2023 ANIMAL HEALTH REGULATIONS FOR FAIRS AND SHOWS IN WISCONSIN

Conorol	All fairs or exhibitions of any length must obtain, review, and keep for five years all required records and test
General	results:
requirements	Exhibitor's name and address
for event	Animal identification (number, type, description, and, when required, official identification (see
organizers	requirements for different animals below))
	 Documents showing compliance with disease testing, and other health requirements
	 Livestock premises number, if any, where animals originated
	• Documentation showing legal importation to the event (if applicable) and, when required, movement to
	the event (see requirements for different animals below)
	• For swine, a record of any swine transported directly to a slaughtering establishment
	• For swine, a record of any swine transported to an animal market where all animals sold at the market sale
	for that day were shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment
	Fairs or exhibitions lasting more than 24 hours must appoint a licensed veterinarian to inspect all animals daily.
	Note: Except in specific circumstances, if an animal already bears an official 840 eartag, that eartag must not be
	removed and additional official eartags must not be applied. Instead, the existing eartag must be read and recorded when a record of that animal is required. (Ref. s. ATCP 10.045, Wis. Admin. Code)
	These regulations apply to all fairs and exhibitions, including additional events (like rodeos, shows, or other
	organized events) that occur in conjunction with the fair.
Diseases	Animals that show evidence of having contagious or infectious diseases may not be commingled (or housed/kept)
Discuses	with other animals at a fair, show, or other exhibition in such a way as to allow disease to spread. Such animals
	should not attend the fair, show, or exhibition. Animals may be denied entry if they arrive at these events with
	contagious or infectious diseases, isolated and/or removed if they develop disease after arriving, or be subject to
	other action as would be necessary to control disease. (Ref.s.ATCP 10.08(1), Wis. Admin. Code)
	Bovine animals with ringworm, mange, warts or scab will be removed from the fair or exhibition premises, unless
	the veterinarian in charge finds warts or ringworm lesions are incapable of transmitting disease.
Cattle and	Cattle from within Wisconsin have no requirements for tests or health documents.
Bison	Cattle from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.22, Wis. Admin. Code) must:
210011	Be accompanied by certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) documenting official
	animal identification (ID) and all required tests and certifications
	Have official individual ID (including steers)
	 Meet all of Wisconsin's normal requirements for import (see <u>https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs</u>)
	<u>Services/CattleBison.aspx</u>
	Acceptable animal IDs for all cattle from outside Wisconsin
	• USDA metal ear tag number that is part of the National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) (starts with
	 state 2-digit code, also known as "brite" tag); this includes the orange brucellosis vaccination tag 15-digit "840" tags (visual or RFID)
	 Valid only if applied before March 11, 2015:
	 Valid only if applied before Match 11, 2013. Manufacturer-coded RFID tag – 15-digit number with the first three digits in 900s
	\circ American ID tag -8 to 12-digit number prefaced with "USA"
	Brucellosis requirements for cattle from outside Wisconsin
	No cattle from outside Wisconsin are currently required to be brucellosis tested or vaccinated to
	come to fairs and shows in Wisconsin
	Tuberculosis (TB) requirements for cattle from outside Wisconsin
	As of 1/1/23. All cattle from Texas and Michigan's TB Free Zone (for cattle from Michigan's Modified Accredited
	Zone see below), regardless of sex or age are required to have a negative TB test within 60 days prior to import.
	For details and requirements by state, see: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/CattleBison.aspx
	Cattle from Michigan's Modified Accredited Zone – Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda counties - (for
	cattle from Michigan's TB Free Zone, see requirements by state above) also need:
	 Import permit To originate from a hard that has a negative whole hard TB test within 12 months before arrival in
	 To originate from a herd that has a negative whole-herd TB test within 12 months before arrival in Wisconsin that includes all animals 1 year and older.
	Wisconsin that includes all animals 1 year and older
	 Negative individual TB tests within 60 days before entering Wisconsin A statement indicating the animale will return directly to the state of arigin after the show.
	• A statement indicating the animals will return directly to the state of origin after the show.
	For information on obtaining an import permit:
	Online <u>http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovermentPermits.aspx</u> Empil_DATCRAnimal/monste@wi.gov
	Email <u>DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov</u>

	• Call 608-224-4872
	Call 608-224-4672 Cattle from Canada must meet current federal requirements to enter the United States (See
	https://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/ca-protocol-imp-cattle-bison.pdf
	Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check
	http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/CattleBison.aspx
Swine	Note: These regulations apply to all swine, including pet pigs and racing pigs.
