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Details:

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2007-08

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on ... Elections and Constitutional Law (AC-ECL)

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**
- Record of Comm. Proceedings ... **RCP**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt**
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule**
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions
 - (**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
 - (**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

BEFORE THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Sept 14
2007

On the Commissioner's Own Motion for a Determination of the Adequacy of Warning Devices at the Grade Crossing of the Soo Line Railroad Co. Tracks with Koval Road in the Town of Lyndon, Juneau County

9150-RX-526

FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER

The Commissioner of Railroads directed the staff of the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads (OCR) to investigate the adequacy of warning devices under §195.28, Stats., at the grade crossing of the Soo Line Railroad Co. (Soo Line) tracks with Koval Road in the Town of Lyndon, Juneau County (Crossing No. 390 787Y / MP 210.72).

An OCR investigator inspected the crossing. No hearing was held.

Findings of Fact

THE COMMISSIONER FINDS:

Koval Road is about 22' wide with gravel shoulders in the vicinity of the crossing and intersects the railroad tracks at an angle of about 45° (left-hand forward). Koval Road carried an estimated average daily traffic (ADT) of 125 according to DOT records at a speed limit of 55 mph.

Koval Road runs north-south under the interstate highway and extends between STH 16 on the south and CTH 'N' on the north. Koval Road intersects STH 16 about 100' south of the crossing.

The Soo Line operates about 23 freight train movements per day over the crossing at a timetable speed of 60 mph. Amtrak operates 2 passenger trains per day at a timetable speed of 79 mph. The crossing consists of one mainline track.

The exposure factor at this crossing is about 3100. The exposure factor equals the product of the number of trains per day and the number of highway vehicles per day, which yields a numerical value for the potential conflicts each day at the crossing.

One train-vehicle accident has occurred at this crossing since 1973. The crash occurred in 2003.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has produced a benefit-cost analysis for all at-grade crossings in the state. Installing new automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry at the Koval Road crossing has a net benefit of about \$1,033,000. The benefit-cost ratio is about 5.43 meaning that the public will receive \$5.43 in safety benefits for each dollar expended.

Accidents that do occur here will likely be quite serious if a through train is involved due to their 60+ mph speed. Train speed is strongly correlated with fatalities in train/vehicle accidents. More specifically, crossings with train speeds of 40 mph and over have a disproportionate number of fatalities. According to Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) statistics, nationally, in 1994 71% of fatalities occurred at crossings with train speeds of 40 mph+, even though only 26% of all crossings had train speeds of 40 mph+.

The crossing is presently protected with reflective crossbucks and stop signs. Conditions warrant upgrading the warning devices at this crossing. The existing warning devices will be adequate until such time as the new warning devices are installed. In order to adequately protect public safety 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry are needed because of the high number of trains traveling at high speeds, the skewed crossing angle, and the net benefit calculation.

Constant warning time circuitry adjusts for train speed and causes the crossing signals to always operate for the same amount of time before the train reaches the crossing, regardless of train speed. A motion detector simply detects the train operation, but does not adjust for train speed so that the amount of warning time varies based on train speed.

Light emitting diodes (LED) lamps replace incandescent bulbs. LEDs have higher conspicuity, a wider cone of vision, and longer life than incandescent lights. LEDs are especially useful on east-west roadways where the rising and setting sun may make the signals difficult to see.

Source of funding: The signal materials and installation shall be paid from OCR safety funds.

Conclusion on the Issue

THE COMMISSIONER CONCLUDES:

That in order to adequately protect and promote public safety, it is necessary to install and maintain 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry at the crossing of the tracks of the Soo Line Railroad Co. with Koval Road in the Town of Lyndon, Juneau County.

Costs & who pay Conclusion of Law
THE COMMISSIONER CONCLUDES:

That the jurisdiction of the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads under §195.28, Stats., extends to this matter. Accordingly, the Office enters an order consistent with the findings of fact.

*Does Jurisdiction
have a
position -
Ask Clerk or
Chair*

Order

THE COMMISSIONER ORDERS:

1. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall install and maintain 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates, and constant warning time circuitry with appropriate appurtenances in accordance with such plans as are filed with and approved by the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads at the crossing of its tracks with **Koval Road** at-grade in the Town of Lyndon, Juneau County by **December 31, 2008** (Crossing No. 390 787Y / MP 210.72).

2. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall submit to the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads signal and circuit plans with the cost estimate of its proposed installation and upon completion of the signal project, a detailed statement of the actual cost to the Office and to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

3. That the signal installation work herein ordered shall not begin until the district office of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation informs the railroad that they may start such work and such start notice will not be issued until appropriate federal aid or other funding arrangements have been assured. The cost of the new project initiated before the start notice will not be reimbursed with public funds and shall be the responsibility of the railroad.

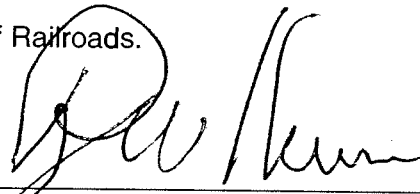
4. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall bear no part of the cost of the crossing signals installation, except for any cost assessed to the railroad pursuant to §195.60, Stats., for the investigation of this matter by the Office. The railroad shall not pass on those assessment costs either directly or indirectly.

5. That if the petitioner, railroad or any interested party objects to this order and requests a hearing within 20 days of the date of this order in writing, the Office will hold a public hearing.

6. That jurisdiction is retained.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, SEP 24 2007

By the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads.



Rodney W. Kreunen
Commissioner of Railroads

*what
has cost
been
elaborated*



BEFORE THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS

STATE OF WISCONSIN

SEPT 27
2007

On the Commissioner's Own Motion for a Determination of the Adequacy of Warning Devices at the Grade Crossings of the Soo Line Railroad Co. Tracks with Three Roads in the Town of Lemonweir, Juneau County

9150-RX-524

who to pay for these costs

FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER

The Commissioner of Railroads directed the staff of the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads (OCR) to investigate the adequacy of warning devices under §195.28, Stats., at the grade crossings of the Soo Line Railroad Co. (Soo Line) tracks with three roads in the Town of Lemonweir, Juneau County.

K-L Townline Road (Springer Road) Crossing No. 390 796X / MP 207.33
21st Avenue Crossing No. 390 798L / MP 209.07
Cemetery Road (55th Street) Crossing No. 390 799T / MP 210.11)

An OCR investigator inspected the crossings in September 2007. No hearing was held.

Findings of Fact

THE COMMISSIONER FINDS:

The Soo Line operates 25 train movements per day over the crossing at a timetable speed of 50-79 mph, including two Amtrak trains. Each crossing consists of two mainline tracks.

K-L Townline Road (Springer Road) Crossing No. 390 796X / MP 207.33

K-L Townline Road (Springer Road) is a paved roadway about 20' wide in the vicinity of the crossing and intersects the railroad tracks at an angle of 90°. The roadway approaches to the crossing are nearly level. K-L Townline Road dead-ends just south of IH-90/94. There are approximately 12 residences that can only be reached by crossing the tracks on K-L Townline Road.

At all crossings, except those with gates, a driver stopped 15' short of the near rail must be able to see far enough down the track, in both directions, to determine if sufficient time exists for moving their vehicle safely across the tracks to a point 15' past the far rail, prior to the arrival of a train. Required clearing sight distance along both directions of the track, from the stopped position of the vehicle, is dependent upon the maximum train speed and the acceleration characteristics of the "design" vehicle, in this case a school bus. The necessary clearing sight distance at the K-L Townline Road crossing is 1590'. The available clearing sight distance exceeds 1600' in all quadrants.

Where does this come from - There have been no accidents since 1973 with no gates.

No train-vehicle accidents have occurred at this crossing since 1973.

The crossing has crossbucks and stop signs for warning devices. The existing warning devices are adequate.

21st Avenue

Crossing No. 390 798L / MP 209.07

21st Avenue is about 22' wide in the vicinity of the crossing and intersects the railroad tracks at an angle of about 85°. 21st Avenue carried an estimated ADT of 125 according to DOT records at a speed limit of 55 mph (unposted). Given the layout of the roadway, motorists drive slower than 55 mph.

A motorist traveling at 55 mph requires a safe stopping distance of 527'. The crossing warning devices are not visible from 527' in either direction. Assuming a train speed of 79 mph, even a motorist traveling at 25 mph needs to see a train when it is about 815' from the crossing from a point 187' down the highway. The corner sight distance is inadequate in all quadrants.

At all crossings, except those with gates, a driver stopped 15' short of the near rail must be able to see far enough down the track, in both directions, to determine if sufficient time exists for moving their vehicle safely across the tracks to a point 15' past the far rail, prior to the arrival of a train. Required clearing sight distance along both directions of the track, from the stopped position of the vehicle, is dependent upon the maximum train speed and the acceleration characteristics of the "design" vehicle, in this case a WB-50 truck. The necessary clearing sight distance at the 21st Avenue crossing is 1790'. The available clearing sight distance exceeds 1800' in all quadrants.

No train-vehicle accidents have occurred at this crossing since 1973.

