale at public auction without a test, provided such cattle carry a legible, official vaccination tattoo or are accompanied by an official certificate of vaccination. The certificate shall be executed on the official form of the Board and shall include:

- (i) The name and address of the owner of the animal when vaccinated.
- (ii) Breed, sex, tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
- (iii) Date of vaccination.
- (iv) Signature of veterinarian doing the vaccinating.

(cc) Vaccinated animals one year or more following date of vaccination may be sold or offered for sale at public auction, provided such cattle have been tested for brucellosis in accordance with sub-paragraph (aa) above, and show a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50 (+ - -), and provided such cattle have a legible, official vaccination tattoo or are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in sub-paragraph (bb) above.

(dd) A certificate of vaccination shall be furnished the buyer of each vaccinated animal sold under the provisions of paragraphs (bb) or (cc) above, if such animals do not carry a legible vaccination tattoo. Such certificate shall be delivered to the buyer by the clerk of the sale when the successful bidder has been determined.

(ee) No cattle shall be offered for sale or sold at public auction except at community sales under supervision of the Board, unless a certificate of test prepared on the official form of the Board shall be posted in a conspicuous place, on the premises where the sale is conducted, two hours prior to and during the entire auction.

(i) All such certificates shall include:

- (aaa) Date of test.
- (bbb) Identification numbers of all negative animals and vaccines offered for sale.
- (ccc) Number of suspects disclosed to the test and not offered for sale.

(ddd) Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test or the agent of the Board who prepared the certificate.

(eee) A statement, signed by the owner, showing the number of reactors and suspects in the herd within six months prior to date of the sale test.

(ii) Certificates of test for auction sale of cattle tested within 30 days prior to date of sale may be obtained from the veterinarian conducting the test or from the office of the Board.

(iii) Certificates of test for auction sale of cattle originating in certified herds, must be obtained from the office of the Board. The identification, breed, sex, and age of each animal to be offered for sale shall be furnished the Board when such certificate is requested.

(2) Sale of cattle other than at public auction, and leasing or loaning cattle for breeding purposes.

(aa) No dairy cattle six months of age and over or beef cattle eight months of age and over, shall be sold other than at public auction, or leased or loaned for breeding purposes, unless they have been tested and found negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to such sale, lease, or loan, with the following exceptions:

(i) Cattle sold directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

(ii) Cattle consigned to public stockyards.

(iii) Vaccinates may be sold in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Section, sub-paragraphs (bb) and (cc).

(iv) Cattle originating directly from a certified brucellosis-free herd.

(v) Female cattle under 18 months of age, of strictly beef type and breed, sold under quarantine for feeding and grazing purposes only, as provided in paragraph (3) of this section.

(vi) Steers.

(bb) Vaccinated animals within twelve months following date of vaccination may be sold, offered for sale, leased, or loaned without a test, provided such cattle carry a legible, official vaccination tattoo or are accompanied by an official certificate of vaccination. The certificate shall be executed on the official form of the Board and shall include:

- (i) The name and address of the owner of animal when vaccinated.
- (ii) Breed, sex, and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
- (iii) Date of vaccination.
- (iv) Signature of veterinarian doing the vaccinating.

(cc) Vaccinated animals one year or more following date of vaccination may be sold or offered for sale, leased, or loaned, provided such cattle have been tested for brucellosis in accordance with sub-paragraph (aa), above, and show a reaction no higher than a complete agglutination in a dilution of 1:50 (+ - -), and provided such cattle have a legible, official vaccination tattoo or are accompanied by a certificate of vaccination as provided in sub-paragraph (bb) above.

(dd) A certificate of test shall be furnished the purchaser, lessee, or loanee by the vendor for each animal required to be tested before sale, lease, or loan when such cattle are delivered.

- (i) Such certificate shall include:
 - (aaa) Date and results of test.
 - (bbb) Name and address of owner when animal was tested.
 - (ccc) Breed, sex, and tattoo or ear tag number of the animal.
 - (ddd) Signature of the veterinarian who conducted the test.

(ii) Certificates of test for cattle originating in certified herds, must be obtained from the office of the Board. The identification, breed, sex, and age of each animal shall be furnished the Board when the certificate is requested.

(iii) Certificates of test for other cattle may be obtained from the veterinarian at the time the test is conducted or from the office of the Board.

(3) Feeding and grazing cattle. Female cattle under 18 months of age of beef type and breed may be sold for feeding or grazing purposes without a test for, or vaccination against, brucellosis in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 35.245, provided:

(aa) The purchaser shall furnish the seller an affidavit as provided in Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 35.245, and a copy of said affidavit shall be immediately mailed to the Board by the seller.