	Swine from within Wisconsin (Ref. s. ATCP 10.32(2) and 10.87, Wis. Admin. Code) need a Wisconsin intrastate
	certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate):
	NOTE: Herd of origin means the herd in which the pigs currently reside, likely the exhibitor's herd. When pigs are purchased from a herd, the herd from which they originate is the herd of origin for the seller. Once the
	purchased pigs are added into the buyer's herd (even if the buyer's herd only consists of one or just a few
	animals), the buyer's herd becomes the new herd of origin and that herd must meet testing requirements to
	move pigs again.
	 Stating that the entire herd of origin was inspected on the farm within 30 days before the show and no
	apparent disease was present at the time of inspection.
	 Non-terminal Exhibitions: All swine must have a PRRS (Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome)
	and PEDv (Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus) test of the herd of origin within 90 days of the exhibition.
	Include test date, type, and results on the CVI.
	Terminal Exhibitions: No testing requirements.
	Note: Terminal Exhibitions are those at which all the swine go directly from the fair/show to the slaughtering
	establishment OR to a slaughter only market sale. If going to a slaughter only market sale, contact the Division of
	Animal Health fair inspector for required information to collect.
	Note: If the fair intends to use a load-out facility, contact the Division of Animal Health in advance to discuss
	requirements that must be met.
	Swine from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.30 and 10.87, Wis. Admin. Code) need a certificate of veterinary
	inspection (CVI or health certifdicate) that includes the following:
	• The negative results of the PRRS test from the swine's herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to
	movement into Wisconsin including test date, type, and results.
	• The negative results of the PEDv test from the swine's herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to
	movement into Wisconsin including test date, type, and results.
	• A statement that the veterinarian has inspected the entire herd of origin within the past 30 days and
	that no clinical signs of PRRS and PEDv or any other apparent disease was present at the time of
	inspection
	Official individual identification (ID)
	Acceptable methods of ID for swine are:
	USDA silver ear tag
	USDA 840 ear tag, either visual or RFID
	Breed association tattoo if the pig is a purebred and the tattoo is registered
	An ear tag with the premises identification number and a unique identifier
	• Ear notch if the pig is a purebred and the notch is registered
	Note: Microchips are not accepted as official ID for any swine including pet pigs.
	Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information and for PRRS and PEDv testing options, check <u>http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SwineMovement/aspx</u>
	testing options, thete <u>mup//datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_services/swinewiovement/dspx</u>
Sheep and	Note: These rules do not apply to non-domestic sheep and goats. See Exotic Ruminants below.
Goats	Sheep and goats from within Wisconsin need:
Guats	• If sexually intact, need official individual identification (ID) at any age.
	• If not sexually intact, need official individual ID if they are 12 months or older.
	See below for Official ID options.
	 Sheep and goats that go to a market or slaughter establishment after the fair should have an
	owner hauler statement to move from the fair to the market/slaughter establishment.
	Sheep and goats from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.69, 10.76, Wis. Admin. Code) need:
	• Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) and official individual ID for all animals
	See below for Official ID options.
	• See below for additional requirement for goats from Michigan's Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Zone.
	• Sheep and goats that go to a market or slaughter establishment after the fair should have an owner
	hauler statement to move from the fair to the market/slaughter establishment.
	Official Identification includes:
	• Scrapie eartags (including tags on neckstraps for animals with absent/injured ears or with official tattoos
	– see DATCP Website*)

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	USDA 840 ear tags
	 Legible breed tattoos (see DATCP Website* and NOTE below) Legible scrapie tattoos (see DATCP Website* and NOTE below)
	 Legible scrapic tattoos (see DATCP Website* and NOTE below) Approved microchips (Electronic Identification/EID) – There are many requirements that
	need to be met to use microchips including a requirement for accompanying tattoos. See DATCP
	Website* and NOTE below.
	 NOTE: All sheep and goats that go through a market or to slaughter and require Official Identification
	must be eartagged with Official ID. Official ID in the form of a tattoo or Electronic Implantable
	Identification (EID) is no longer sufficient when moving through a market or going to slaughter.
	• NOTE: If a Wisconsin origin animal is neutered, less than 12 months of age, and moving through a market
	after the fair, the market may require Official ID in the form of an ear tag.