Installing new automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry at the 21st Avenue crossing has a net benefit of about \$1,033,000. The benefit-cost ratio is about 5.43 meaning that the public will receive \$5.43 in safety benefits for each dollar expended.

Accidents that do occur here will likely be quite serious due to the 50 to 79 mph train speeds.

The crossing is presently protected with crossbucks and stop signs. Conditions warrant the expenditure of public safety funds to upgrade the warning devices at this crossing. The existing warning devices will be adequate until such time as the new warning devices ordered in this docket are installed. In order to adequately protect public safety 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry are needed.

The 21st Avenue crossing is not a reasonable candidate for closure primarily because it is an essential part of the local rural road network in that it provides direct access to an overpass over Interstate. That overpass was constructed at considerable public cost and closing the crossing would greatly diminish the value of that investment.

\$450 fee for assessment

Cemetery Road (55th Street)

Crossing No. 390 799T / MP 210.11

Cemetery Road (55th Street) is about 22' wide in the vicinity of the crossing and intersects the railroad tracks at an angle of about 85°. Cemetery Road (55th Street) carried an estimated ADT of 125 according to DOT records at a speed limit of 55 mph (unposted). Given the layout of the roadway, motorists drive slower than 55 mph.

A motorist traveling at 55 mph requires a safe stopping distance of 527'. The crossing warning devices are not visible from 527' in either direction. Assuming a train speed of 79 mph, even a motorist traveling at 25 mph needs to see a train when it is about 815' from the crossing from a point 187' down the highway. The corner sight distance is inadequate in all quadrants.

At all crossings, except those with gates, a driver stopped 15' short of the near rail must be able to see far enough down the track, in both directions, to determine if sufficient time exists for moving their vehicle safely across the tracks to a point 15' past the far rail, prior to the arrival of a train. Required clearing sight distance along both directions of the track, from the stopped position of the vehicle, is dependent upon the maximum train speed and the acceleration characteristics of the "design" vehicle, in this case a WB-50 truck. The necessary clearing sight distance at the Cemetery Road crossing is 1790'. The available clearing sight distance exceeds 1800' in all quadrants.

No train-vehicle accidents have occurred at this crossing since 1973.

Installing new automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry at the 21st Avenue crossing has a net benefit of about \$1,033,000. The benefit-cost ratio is about 5.43 meaning that the public will receive \$5.43 in safety benefits for each dollar expended.

Accidents that do occur here will likely be quite serious due to the 50 to 79 mph train speeds.

The crossing is presently protected with crossbucks and stop signs. Conditions warrant the expenditure of public safety funds to upgrade the warning devices at this crossing. The existing warning devices will be adequate until such time as the new warning devices ordered in this docket are installed. In order to adequately protect public safety 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry are needed.

The Cemetery Road crossing is also not a reasonable candidate for closure primarily because it is an essential part of the local rural road network in that it provides direct access to an overpass over Interstate. 21st Avenue and Cemetery Road intersect just south of the overpass. The overpass was constructed at considerable public cost and closing the crossing would greatly diminish the value of that investment.

Constant warning time circuitry adjusts for train speed and causes the crossing signals to always operate for the same amount of time before the train reaches the crossing, regardless of train speed. A motion detector simply detects the train operation, but does not adjust for train speed so that the amount of warning time varies based on train speed.

Light emitting diodes (LED) lamps replace incandescent bulbs. LEDs have higher conspicuity, a wider cone of vision, and longer life than incandescent lights. LEDs are especially useful on east-west roadways where the rising and setting sun may make the signals difficult to see.

Source of funding: The signal materials and installation shall be paid from OCR safety funds.

Conclusion on the Issue

THE COMMISSIONER CONCLUDES:

1. That maintaining the existing reflective crossbucks with stop signs at the crossing of the tracks of the Soo Line Railroad Co. with K-L Townline Road in the Town of Lemonweir, Juneau County, will adequately protect public safety.

2. That in order to adequately protect and promote public safety, it is necessary to install and maintain 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates and constant warning time circuitry at the crossings of the tracks of the Soo Line Railroad Co. with 21st Avenue and Cemetery Road (55th Street) in the Town of Lemonweir, Juneau County.

Conclusion of Law

THE COMMISSIONER CONCLUDES:

That the jurisdiction of the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads under §195.28, Stats., extends to this matter. Accordingly, the Office enters an order consistent with the findings of fact.

Order

THE COMMISSIONER ORDERS:

1. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall install and maintain 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates, and constant warning time circuitry with appropriate appurtenances in accordance with such plans as are filed with and approved by the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads at the crossing of its tracks with **21st Avenue** at-grade in the Town of Lemonweir, Juneau County by **December 31, 2010** (Crossing No. 390 798L / MP 209.07).

2. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall install and maintain 12" LED automatic flashing lights with gates, and constant warning time circuitry with appropriate appurtenances in accordance with such plans as are filed with and approved by the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads at the crossing of its tracks with **Cemetery Road (55th Street)** at-grade in the Town of Lemonweir, Juneau County by **December 31, 2010** (Crossing No. 390 799T / MP 210.11).

3. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall submit to the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads signal and circuit plans with the cost estimate of its proposed installation and upon completion of the signal project, a detailed statement of the actual cost to the Office and to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

4. That the signal installation work herein ordered shall not begin until the district office of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation informs the railroad that they may start such work and such start notice will not be issued until appropriate federal aid or other funding arrangements have been assured. The cost of the new project initiated before the start notice will not be reimbursed with public funds and shall be the responsibility of the railroad.

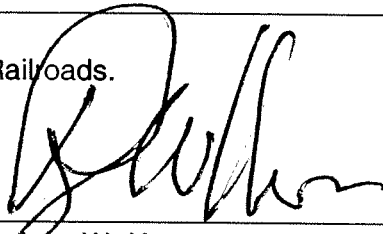
5. That the **Soo Line Railroad Co.** shall bear no part of the cost of the crossing signals installation, except for any cost assessed to the railroad pursuant to §195.60, Stats., for the investigation of this matter by the Office. The railroad shall not pass on those assessment costs either directly or indirectly.

6. That if the petitioner, railroad or any interested party objects to this order and requests a hearing within 20 days of the date of this order in writing, the Office will hold a public hearing.

7. That jurisdiction is retained.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, SEP 27 2007

By the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads.



Rodney W. Kreunen
Commissioner of Railroads

9150SIG524

These resolutions make no sense go me - RR to pay nothing only

5. must do by investigation cannot start until fed aid is available - 12/31/2010. Are there federal dollars available or not?



State of Wisconsin\Government Accountability Board

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JUDGE THOMAS CANE
Chair

KEVIN J. KENNEDY
Director and General Counsel

Assembly Committee on Elections and Constitutional Law The Honorable Sheryl Albers, Chair

Kevin J. Kennedy, Director and General Counsel
Government Accountability Board

State Capitol, Room 300 Northeast
Thursday, October 23, 2008
2:00 pm

Briefing

Wisconsin's Preparedness for the November 4, 2008, General Election

- I. Introductions
- II. Overview of Elections Administration in Wisconsin
- III. Local Election Officials Preparedness
- IV. Government Accountability Board's Readiness
- V. Initiatives to Educate, Inform and Prepare Wisconsin's 3.5 Million Eligible Voters
- VI. Coordination with Local Attorneys, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management
- VII. Challenges
- VIII. Other Matters
- IX. Summary/Adjournment



STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) SS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION)

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

I, Rodney J. Nilsestuen, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and custodian of its official records, certify all the following:

(1) The department adopted the attached emergency rule on October 24, 2007. The emergency rule relates to Diseases of Fish and Farm-Raised Deer.

(2) The emergency rule takes effect upon publication in the official state newspaper.

(3) I have compared the attached copy of the emergency rule with the original kept by the department. The attached copy is a complete and accurate copy of the original.

Signed and sealed this 24 day of October, 2007, at the department offices in Madison, Wisconsin.

Rodney J. Nilsestuen FOR
Rodney J. Nilsestuen, Secretary

NO -

DATCP
10.62 -

s.95.60 (2)(d)





State of Wisconsin
Jim Doyle, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Rod Nilsestuen, Secretary

DATE: October 23, 2007

TO: State Legislators

FROM: Rodney J. Nilsestuen
Secretary

*DNR fish stocking
Questions*

SUBJECT: **Emergency Rule – Disease Testing of Fish and Farm-Raised Deer**

Pursuant to s. 227.24(3), Stats., the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is forwarding a copy of an emergency rule relating to disease testing of fish and farm-raised deer. This emergency rule does all of the following:

*what about fish brought in to state by the DNR
Rule is missing a key point*

Adds new viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) testing requirements for all of the following fish and fish eggs if they are of a known VHS-susceptible species and were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or eggs of any species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months:

- Fish stocked into Wisconsin public waters.
- Fish moved between Wisconsin fish farms.
- Fish distributed by a bait dealer for use as bait. This rule also prohibits any person from selling bait fish if the seller has reason to know that the bait fish are affected with VHS or another reportable disease.
- Clarifies that VHS and other routine fish disease testing requirements do not apply when operators, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), are moving fish or fish eggs between Wisconsin fish farms registered by the same operator. Current rules will continue to prohibit an operator from moving fish between the operator's registered fish farms if the operator has reason to know that the fish are affected with VHS or another reportable disease.
- Extends brucellosis-free certification of farm-raised deer herds, from 2 years to 3 years, consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. That will allow participating herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases.