(bb) Such affidavit shall include the date of purchase, name and address of the buyer, the number, age, and description of the cattle purchased, the description of the premises where the cattle will be maintained, including township and county.

(cc) The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to paragraph (3) of this Section shall provide facilities to maintain said cattle separate and apart from all other cattle, except steers, spayed heifers, or other quarantined feeding or grazing cattle purchased in accordance with paragraph (3) of this section, or which have been imported into the state on special permit without tests for brucellosis. Such facilities shall include double fencing wherever yards or pastures where said cattle are confined to adjoining yards, pastures, or fields where other cattle are or may be maintained; also such fencing as may be necessary to prevent access of such quarantined cattle to water courses or drainage ditches which flow through or discharge on such yards, pastures, or fields.

(dd) The owner of cattle purchased under the provision of this section shall permit agents of the Board to inspect and examine such cattle and the premises where they are maintained at any time said agents make demand therefor.

(ee) The owner of cattle purchased pursuant to this section shall account to said agents for all cattle so purchased. He shall report any losses from death and any cattle slaughtered on the premises immediately to the Board.

(ff) If at any time it is determined that cattle purchased pursuant to this section are not maintained in accordance with the terms of the affidavit

furnished the seller, or the rules and regulations of the Board, the owner shall immediately correct the facilities for segregation and employ a veterinarian, at owner's expense, to test all cattle which have associated with or have been exposed to the quarantined cattle, and to permit the identification as reactors of any or all such exposed cattle which are not completely negative to such tests, and to immediately ship for slaughter all such identified reactors to a point where the state or federal government maintains a meat inspection program.

(f) The Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, adopted by the Board July 14, 1961, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 15, 1961, are hereby repealed.

*Approved as to form and
legality this 23rd day of
August, 1968.
Will H. Hartfield
Asst. Atty Gen.*

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
)SS
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON)

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 23 1968

AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE
of J. G. Flint

Joseph A. Donovan
Secretary of State

J. G. Flint, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That at all times herein mentioned, he was, and still is the duly appointed, qualified and acting Secretary and Executive Officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board (hereinafter called the State Board), and that he makes this affidavit in certification of the adoption by the State Board, of the attached rules and regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, (hereinafter called the rule and regulation.)

2. That said rule and regulation consisting of six parts designated as (a) through (f), both inclusive, are hereto attached and made a part hereof by reference and consist of eighteen pages of typewritten matter.

3. That attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A", and made a part hereof by reference, is a true and correct copy of the official notice dated May 3, 1968, setting Thursday, June 6, 1968, as the date; 9:30 A.M. as the time, and Conference Room B, Veterans' Service Building, St. Paul, Minnesota as the place for a public hearing on the proposed amendments to the rule and regulation.

4. That on May 3, 1968, the State Board acting by and through this affiant as the Secretary and Executive Officer, sent by United States mail, an official notice to all accredited representatives of trade associations or other interested groups who had theretofore registered their names with the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota for the purpose of obtaining notice of hearings on proposed rules and regulations by state agency.


5. In pursuance of said official notice, said public hearing was held Thursday, June 6, 1968 at the time and place stated in said official notice; and at said time and place the proposed rule and regulation was heard and discussed.

6. That thereafter to wit: On the 14th day of June, 1968, the deferred quarterly meeting of said State Board was duly held. That at said meeting the rule and regulation hereto attached, was duly adopted by said State Board. The following is a true copy of an excerpt from the Minutes of said meeting of the Board held June 14, 1968:

"The Secretary presented the proposed amendment to LSB-11, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, as presented for consideration at a public hearing held June 6, 1968 in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4. The proposed changes were accepted at the public hearing with very little comment with the exception of three items.

After considerable discussion, Mr. McCulley moved that pursuant to the public hearing held in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 15.0412, sub-division 4, LSB-11, Rules and Regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, be adopted as presented at said hearing, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, and that the Rules and regulations for the Eradication of Bovine Brucellosis in Minnesota, adopted by the Board July 14, 1961, approved by the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State September 15, 1961, are hereby repealed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartung - motion carried.

President Annexstad declared the motion carried and the amended regulation adopted."



J. G. Flint, D.V.M.,
Secretary and Executive Officer

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 19 day of July, 1968



Notary Public, Washington County, Minnesota

EVELYN L. ROHLFING

Notary Public, Washington County, Minn.

My Commission Expires Jan. 12, 1972.