	• *For more information on official identification and for owner hauler statements see DATCP Website at
	https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/OfficialID.aspx
	Goats from Michigan's Tuberculosis (TB) Modified Accredited Zone – Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Oscoda
	counties - also need:
	Import permit
	• To originate from a herd that has a negative whole-herd TB test within 12 months before arrival in
	Wisconsin that includes all animals 1 year and older
	Negative individual TB tests within 60 days before entering Wisconsin
	• A statement indicating the animals will return directly to the state of origin after the show.
	For information on obtaining an import permit:
	 Online <u>https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs</u> Services/AnimalMovement/Permits.aspx
	 Email <u>DATCPAnimalImports@wi.qov</u>
	• Call 608-224-4872
	Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check
	http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SheepGoatMovement.aspx
Equine	Equine animals from within Wisconsin need documentation of a negative EIA (Coggins) test done within the previous 12 months, which clearly identifies the animal by complete description, digital photographs, or an approved
	microchip (if a reader is available). No test is needed for nursing foals accompanying negative dams. Documentation
	may be:
	Official test report VS 10-11, or
	USDA-approved electronic test form, or
	Global Vet Link EIA electronic form, or
	Certificate of veterinary inspection with the test results listed
	Equine animals from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.36, Wis. Admin. Code) need:
	Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) which clearly identifies the animal by
	complete description, digital photographs, or an approved microchip
	 Negative EIA (Coggins) test done within the previous 12 months that is reported on the CVI
	 No EIA test is needed for nursing foals accompanying negative dams
	Equines from Minnesota are exempt from the CVI requirement if:
	Ownership does not change while the animal is in Wisconsin
	The animal remains in Wisconsin no longer than 7 days
	Proof of a negative EIA (Coggins) test in previous 12 months accompanies the animal
	Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check
	http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/HorseOtherEquineMvmt.aspx
Poultry and	Poultry and waterfowl from within Wisconsin need ONE of the following:
•	 An NPIP certificate stating the flock of origin is a U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean and for turkeys a
waterfowl	Mycoplasma gallisepticum clean flock or NPIP affiliate flock or
(Pigeons are	Documentation the flock of origin is a Wisconsin Tested Flock and has tested negative for pullorum-
not considered	typhoid and for turkeys Mycoplasma gallisepticum, or
poultry for fairs	 Documentation the flock of origin is a Wisconsin Associate Flock, or
and shows)	• Individual tests for sexually mature birds (turkeys over 6 months, all other birds over 4 months) within 90
	days before arrival at the show. These birds also need wing or leg band identification (ID). All birds must
	test negative for pullorum-typhoid, and turkeys must test negative for Mycoplasma gallisepticum. After
	testing there can be no change of ownership or commingling with other birds that are not part of the flock
	except at other shows/fairs.
	Note: Flock of origin means the flock in which the birds currently reside, likely the exhibitor's flock. Once
	purchased birds are added to the buyer's flock, even if the buyer's flock only consists of one or just a few birds,
	the buyer's flock is the flock of origin and that flock must meet NPIP or WI Tested or Associate Flock status to
	avoid individual bird testing for shows/fairs.

	 Poultry and waterfowl from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.42, Wis. Admin. Code) need a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) or equivalent (such as form VS 9-3) specifically showing movement to the fair or show that states: They originate from a flock classified pullorum-typhoid clean and for turkeys <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> clean under NPIP or an equivalent state program, or If they are sexually mature, that they have tested negative for pullorum-typhoid (and <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> for turkeys) within 90 days before arrival at the show. These birds also need wing or leg band ID. Not required: Import permit number Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PoultryMovements.aspx
Exotic ruminants	 Note: Exotic ruminants are ruminants that are not native to Wisconsin, and are not cervids – for example: Old World camels, yaks, water buffalo, pronghorn antelope, giraffes, and non-domestic sheep and goats. In addition, please contact your county and local municipality for any restrictions. Exotic ruminants from within Wisconsin have no requirements. Exotic ruminants from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.82, Wis. Admin. Code) must have: Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) Official individual identification (ID) as required for tuberculosis and brucellosis testing Import permit Proof written on the CVI that they meet requirements for: Tuberculosis (TB) – negative test required within 60 days before entry Brucellosis – negative test required within 30 days before entry Please call 608-224-4872 beforehand to determine which TB test to use. For information on obtaining an import permit: Online http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/Animals/MovementPermits.aspx Email Data Data Data Data Data Data Data Data
South American Camelids: Llamas, alpacas, Guanacos, vicunas	South American camelids from within Wisconsin have no requirements. South American camelids from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.85, Wis. Admin. Code) must have a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) and official individual identification (ID). Official ID may be: Approved USDA ear tag number Microchip number Breed association registration number Breed association tattoo Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/LlamaAlpacaMovement.aspx.