DATCP is adopting this temporary emergency rule pending the adoption of "permanent" rules. DATCP plans to submit a hearing draft "permanent" rule for DATCP Board approval at the November 14, 2007 Board meeting.

Agriculture generates \$51.5 billion for Wisconsin

Animal Health Programs: Background

DATCP administers Wisconsin's animal health and disease control programs, including programs to control diseases among fish and farm-raised deer. DATCP regulates fish farms, including DNR-operated fish farms, and regulates the import, movement and disease testing of fish. DATCP also regulates farm-raised deer herds and the import, movement and disease testing of farm-raised deer.

Disease Testing of Fish

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) is a serious disease of fish. VHS was first reported in Wisconsin on May 11, 2007, after the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory confirmed positive samples from freshwater drum (sheepshead) in Little Lake Butte des Morts (part of the Lake Winnebago system). VHS was subsequently found in Lake Winnebago, and in Lake Michigan near Green Bay and Algoma. The source of VHS in these wild water bodies is not known. VHS has not yet been reported in any Wisconsin fish farms.

Current DATCP rules require health certificates for (1) fish and fish eggs (including bait) imported into the state, (2) fish and fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters, and (3) fish and fish eggs moved between Wisconsin fish farms. *Import* health certificates must include VHS testing if the import shipment includes salmonids (salmon, trout, etc.) or originates from a state or province where VHS is known to occur. VHS testing is *not* currently required for any of the following:

- Fish or fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters from *Wisconsin* sources.
- Bait fish for fish eggs originating from *Wisconsin* sources.
- Fish or fish eggs moved between *Wisconsin* fish farms.
- Non-salmonids imported from states (such as Minnesota) where VHS has not yet been found.

Because VHS has now been found in Wisconsin public waters, it is necessary to expand current VHS testing requirements. Because of the urgent need to minimize the spread of VHS in this state, it is necessary to add VHS testing requirements by emergency rule, pending the adoption of a "permanent" rule.

This emergency rule expands current VHS testing requirements. Under this emergency rule, a fish health certificate and VHS testing are required for all of the following fish and fish eggs if they are of a *known VHS-susceptible species* identified by the United States department of agriculture (USDA) and were either (1) collected from a wild source in any state within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of *any* species collected from a wild source in any state within the preceding 12 months:

- Fish or fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters.
- Fish or fish eggs moved between Wisconsin fish farms.
- Fish or fish eggs distributed by a bait dealer for use as bait. The bait fish testing requirement will initially apply emerald shiners (a known VHS-susceptible species), but will *not* initially apply to other major bait species such as fathead minnows, white suckers and golden shiners (which are not yet known to be VHS-susceptible). However, it could eventually apply to other species if USDA finds that those species are also VHS-susceptible. A retail bait dealer is not required to conduct duplicate tests on fish previously tested by a wholesale bait dealer.

This rule also prohibits any person from selling bait fish *of any kind* if the seller has reason to know that the bait is affected with VHS or another reportable disease.

Operators Moving Fish Between Their Own Fish Farms

This emergency rule clarifies that VHS and other routine disease testing requirements do not apply when operators (including DNR) are moving fish or fish eggs between their own registered fish farms. However, current DATCP rules continue to prohibit such movement if the operator knows or has reason to know that the fish or fish eggs are affected with a reportable disease such as VHS. DATCP may also issue quarantine and other disease control orders to individual fish farm operators, as necessary.

Disease-Free Certification of Farm-Raised Deer

Under current rules, DATCP may certify a herd of farm-raised deer as brucellosis-free or tuberculosis-free, or both, based on herd test results provided by the herd owner. Participation is voluntary, but disease-free herd certification facilitates the sale and movement of farm-raised deer. Herd certification is generally governed by federal rules (uniform methods and rules) that DATCP has incorporated by reference in its rules.

Under current federal rules, tuberculosis-free herd certification is good for 3 years, while brucellosis-free herd certification is good for only 2 years. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) proposes to harmonize the certification terms, but has not yet adopted the necessary rule changes. USDA has authorized DATCP to harmonize the terms by state rule.

This emergency rule extends brucellosis-free herd certification from 2 years to 3 years (a herd owner may request a shorter term), consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. That will allow herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases. Simultaneous testing will reduce testing costs and limit stress on tested deer. It is necessary to adopt this change by emergency rule, so that certain herd owners can avoid unnecessary testing this year.

State and Local Fiscal Impact

Disease Testing of Fish

Effect on DNR

This emergency rule will have a fiscal impact on DNR fish hatchery and stocking operations. Under this rule, all VHS-susceptible fish and fish eggs (including VHS-susceptible bait species) must be tested for VHS before being stocked to Wisconsin public waters if they were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of *any* species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months.

Under current rules, a veterinarian or other qualified fish health inspector must issue a fish health certificate for all fish or fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters. The inspector must issue the health certificate on a form prescribed by DATCP. Under this rule, if the fish are of a VHS-susceptible species, and were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish of any species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months, the fish health certificate must certify that the fish are VHS-free. The certification must be based on VHS tests conducted according to approved methods (the American Fisheries Society test or the World Organization for Animal Health test) that DATCP identifies on the health certificate form.

VHS tests must be conducted on a statistically representative test sample of fish drawn from the tested species or farm. The average cost to test and certify a single lot of fish is approximately \$500 (actual costs vary depending on test method, number of fish in the lot, number of different species in the lot, etc.). A single fish farm might need to test from 1-30 lots per year, depending on the source and species of the fish, the number of separate fish lots kept on the fish farm, and the purposes for which the fish are kept and distributed.

DNR annually registers approximately 100 fish farms with DATCP. Thirteen of those fish farms are state-owned fish hatcheries. The remainder are registered by DNR but owned by private DNR "cooperators" (as registrant, DNR assumes legal responsibility for compliance with fish health rules). DATCP estimates that DNR will need to conduct VHS tests on a combined total of approximately 120 lots of fish per year (including fish at state hatcheries and "cooperator" fish farms registered by DNR).

Assuming an average test cost of \$500 per lot, the total cost to DNR would be approximately \$60,000 per year. However, DNR has already implemented a number of internal controls and VHS testing protocols, so the added cost of this rule will be less than \$60,000. DNR costs may increase if USDA finds that additional fish species are susceptible to VHS (the amount of the increase will depend on which fish species are found to be susceptible).

Effect on DATCP

DATCP will incur added costs to administer and enforce the fish health testing requirements under this emergency rule. DATCP will need *at least* 2.0 FTE staff to review and process a large volume of fish health certificates in a timely manner; to train fish health inspectors to collect samples for VHS testing; to provide compliance information and respond to industry inquiries; to conduct inspections and monitor compliance; to conduct investigations of possible law violations; and to initiate enforcement actions if necessary.

The 2.0 FTE staff will have a combined total cost of at least \$120,000 per year, including salary, fringe benefits and support costs. DATCP will attempt to absorb these costs in the short term by shifting staff from other important disease control responsibilities, but DATCP will not be able to do so indefinitely without putting other livestock sectors at unacceptable risk. DATCP will seek federal grant funds to cover some of the costs, but federal funding is not guaranteed.

Effect on UW and Local Governments

This rule may have a slight fiscal impact on University of Wisconsin research facilities and some local governments, to the extent that they may operate fish farms or procure fish from farms affected by this rule. However, the effect will likely be minimal unless those entities are engaged in distributing VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs from wild sources.

Disease-Free Certification of Farm-Raised Deer

This emergency rule extends brucellosis-free certification of farm-raised deer herds, from 2 years to 3 years, consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. The change will allow participating herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases. The change will have no fiscal impact on DATCP, on other agencies of state government, or on local government.

Business Impact

Disease Testing of Fish

Effect on Private Fish Farm Operators

DATCP estimates that this rule will affect 30-40 private fish farms, not counting DNR "cooperator" fish farms registered by DNR (see above). Many of the affected fish farms are "small businesses," and some of them will be substantially affected by this rule.

VHS testing requirements may force some fish farm operators to curtail all or part of their operations. However, some fish farms already conduct VHS tests in order to meet federal requirements for interstate movement of fish.

Fish farm operators may incur added testing requirements under this rule if they keep VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs that were either (1) collected from any wild source within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs (of *any* species) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months. Operators must test those VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs before they distribute them for bait, for stocking to Wisconsin public waters, or for delivery to other fish farms (other than those registered by the same operator).

The average cost to test and certify a single lot of fish is approximately \$500 (actual costs vary depending on test method, number of fish in the lot, number of fish species in the lot, etc.). A single fish farm might need to test from 1-30 lots per year, depending on the source and species of the fish, the number of separate fish lots kept on the fish farm, and purposes for which the fish are kept and distributed.

DATCP estimates that approximately 30-40 private fish farm operators will need to conduct VHS tests, and that they will conduct those tests on a combined total of approximately 40 lots of fish per year. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test per lot, the *combined total cost to all affected private fish farm operators* will be approximately \$20,000 per year. However, some of those affected fish farmers are already performing VHS tests in order to meet federal requirements for shipping fish in interstate commerce, so the net impact of this rule may be less than \$20,000. Fish farm costs may increase if USDA finds that additional fish species are susceptible to VHS (the amount of the increase will depend on which fish species are found to be susceptible).

Effect on Bait Dealers

Wisconsin bait dealers are licensed by DNR. This rule will affect licensed bait dealers in 2 ways:

- If bait dealers buy VHS-susceptible bait species that originate from wild sources, their purchase costs may reflect the seller's added cost of VHS testing under this rule.
- If bait dealers collect VHS-susceptible bait species from wild sources, they will need to conduct VHS tests before reselling or distributing the bait. They will also need to withhold the bait from distribution for at least 4 weeks pending the completion of VHS tests. That will add costs, and may not be practically feasible for affected bait dealers.

This rule applies only to bait species that are known to be susceptible to VHS. Of the major bait species in Wisconsin (fathead minnow, white sucker, golden shiner and emerald shiner), only one species (emerald shiner) is known to be susceptible to VHS at this time. Emerald shiners are obtained exclusively by wild harvesting, while other major bait species can be hatched and raised on farms. At this time, DATCP estimates that emerald shiners represent less than 10% of the overall bait market in Wisconsin (the market for wild-harvested emerald shiners has already diminished as a result of federal VHS testing requirements for emerald shiners moved in interstate commerce).

DATCP estimates that approximately 25 Wisconsin bait dealers are currently harvesting emerald shiners from the wild. DATCP estimates that each of those bait dealers would need to test an average of 6 lots of wild-harvested emerald shiners each year, before distributing the emerald shiners for sale. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test lot, the average annual cost for an individual bait dealer would be about \$3,000 per year, and the combined total cost to all 25 of those bait dealers would be about \$75,000 per year. That figure does *not* include added costs to hold the emerald shiners for 4 weeks while testing is completed. It is extremely difficult to hold emerald shiners for extended periods, so it may not even be possible for most bait dealers to hold them for the required 4 weeks.

The difficulty of holding emerald shiners for 4 weeks, combined with the added cost of testing emerald shiners, may drive many bait dealers out of the business of harvesting wild emerald shiners for sale as bait. However, those bait dealers may still be able to harvest and sell other types of bait that are not affected by this rule. Bait dealers that are not currently harvesting emerald shiners will not be substantially affected by this rule.

Bait dealers that are not currently harvesting emerald shiners will not be substantially affected by this rule unless USDA finds that additional bait species are susceptible to VHS. If USDA finds that other major bait species are susceptible to VHS, this rule could have a more dramatic impact on bait dealers. The impact will depend on the species that are affected.

Environmental Impact

This emergency rule will have a positive impact on the environment, by helping to limit the spread of VHS in waters of the state and between fish farms. This rule will not have any negative environmental impact.

Next Steps

The DATCP Board approved this emergency rule on October 10, 2007. The rule will take effect upon publication in the official state newspaper, and will remain in effect for 150 days. The department may ask the Legislature's Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules to extend the rule for up to 120 days.

At the November 14, 2007 DATCP Board meeting, DATCP will also ask the Board to approve a hearing draft "permanent" rule, as part of a larger general update of animal health rules. If the Board approves that hearing draft, DATCP will proceed to hold hearings on the proposed "permanent" rule. DATCP may combine hearings on this emergency rule with the "permanent" rulemaking hearings. DATCP hopes to have a "permanent" rule in effect in late 2008.

**EMERGENCY RULE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

1 The Wisconsin department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection hereby adopts the
2 following emergency rulemaking order *to amend* ATCP 10.63(2), 10.64(1) and (2), and
3 10.65(1); *to repeal and recreate* ATCP 10.51(2), 10.65(4), and 10.65(5)(b)4.; and *to create*
4 ATCP 10.61(12), 10.64(3), and 10.645 and (note); *relating to* diseases of fish and farm-raised
5 deer.

**Analysis Prepared by the Department
of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection**

This emergency rule modifies current health certification and disease testing requirements for fish and farm-raised deer. This emergency rule does all of the following:

- Adds new viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) testing requirements for all of the following fish and fish eggs if they are of a known VHS-susceptible species and were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or eggs of *any* species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months:
 - Fish stocked into Wisconsin public waters. *does this include fish DNR gets from elsewhere & supplies*
 - Fish moved between Wisconsin fish farms.
 - Fish distributed by a bait dealer for use as bait. This rule also prohibits any person from selling bait fish if the seller has reason to know that the bait fish are affected with VHS or another reportable disease.
- Clarifies that VHS and other routine fish disease testing requirements do not apply when operators, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), are moving fish or fish eggs between Wisconsin fish farms registered by the same operator. Current rules will continue to prohibit an operator from moving fish between the operator's registered fish farms if the operator has reason to know that the fish are affected with VHS or another reportable disease.

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- Extends brucellosis-free certification of farm-raised deer herds, from 2 years to 3 years, consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. That will allow participating herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority: ss. 93.07(1) and (10), 95.55(6) and 95.60(2)(c), (3), (4)(c) and (4s), Stats.

Statute Interpreted: ss. 93.07(10), 95.55 and 95.60, Stats.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) has broad general authority, under s. 93.07(1), Stats., to adopt rules interpreting statutes under its jurisdiction. DATCP also has broad authority under s. 93.07(10), Stats., to adopt rules and issue orders to protect the health of animals, and to prevent, control and eradicate communicable diseases among animals. DATCP has specific authority, under ss. 95.55 and 95.60, Stats., to regulate farm-raised deer and fish.

Animal Health Programs: Background

DATCP administers Wisconsin's animal health and disease control programs, including programs to control diseases among fish and farm-raised deer. DATCP regulates fish farms, including DNR-operated fish farms, and regulates the import, movement and disease testing of fish. DATCP also regulates farm-raised deer herds and the import, movement and disease testing of farm-raised deer.

Disease Testing of Fish

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

VHS is a serious disease of fish. VHS was first reported in Wisconsin on May 11, 2007, after the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory confirmed positive samples from freshwater drum (sheepshead) in Little Lake Butte des Mortes (part of the Lake Winnebago system). VHS was subsequently found in Lake Winnebago, and in Lake Michigan near Green Bay and Algoma. The source of VHS in these wild water bodies is not known. VHS has not yet been reported in any Wisconsin fish farms.

Current DATCP rules require health certificates for (1) fish and fish eggs (*including* bait) imported into the state, (2) fish and fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters, and (3) fish and fish eggs moved between Wisconsin fish farms. *Import* health certificates must include VHS testing if the import shipment includes salmonids (salmon, trout, etc.) or originates from a state or province where VHS is known to occur. VHS testing is *not* currently required for any of the following:

- Fish or fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters from *Wisconsin* sources.
- Bait fish or fish eggs originating from *Wisconsin* sources.
- Fish or fish eggs moved between *Wisconsin* fish farms.

- Non-salmonids imported from states (such as Minnesota) where VHS has not yet been found.

Because VHS has now been found in Wisconsin public waters, it is necessary to expand current VHS testing requirements. Because of the urgent need to minimize the spread of VHS in this state, it is necessary to add VHS testing requirements by emergency rule, pending the adoption of a "permanent" rule.

This emergency rule expands current VHS testing requirements. Under this emergency rule, a fish health certificate and VHS testing are required for all of the following fish and fish eggs if they are of a *known VHS-susceptible species* identified by the United States department of agriculture (USDA) and were either (1) collected from a wild source in any state within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of *any species* collected from a wild source in any state within the preceding 12 months:

- Fish or fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters.
- Fish or fish eggs moved between Wisconsin fish farms.
- Fish or fish eggs distributed by a bait dealer for use as bait. The bait fish testing requirement will initially apply emerald shiners (a known VHS-susceptible species), but will *not* initially apply to other major bait species such as fathead minnows, white suckers and golden shiners (which are not yet known to be VHS-susceptible). However, it could eventually apply to other species if USDA finds that those species are also VHS-susceptible. A retail bait dealer is not required to conduct duplicate tests on fish previously tested by a wholesale bait dealer.

This rule also prohibits any person from selling bait fish *of any kind* if the seller has reason to know that the bait is affected with VHS or another reportable disease.

Operators Moving Fish Between Their Own Fish Farms

OK This emergency rule clarifies that VHS and other routine disease testing requirements do not apply when operators (including DNR) are moving fish or fish eggs between their own registered fish farms. However, current DATCP rules continue to prohibit such movement if the operator knows or has reason to know that the fish or fish eggs are affected with a reportable disease such as VHS. DATCP may also issue quarantine and other disease control orders to individual fish farm operators, as necessary.

Disease-Free Certification of Farm-Raised Deer

Under current rules, DATCP may certify a herd of farm-raised deer as brucellosis-free or tuberculosis-free, or both, based on herd test results provided by the herd owner. Participation is voluntary, but disease-free herd certification facilitates the sale and movement of farm-raised deer. Herd certification is generally governed by federal rules (uniform methods and rules) that DATCP has incorporated by reference in its rules.