Small animals: Dogs, domestic cats, & other household pets (ferrets, pet birds, rabbits, gerbils, guinea, pigs, hamsters, domestic mice, rats)	 Note: For animals that are part of menageries, see also rules below for menageries. Pot-bellied and miniature pigs fall under rules for swine. Dog hybrids, domestic cat hybrids, or exotic small cat species such as servals fall under rules for Exotic small animals. Native wild animals and birds, including raptors, and captive wild animals such as raccoons, opossums, and skunks fall under rules for wild animals. Dogs from within Wisconsin (Ref. s.95.21, Wis. Stats.) that are 5 months or older need proof of current rabies vaccination. Cats and other household pets from within Wisconsin have no requirements. Dogs and cats from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.80, Wis. Admin. Code) that are 5 months or older need to be vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian, and regardless of age, need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs or health certificates) stating the age of the animal and for animals 5 months and older the date of last rabies vaccination and revaccination due date Other household pets from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.06, Wis. Admin. Code) need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs or health certificates), but have no testing or vaccination requirements. Small animals from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.06, Wis. Admin. Code) need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs or health certificates), but have no testing or vaccination requirements. Small animals from outside Control (1-800-232-4636). Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs Services/PetMovement.aspx.

Exotic small animals (any species not covered by "small animals" above), exotic large animals, and other wild animals	 Note: Local jurisdictions may have requirements beyond the state requirements listed here. Animals from within Wisconsin do not have any requirements as long as they are legally possessed in Wisconsin Animals from outside Wisconsin (Ref. s.ATCP 10.84, Wis. Admin. Code) generally have no testing or vaccination requirements, but do need: Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) Import permit number Note: Some animals may not be brought to Wisconsin. These are North American prairie dogs and the following African species: tree squirrels, rope squirrels, dormice, Gambian giant pouched rats, brush-tailed porcupines and striped mice. Some animals may require permits from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. See http://dnr.wi.gov For information on obtaining an import permit: Online http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovement/Permits.aspx Email DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov Call 608-224-4872 Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetMovement.aspx
Circus, rodeo, racing and menagerie animals	 Note: Local jurisdictions may have requirements beyond the state requirements listed here Animals from within Wisconsin must meet vaccination and testing requirements for their species. See these requirements earlier in this document Animals from outside Wisconsin need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs or health certificates) and vaccinations, identification, and tests required for their species. See these requirements earlier in this document. They also need import permit numbers (Ref. s.ATCP 10.81, Wis. Admin. Code) if they are: Circuses and individual circus acts Rodeo stock other than individual participants' horses Multi-species menageries (defined as any animals kept in a collection primarily for purposes of exhibition or competition) Petting zoos They do not need import permit numbers if they are: Rodeo horses owned by individual participants Single-species groups Note: Some animals may not be brought to Wisconsin. These are North American prairie dogs and the following African species: tree squirrels, rope squirrels, dormice, Gambian giant pouched rats, brush-tailed porcupines and striped mice. Some animals may require permits from the Department of Natural Resources. See http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx Email <u>DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov</u> Call 608-224-4872 Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/CircursesRodeasMenageries.aspx
Guidelines for housing and managing animals	 The State Veterinarian recommends that exhibitors: Vaccinate breeding cattle against bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) at least 30 days before the event Test cattle for BVD-PI by immunoperoxidase test, and bring them to shows only if they test negative Test cattle for Johne's disease by ELISA test, and bring them to shows only if they test negative Clean and disinfect vehicles used to transport animals to and from the show, and vehicles used on the grounds before, during, and after the show Isolate exhibited animals returning to their farms or animals purchased at the show for 21 days before mingling them with other stock. The State Veterinarian recommends that show organizers: House cattle separately from South American camelids and other exotic ruminants House cattle separately from small ruminants, especially sheep House swine separately from any other mammals Include a space for the premises registration code on livestock entry forms Provide hand-washing stations near all livestock facilities Provide individual watering and feeding troughs rather than common ones