Under current federal rules, tuberculosis-free herd certification is good for 3 years, while brucellosis-free herd certification is good for only 2 years. USDA proposes to harmonize the certification terms, but has not yet adopted the necessary rule changes. USDA has authorized DATCP to harmonize the terms by state rule.

This emergency rule extends brucellosis-free herd certification from 2 years to 3 years (a herd owner may request a shorter term), consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. That will allow herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases. Simultaneous testing will reduce testing costs and limit stress on tested deer. It is necessary to adopt this change by emergency rule, so that certain herd owners can avoid unnecessary testing this year.

Fiscal Impact

Disease Testing of Fish

Effect on DNR

This emergency rule will have a fiscal impact on DNR fish hatchery and stocking operations. Under this rule, all VHS-susceptible fish and fish eggs (including VHS-susceptible bait species) must be tested for VHS before being stocked to Wisconsin public waters if they were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of *any* species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months.

Under current rules, a veterinarian or other qualified fish health inspector must issue a fish health certificate for all fish or fish eggs stocked into Wisconsin public waters. The inspector must issue the health certificate on a form prescribed by DATCP. Under this rule, if the fish are of a VHS-susceptible species, and were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish of any species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months, the fish health certificate must certify that the fish are VHS-free. The certification must be based on VHS tests conducted according to approved methods (the American Fisheries Society test or the World Organization for Animal Health test) that DATCP identifies on the health certificate form.

VHS tests must be conducted on a statistically representative test sample of fish drawn from the tested species or farm. The average cost to test and certify a single lot of fish is approximately \$500 (actual costs vary depending on test method, number of fish in the lot, number of different species in the lot, etc.). A single fish farm might need to test from 1-30 lots per year, depending on the source and species of the fish, the number of separate fish lots kept on the fish farm, and the purposes for which the fish are kept and distributed.

DNR annually registers approximately 100 fish farms with DATCP. Thirteen of those fish farms are state-owned fish hatcheries. The remainder are registered by DNR but owned by private DNR "cooperators" (as registrant, DNR assumes legal responsibility for compliance with fish health rules). DATCP estimates that DNR will need to conduct VHS tests on a combined total of approximately 120 lots of fish per year (including fish at state hatcheries and "cooperator" fish farms registered by DNR).

Assuming an average test cost of \$500 per lot, the total cost to DNR would be approximately \$60,000 per year. However, DNR has already implemented a number of internal controls and VHS testing protocols, so the added cost of this rule will be less than \$60,000. DNR costs may increase if USDA finds that additional fish species are susceptible to VHS (the amount of the increase will depend on which fish species are found to be susceptible).

Effect on DATCP

DATCP will incur added costs to administer and enforce the fish health testing requirements under this emergency rule. DATCP will need *at least* 2.0 FTE staff to review and process a large volume of fish health certificates in a timely manner; to train fish health inspectors to collect samples for VHS testing; to provide compliance information and respond to industry inquiries; to conduct inspections and monitor compliance; to conduct investigations of possible law violations; and to initiate enforcement actions if necessary.

The 2.0 FTE staff will have a combined total cost of at least \$120,000 per year, including salary, fringe benefits and support costs. DATCP will attempt to absorb these costs in the short term by shifting staff from other important disease control responsibilities, but DATCP will not be able to do so indefinitely without putting other livestock sectors at unacceptable risk. DATCP will seek federal grant funds to cover some of the costs, but federal funding is not guaranteed.

Effect on UW and Local Governments

This rule may have a slight fiscal impact on University of Wisconsin research facilities and some local governments, to the extent that they may operate fish farms or procure fish from farms affected by this rule. However, the effect will likely be minimal unless those entities are engaged in distributing VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs from wild sources.

Disease-Free Certification of Farm-Raised Deer

This emergency rule extends brucellosis-free certification of farm-raised deer herds, from 2 years to 3 years, consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. The change will allow participating herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases. The change will have no fiscal impact on DATCP, on other agencies of state government, or on local government.

Business Impact

Disease Testing of Fish

Effect on Private Fish Farm Operators

DATCP estimates that this rule will affect 30-40 private fish farms, not counting DNR "cooperator" fish farms registered by DNR (see above). Many of the affected fish farms are "small businesses," and many of them will be substantially affected by this rule. VHS testing requirements may force some fish farm operators to curtail all or part of their operations. However, some fish farms already conduct VHS tests in order to meet federal requirements for interstate movement of fish.

Fish farm operators may incur added testing requirements under this rule if they keep VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs that were either (1) collected from any wild source within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs (of *any* species) collected from any wild source within the preceding 12 months. Operators must test those VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs before they distribute them for bait, for stocking to Wisconsin public waters, or for delivery to other fish farms (other than those registered by the same operator).

A veterinarian or other qualified fish health inspector must certify that the fish or fish eggs are VHS-free, based on tests using approved methods (the American Fisheries Society test or the World Organization for Animal Health test) that DATCP has identified on the health certificate form.

VHS tests must be conducted on a statistically representative sample of fish drawn from the tested species or farm. The average cost to test and certify a single lot of fish is approximately \$500 (actual costs vary depending on test method, number of fish in the lot, number of fish species in the lot, etc.). A single fish farm might need to test from 1-30 lots per year, depending on the source and species of the fish, the number of separate fish lots kept on the fish farm, and purposes for which the fish are kept and distributed.

DATCP estimates that approximately 30-40 private fish farm operators will need to conduct VHS tests, and that they will conduct those tests on a combined total of approximately 40 lots of fish per year. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test per lot, the *combined total cost to all affected private fish farm operators* will be approximately \$20,000 per year. However, some of those affected fish farmers are already performing VHS tests in order to meet federal requirements for shipping fish in interstate commerce, so the net impact of this rule may be less than \$20,000. Fish farm costs may increase if USDA finds that additional fish species are susceptible to VHS (the amount of the increase will depend on which fish species are found to be susceptible).

Effect on Bait Dealers

Wisconsin bait dealers are licensed by DNR. This rule will affect licensed bait dealers in 2 ways:

- If bait dealers buy VHS-susceptible bait species that originate from wild sources, their purchase costs may reflect the seller's added cost of VHS testing under this rule.
- If bait dealers collect VHS-susceptible bait species from wild sources, they will need to conduct VHS tests before reselling or distributing the bait. They will also need to withhold the bait from distribution for at least 4 weeks pending the completion of VHS tests. That will add costs, and may not be practically feasible for affected bait dealers.

This rule applies only to bait species that are known to be susceptible to VHS. Of the major bait species in Wisconsin (fathead minnow, white sucker, golden shiner and emerald shiner), only one species (emerald shiner) is currently known to be susceptible to VHS. Emerald shiners are obtained exclusively by wild harvesting, while other major bait species can be hatched and raised on farms. At this time, DATCP estimates that emerald shiners represent less than 10% of the overall bait market in Wisconsin (the market for wild-harvested emerald shiners has already diminished as a result of federal VHS testing requirements for emerald shiners moved in interstate commerce).

DATCP estimates that approximately 25 Wisconsin bait dealers are currently harvesting emerald shiners from the wild. DATCP estimates that each of those bait dealers would need to test an average of 6 lots of wild-harvested emerald shiners each year, before distributing the emerald shiners for sale. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test lot, the average annual cost for an individual bait dealer would be about \$3,000 per year, and the combined total cost to all 25 of those bait dealers would be about \$75,000 per year. That figure does *not* include added costs to hold the emerald shiners for 4 weeks while testing is completed. It is extremely difficult to hold emerald shiners for extended periods, so it may not even be possible for most bait dealers to hold them for the required 4 weeks.

The difficulty of holding emerald shiners for 4 weeks, combined with the added cost of testing emerald shiners, may drive many bait dealers out of the business of harvesting wild emerald shiners for sale as bait. However, those bait dealers may still be able to harvest and sell other types of bait that are not affected by this rule.

Bait dealers that are not currently harvesting emerald shiners will not be substantially affected by this rule unless USDA finds that additional bait species are susceptible to VHS. If USDA finds that other major bait species are susceptible to VHS, this rule could have a more dramatic impact on bait dealers. The impact will depend on the species that are affected.

Accommodation for Small Business

This rule will have a limited effect on most private fish farms and bait dealers. But in some cases (especially in the case of bait dealers that harvest emerald shiners from wild sources for sale as bait), this rule may impose substantial added costs. If USDA finds that additional fish or bait fish species are susceptible to VHS, this rule may have a more dramatic impact on fish farm operators or bait dealers, or both. Many of the affected entities are small businesses.

This emergency rule is needed to protect the health of wild and farm-raised fish populations in this state. Effective disease control is important for the entire aquaculture industry in this state. Although this rule may increase costs for some fish farm operators and bait dealers, the costs are currently outweighed by the need to prevent and control the spread of disease. DATCP has not exempted small businesses, or adopted more lenient VHS testing requirements for small business, because the risk of disease spread is unrelated to business size.

Disease-Free Certification of Farm-Raised Deer

This rule will have no negative effects on farm-raised deer keepers, and will reduce testing costs for some farm-raised deer keepers. Actual cost savings will depend on herd size and current test schedules. By facilitating simultaneous testing for brucellosis and tuberculosis, this rule will also avoid some stress on tested deer.

Federal and Surrounding State Programs

Federal Programs

DATCP administers animal disease control programs in cooperation with USDA. USDA has issued federal orders in response to the discovery of VHS in the United States and Canada. The orders limit interstate and international shipments of VHS-susceptible fish from states and provinces that border the Great Lakes, and require negative VHS testing to permit movement. This rule supplements current federal rules by establishing testing requirements for *intrastate* movement and stocking of wild source fish and fish eggs (including bait species) in Wisconsin.

Surrounding State Programs

Michigan and Minnesota require VHS testing on salmonids stocked into state waters. On June 7, 2007, Michigan also announced a one-year moratorium on state hatchery production of walleye, northern pike and muskellunge using eggs collected from wild sources in Michigan during 2007. Illinois and Iowa have no VHS testing requirements for intrastate movement or stocking of fish.

DATCP Contact

Questions and comments related to this rule may be directed to:

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1 **FINDING OF EMERGENCY**

2 (1) The Wisconsin department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection (“DATCP”)
3 administers Wisconsin’s animal health and disease control programs, including programs to
4 control diseases of fish and farm-raised deer.

5 **Disease Testing of Fish**

6 (2) DATCP regulates fish farms, including fish farms operated by the Wisconsin
7 Department of Natural Resources (“DNR”). DATCP also regulates the import, movement and
8 disease testing of fish.

9 (3) Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) is a serious disease of fish. VHS was first
10 reported in Wisconsin on May 11, 2007, after the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
11 confirmed positive samples from freshwater drum (sheepshead) in Little Lake Butte des Mortes
12 (part of the Lake Winnebago system). VHS was subsequently found in Lake Winnebago, and in
13 Lake Michigan near Green Bay and Algoma. The source of VHS in these wild water bodies is
14 not known. VHS has not yet been reported in any Wisconsin fish farms. VHS can be fatal to
15 fish, but is not known to affect human beings.

16 (4) Current DATCP rules require health certificates for fish and fish eggs (*including*
17 *bait*) imported into this state, for fish and fish eggs stocked into waters of the state, and for fish
18 and fish eggs (including bait species) moved between fish farms in this state. *Import* health
19 certificates must include VHS testing if the import shipment includes salmonids (salmon, trout,

1 etc.) or originates from a state or province where VHS is known to occur. VHS testing is *not*
2 currently required for fish or fish eggs stocked into waters of the state from Wisconsin sources,
3 for bait fish or eggs originating from Wisconsin sources, for fish or fish eggs moved between
4 fish farms in Wisconsin, or for non-salmonids imported from states where VHS has not yet been
5 found.

6 (5) Because VHS has now been found in waters of the state, it is necessary to expand
7 current VHS testing requirements. Because of the urgent need to minimize the spread of VHS in
8 this state, it is necessary to adopt VHS testing requirements by emergency rule, pending the
9 adoption of a “permanent” rule.

10 **Disease-Free Herd Certification of Farm-Raised Deer Herds**

11 (6) DATCP registers farm-raised deer herds in this state. DATCP also regulates the
12 import, movement and disease testing of farm-raised deer. Under current DATCP rules, DATCP
13 may certify a deer herd as brucellosis-free or tuberculosis-free, or both, based on herd test results
14 provided by the deer keeper. Certification is voluntary, but facilitates sale and movement of
15 deer.

16 (7) Under current rules, a tuberculosis-free herd certification is good for 3 years, but a
17 brucellosis-free herd certification is good for only 2 years. There is no compelling veterinary
18 medical reason for the difference. A rule change (extending the brucellosis-free certification
19 term from 2 to 3 years) is needed to harmonize the certification terms, so that deer farmers can
20 conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases. Simultaneous testing will reduce testing costs and
21 limit stress on tested deer. An emergency rule is needed to avoid some unnecessary costs for
22 deer farmers this year, pending the adoption of permanent rules.

23

EMERGENCY RULE

1 **SECTION 1.** ATCP 10.51(2) is repealed and recreated to read:

2 ATCP 10.51(2) **MAINTAINING CERTIFICATION.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b) or (c),
3 a herd certification under sub. (1) expires 36 months after the date on which it is issued.

4 (b) The department may change the expiration date under par. (a) if all of the following
5 apply:

6 1. The keeper of the farm-raised deer requests the change.

7 2. The new expiration date occurs before the original expiration date.

8 3. All test-eligible farm-raised deer in the herd test negative for brucellosis within 3
9 months before or after the new expiration date.

10 (c) The department may renew a herd certification under sub. (1) for a 36-month period
11 beginning immediately after the applicable herd certification expiration date under par. (a) or (b)
12 if the herd keeper submits proof that all test-eligible farm-raised deer in the herd have tested
13 negative for brucellosis within 3 months before or after that expiration date.

14 (d) Test methods and procedures under pars. (b) and (c) shall comply with the brucellosis
15 uniform methods and rules.

16 (e) Except as provided in pars. (a) to (c), a herd certification under sub. (1) is contingent
17 upon compliance with the brucellosis uniform methods and rules.

18 **SECTION 2.** ATCP 10.61(12) and (note) are created to read:

19 ATCP 10.61(12) **REGISTRANT RESPONSIBILITY.** A person who registers a fish farm under
20 sub. (1) is responsible for ensuring that fish farm operations comply with relevant provisions of
21 this chapter. This subsection does not relieve other persons of liability for violations of this
22 chapter.

23 **NOTE:** If the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) registers as the
24 operator of a privately-owned "cooperator" fish farm under sub. (1), DNR is

1 responsible for ensuring that all operations of that fish farm comply with this
2 chapter (the private operator may also be held responsible if that operator violates
3 this chapter).
4

5 **SECTION 3.** ATCP 10.63(2) is amended to read:

6 ATCP 10.63(2) DISEASED FISH. No person may introduce live fish or fish eggs into
7 waters of the state or distribute live fish or fish eggs for sale as bait if that person knows, or has
8 reason to know, that those fish or fish eggs are infected with or show clinical signs of any
9 reportable disease under s. ATCP 10.66.

10 **SECTION 4.** ATCP 10.64(1) and (2) are amended to read:

11 ATCP 10.64(1) VALID HEALTH CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. ~~No~~ Except as provided in sub. (3), no
12 person may move any live fish or fish eggs between fish farms in this state unless those fish or fish eggs
13 are covered by a valid health certificate under s. ATCP 10.65. A qualified fish health inspector shall
14 issue the health certificate based on an inspection of the fish or fish eggs, or of the farm from which they
15 originate. A health certificate does not cover a movement that occurs after the health certificate expires.

16 (2) DISEASED FISH. No person may move any live fish or fish eggs between fish farms
17 in this state if that person knows, or has reason to know, that those fish or fish eggs are infected
18 with or show clinical signs of any reportable disease under s. ATCP 10.66.

19 **SECTION 5.** ATCP 10.64(3) is created to read:

20 ATCP 10.64(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the movement of live fish or fish eggs between
21 fish farms that are registered under s. ATCP 10.61 by the same registrant, provided that the registrant
22 keeps complete records of the movement as required by s. ATCP 10.61(10).

23 **SECTION 6.** ATCP 10.645 and (note) are created to read:

24 **ATCP 10.645 Bait fish from wild sources.** No bait dealer who is required to hold a
25 license under s. 29.509, Stats., may distribute for use as bait any of the following fish or fish

1 eggs of a species that the federal bureau has found to be susceptible to viral hemorrhagic
2 septicemia (VHS) unless the fish or fish eggs are covered by a valid fish health certificate that
3 complies with s. ATCP 10.65:

4 (1) Fish or fish eggs collected from a wild source within the 12 month period
5 immediately preceding the distribution date.

6 (2) Fish or fish eggs kept at a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of any species
7 collected from a wild source within the 12 month period immediately preceding the distribution
8 date.

9 **NOTE:** A "wild source" under s. ATCP 10.645 includes a wild source in this state or
10 outside this state. Fish and fish eggs imported from other states (including bait
11 fish and fish eggs) must also comply with import requirements under s. ATCP
12 10.62. Species that the federal bureau has found to be susceptible to viral
13 hemorrhagic septicemia are listed at www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/aqua/. Section
14 ATCP 10.645 applies to additional species if and when the federal bureau finds
15 that those species are susceptible. DATCP will identify susceptible species (per
16 USDA findings) in the fish health certificate form under s. ATCP 10.65.
17

18 **SECTION 7.** ATCP 10.65(1) is amended to read:

19 ATCP 10.65(1) GENERAL. A fish health certificate under s. ATCP 10.62(3)(f), 10.63(1),
20 or 10.64(1) or 10.645 shall comply with this section.

21 **SECTION 8.** ATCP 10.65(4) is repealed and recreated to read:

22 ATCP 10.65(4) CERTIFICATE CONTENTS. (a) A fish health certificate under s. ATCP
23 10.62(3)(f) shall certify that the fish and fish eggs in the inspected shipment, or at the inspected
24 fish farm, are free of all of the following:

25 1. Visible signs of contagious or infectious disease.

26 2. Infectious hematopoietic necrosis, viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) and whirling
27 disease (*Myxobolus cerebralis*) if an import shipment covered by the health certificate includes
28 salmonids.

1 3. White sturgeon iridovirus if an import shipment covered by the health certificate
2 includes sturgeon.

3 4. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) if an import shipment covered by the health
4 certificate includes fish or fish eggs from a state or province where that disease is known to
5 occur.

6 5. Other diseases, if any, specified on the certificate form. The certificate form shall
7 identify the species for which, and circumstances under which, the disease-free certification is
8 required.

9 (b) A fish health certificate issued under s. ATCP 10.63(1) shall certify that the fish and
10 fish eggs in the inspected shipment, or at the inspected fish farm, are free of all of the following:

11 1. Visible signs of contagious or infectious disease.

12 2. Whirling disease (*Myxobolus cerebralis*) if a shipment covered by the health
13 certificate includes salmonids.

14 3. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) if a shipment covered by the health certificate
15 includes any of the following fish or fish eggs of a species that the federal bureau has found to be
16 susceptible to viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS):

17 a. Fish or fish eggs collected from a wild source within the 12 month period immediately
18 preceding the shipment.

19 b. Fish or fish eggs kept at a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of any species
20 collected from a wild source within the 12 month period immediately preceding the distribution
21 date.

22 **NOTE:** A "wild source" under subd. 3. includes a wild source in this state or outside
23 this state. Fish and fish eggs imported from other states (including bait fish and
24 fish eggs) must also comply with import requirements under s. ATCP 10.62.
25 Species that the federal bureau has found to be susceptible to viral hemorrhagic

1 septicemia are listed at www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/aqua/. Subdivision 3. applies to
2 additional species if and when the federal bureau finds that those species are
3 susceptible. DATCP will identify susceptible species (per USDA findings) in the
4 fish health certificate form under s. ATCP 10.65.
5

6 4. Other diseases, if any, specified on the certificate form. The certificate form shall
7 identify the species for which, and circumstances under which, the disease-free certification is
8 required.

9 (c) A fish health certificate issued under s. ATCP 10.64(1) shall certify that the fish and
10 fish eggs in the inspected shipment, or at the inspected fish farm, are free of all of the following:

11 1. Visible signs of contagious or infectious disease.

12 2. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) if a shipment covered by the health certificate
13 includes any of the following fish or fish eggs of a species that the federal bureau has found to be
14 susceptible to viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS):

15 a. Fish or fish eggs collected from a wild source within the 12 month period
16 immediately preceding the shipment.

17 b. Fish or fish eggs kept at a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of any species
18 collected from a wild source within the 12 month period immediately preceding the distribution
19 date.

20 **NOTE:** A “wild source” under subd. 2. includes a wild source in this state or outside
21 this state. Fish and fish eggs imported from other states (including bait fish and
22 fish eggs) must also comply with import requirements under s. ATCP 10.62.
23 Subdivision 2. applies to additional species if and when the federal bureau finds
24 that those species are susceptible. DATCP will identify susceptible species (per
25 USDA findings) in the fish health certificate form under s. ATCP 10.65.
26

27 3. Other diseases, if any, specified on the certificate form. The certificate form shall
28 identify the species for which, and circumstances under which, the disease-free certification is
29 required.

1 (d) A fish health certificate issued under s. ATCP 10.645 shall certify that the fish and
2 fish eggs in the inspected shipment, or at the inspected fish farm, are free of all of the following
3 1. Visible signs of contagious or infectious disease.
4 2. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS).
5 3. Other diseases, if any, specified on the certificate form. The certificate form shall
6 identify the species for which, and circumstances under which, the disease-free certification is
7 required.

8 **NOTE:** A fish health certificate is required under s. ATCP 10.645 whenever a bait dealer
9 distributes as bait any of the following fish or fish eggs of a species that the
10 federal bureau has found to be susceptible to VHS:
11

- 12 • Fish or fish eggs collected from a wild source (in Wisconsin or elsewhere)
13 within the 12 month period immediately preceding the distribution date.
- 14 • Fish or fish eggs kept at a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs of any
15 species collected from a wild source within the 12 month period
16 immediately preceding the distribution date.
17
18

19 (e) A fish health certificate shall include test results from a qualified laboratory to
20 confirm the statements under pars. (a) to (d) if those test results are required by the certificate
21 form.

22 (f) Fish egg inspection under this subsection may be based on brood stock inspection
23 and, if testing is required by the certificate form, testing of the brood stock.

24 **NOTE:** A certificate form that includes requirements under par. (a)5., (b)4., (c)3., (d)3.,
25 (e) or (f) constitutes an order under s. 93.07(10), Stats., which is subject to review
26 in a contested case hearing under ch. 227, Stats., and ch. ATCP 1 unless the
27 department adopts those requirements by rule. If a health certificate does not
28 comply with instructions on the certificate form, the health certificate is invalid.
29

30 **SECTION 9.** ATCP 10.65(5)(b)4. is repealed and recreated to read:

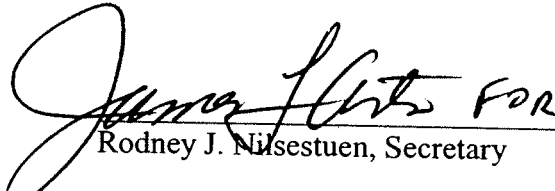
1 ATCP 10.65(5)(b)4. Special disease concerns that are not adequately addressed by the
2 health certificate. These may include special disease concerns related to the species of fish or
3 fish eggs, or the source from which the fish or fish eggs originate.

4 **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This emergency rule takes effect upon publication, and remains in
5 effect for 150 days. The department may seek to extend this emergency rule as provided in s.
6 227.24, Stats.

7

Dated this 24 day of October, 2007.

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE TRADE AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION


Rodney J. Nilsestuen, Secretary

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Business Impact Analysis

Rule Subject: Diseases of Fish and Farm-Raised Deer;
Emergency Rule

Adm. Code Reference: ATCP 10

Rules Clearinghouse #: Not applicable

DATCP Docket #: 07-R-07

This emergency rule modifies current health certification and disease testing requirements for fish and farm-raised deer. This emergency rule does all of the following:

- Adds new viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) testing requirements for all of the following fish if those fish are of a known VHS-susceptible species and were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish of any species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months:
 - Fish stocked into Wisconsin public waters.
 - Fish moved between Wisconsin fish farms.
 - Bait fish distributed by a bait dealer. This rule also prohibits any person from selling bait if the seller has reason to know that the bait is affected with VHS or another reportable disease.
- Clarifies that VHS and other routine fish disease testing requirements do not apply when operators, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ("DNR"), are moving fish between Wisconsin fish farms registered by the same operator. Current rules will continue to prohibit an operator from moving fish between the operator's registered fish farms if the operator has reason to know that the fish are affected with VHS or another reportable disease.
- Extends brucellosis-free certification of farm-raised deer herds, from 2 years to 3 years, consistent with tuberculosis-free herd certification. That will allow participating herd owners to conduct simultaneous tests for both diseases.

Business Impact

Disease Testing of Fish

Effect on Private Fish Farm Operators

DATCP estimates that this rule will affect 30-40 private fish farms, not counting DNR "cooperator" fish farms registered by DNR (see above). Many of the affected fish farms are "small businesses," and many of them will be substantially affected by this rule. VHS testing requirements may force some fish farm operators to curtail all or part of their operations. However, some fish farms already conduct VHS tests in order to meet federal requirements for interstate movement of fish.

Fish farm operators may incur added testing requirements under this rule if they keep VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs that were either (1) collected from any wild source within the preceding 12 months, or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish or fish eggs (of any species) collected from any wild source within the preceding 12 months. Operators must test those VHS-susceptible fish or fish eggs before they distribute them for bait, for stocking to Wisconsin public waters, or for delivery to other fish farms (other than those registered by the same operator).

A veterinarian or other qualified fish health inspector must certify that the fish or fish eggs are VHS-free, based on tests using approved methods (the American Fisheries Society test or the World Organization for Animal Health test) that DATCP has identified on the health certificate form.

VHS tests must be conducted on a statistically representative sample of fish drawn from the tested species or farm. The average cost to test and certify a single lot of fish is approximately \$500 (actual costs vary depending on test method, number of fish in the lot, number of fish species in the lot, etc.). A single fish farm might need to test from 1-30 lots per year, depending on the source and species of the fish, the number of separate fish lots kept on the fish farm, and purposes for which the fish are kept and distributed.

DATCP estimates that approximately 30-40 private fish farm operators will need to conduct VHS tests, and that they will conduct those tests on a combined total of approximately 40 lots of fish per year. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test per lot, the *combined total cost to all affected private fish farm operators* will be approximately \$20,000 per year. However, some of those affected fish farmers are already performing VHS tests in order to meet federal requirements for shipping fish in interstate commerce, so the net impact of this rule may be less than \$20,000. Fish farm costs may increase if USDA finds that additional fish species are susceptible to VHS (the amount of the increase will depend on which fish species are found to be susceptible).

Effect on Bait Dealers

Wisconsin bait dealers are licensed by DNR. This rule will affect licensed bait dealers in 2 ways:

- If bait dealers buy VHS-susceptible bait species that originate from wild sources, their purchase costs may reflect the seller's added cost of VHS testing under this rule.
- If bait dealers collect VHS-susceptible bait species from wild sources, they will need to conduct VHS tests before reselling or distributing the bait. They will also need to withhold the bait from distribution for at least 4 weeks pending the completion of VHS tests. That will add costs, and may not be practically feasible for affected bait dealers.

This rule applies only to bait species that are known to be susceptible to VHS. Of the major bait species in Wisconsin (fathead minnow, white sucker, golden shiner and emerald shiner), only one species (emerald shiner) is currently known to be susceptible to VHS. Emerald shiners are obtained exclusively by wild harvesting, while other major bait species can be hatched and raised on farms. At this time, DATCP estimates that emerald shiners represent less than 10% of the overall bait market in Wisconsin (the market for wild-harvested emerald shiners has already diminished as a result of federal VHS testing requirements for emerald shiners moved in interstate commerce).

DATCP estimates that approximately 25 Wisconsin bait dealers are currently harvesting emerald shiners from the wild. DATCP estimates that each of those bait dealers would need to test an average of 6 lots of wild-harvested emerald shiners each year, before distributing the emerald shiners for sale. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test lot, the average annual cost for an individual bait dealer would be about \$3,000 per year, and the combined total cost to all 25 of those bait dealers would be about \$75,000 per year. That figure does *not* include added costs to hold the emerald shiners for 4 weeks while testing is completed. It is extremely difficult to hold emerald shiners for extended periods, so it may not even be possible for most bait dealers to hold them for the required 4 weeks.

The difficulty of holding emerald shiners for 4 weeks, combined with the added cost of testing emerald shiners, may drive many bait dealers out of the business of harvesting wild emerald shiners for sale as bait. However, those bait dealers may still be able to harvest and sell other types of bait that are not affected by this rule.

Bait dealers that are not currently harvesting emerald shiners will not be substantially affected by this rule unless USDA finds that additional bait species are susceptible to VHS. If USDA finds that other major bait species are susceptible to VHS, this rule could have a more dramatic impact on bait dealers. The impact will depend on the species that are affected.

Disease-Free Certification of Farm-Raised Deer

This rule will have no negative effects on farm-raised deer keepers, and will reduce testing costs for some farm-raised deer keepers. Actual cost savings will depend on herd size and current test schedules. By facilitating simultaneous testing for brucellosis and tuberculosis, this rule will also avoid some stress on tested deer.

Accommodation for Small Business

This rule will have a limited effect on most private fish farms and bait dealers. But in some cases (especially in the case of bait dealers that harvest emerald shiners from wild sources for sale as bait), this rule may impose substantial added costs. If USDA finds that additional fish or bait fish species are susceptible to VHS, this rule may have a more dramatic impact on fish farm operators or bait dealers, or both. Many of the affected entities are small businesses.


This emergency rule is needed to protect the health of wild and farm-raised fish populations in this state. Effective disease control is important for the entire aquaculture industry in this state. Although this rule may increase costs for some fish farm operators and bait dealers, the costs are currently outweighed by the need to prevent and control the spread of disease. DATCP has not exempted small businesses, or adopted more lenient VHS testing requirements for small business, because the risk of disease spread is unrelated to business size.

Conclusion

This rule will have an adverse economic impact on some fish farms and bait dealers, however, these testing requirements are necessary to contain and prevent the spread of viral hemorrhagic septicemia to fish farms and other public waters.

Dated this 26 day of September, 2007

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

By 
Robert G. Ehlenfeldt, DVM, Administrator,
Division of Animal Health

FISCAL ESTIMATE

DOA-2048 N(R10/08)

- ORIGINAL UPDATED
 CORRECTED SUPPLEMENTAL

Adm. Rule No.

ATCP 10

Amendment No. If Applicable

Subject

Emergency Rule - VHS Testing Requirements

Fiscal Effect

State: No State Fiscal Effect

Check columns below only if bill makes a direct appropriation or affects a sum certain appropriation

- Indeterminate
 Increase Existing Appropriation Increase Existing Revenues
 Decrease Existing Appropriation Decrease Existing Revenues
 Create New Appropriation

Increase Costs - May be possible to Absorb Within Agency's Budget Yes No

Decrease Costs

Local: No Local Government Costs

1. Increase Costs
 Permissive Mandatory
2. Decrease Costs
 Permissive Mandatory
3. Increase Revenues
 Permissive Mandatory
4. Decrease Revenues
 Permissive Mandatory

5. Types of Local Governmental Units Affected:
 Towns Villages Cities
 Counties Others
 School Districts WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected

- GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations

20.115 (2)(a) and (2)(ha)

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

DATCP will incur added costs to administer and enforce the fish health testing requirements under this emergency rule. DATCP will need a minimum of 2.0 FTE staff to review and process a large volume of fish health certificates in a timely manner; to train fish health inspectors to conduct VHS sample collection; to provide compliance information and respond to industry inquiries; to conduct inspections and monitor compliance; to conduct investigations of possible law violations; and to initiate enforcement actions if necessary. The 2.0 FTE staff will have a combined total cost of at least \$120,000 per year, including salary, fringe benefits and support costs. DATCP will attempt to absorb these costs in the short term by shifting staff from other important disease control responsibilities, but DATCP will not be able to do so indefinitely without putting other livestock sectors at unacceptable risk. DATCP will seek federal grant funds to cover some of the costs, but federal funding is not guaranteed.

This emergency rule will have a fiscal impact on DNR fish hatchery and stocking operations. Under this rule, all VHS-susceptible fish must be tested for VHS before being stocked to Wisconsin public waters if they were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish of any species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months.

Under current rules, a veterinarian or other qualified fish health inspector must issue a fish health certificate for all fish stocked into Wisconsin public waters. The inspector must issue the health certificate on a form prescribed by DATCP. Under this rule, if the fish are of a VHS-susceptible species, and were either (1) collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months or (2) kept on a fish farm that received fish of any species collected from a wild source within the preceding 12 months, the fish health certificate must certify that the fish are VHS-free. The certification must be based on VHS tests conducted according to approved methods (the American Fisheries Society test or the World Organization for Animal Health test) that DATCP identifies on the health certificate form.

VHS tests must be conducted on a statistically representative test sample of fish drawn from the tested species or farm. The average cost to test and certify a single lot of fish is approximately \$500 (actual costs vary depending on test method, number of fish in the lot, number of different species in the lot, etc.). A single fish farm might need to test from 1-30 lots per year, depending on the source and species of the fish, the number of separate fish lots kept on the fish farm, and the purposes for which the fish are kept and distributed.

(over)

Agency/Prepared by: (Name & Phone No.)

Dept of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Authorized Signature/Telephone No.

Barbara Knapp

Barbara Knapp (608) 224-4746

Date

9-26-07

Melissa Mace (608) 224-4883

DNR annually registers approximately 100 fish farms with DATCP. Thirteen of those fish farms are state-owned fish hatcheries. The remainder are registered by DNR but owned by private DNR "cooperators" (as registrant, DNR assumes legal responsibility for compliance with fish health rules). DATCP estimates that DNR will need to conduct VHS tests on a combined total of approximately 120 lots of fish per year (including fish at state hatcheries and "cooperator" fish farms registered by DNR). Assuming an average test cost of \$500 per lot, the total cost to DNR will be approximately \$60,000 per year. DNR may also incur some related administrative costs. However, currently the state hatcheries internal protocol and best management practices include significant testing for VHS, so the net impact of this rule will be less than \$60,000. DNR costs may increase if USDA finds that additional fish species are susceptible to VHS (the amount of the increase will depend on which fish species are found to be susceptible).

This rule may have a slight fiscal impact on University of Wisconsin research facilities and some local governments, to the extent that they may operate fish farms or procure fish from farms affected by this rule. However, the effect will likely be minimal unless those entities are engaged in distributing VHS-susceptible fish obtained from wild sources in this state.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

FISCAL ESTIMATE WORKSHEET

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

ORIGINAL UPDATED
 CORRECTED SUPPLEMENTAL

LRB No. and Bill/Adm. Rule No.

Amendment No.

DOA-2047 (R10/98)

Subject

Emergency Rule - VHS Testing Requirements

I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):

II. Annualized Costs:

A. State Costs by Category	Annualized Fiscal Impact on State Funds from:	
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$100,700	
(FTE Position Changes) FTE	2.00	
State Operations - Other Costs	\$19,600	
Local Assistance		
Aids to Individuals and Organizations		
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$120,300	
B. State Costs by Source of Funds	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
GPR	\$120,300	
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
III. State Revenues	Increased Rev.	Decreased Rev.
GPR Taxes		
GPR Earned		
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
TOTAL State Revenues		

NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT

	<u>STATE</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$120,300	
NET CHANGE IN REVENUES		

Dept. of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	Authorized Signature/Telephone No. <i>Barbara Knapp</i> Barbara Knapp (608) 224-4746	Date 9-26-07
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