

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FISCAL ESTIMATE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Type of Estimate and Analysis

Original Updated Corrected

Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number

Ch. ATCP 10, animal diseases and movement and ch. ATCP 12, animal markets, dealers and truckers

Subject

Animal Disease and Movement and Animal Markets, Truckers and Dealers

Fund Sources Affected

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEG-S

Chapter 20 , Stats. Appropriations Affected

s. 20.115 (2) (ha), Stats.

Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule

No Fiscal Effect
 Indeterminate

Increase Existing Revenues
 Decrease Existing Revenues

Increase Costs
 Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
 Decrease Costs

The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)

State's Economy

Local Government Units

Specific Businesses/Sectors

Public Utility Rate Payers

Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?

Yes No

Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

The majority of the proposed rule changes are technical or provide for flexibility, clarity and consistency. The proposed rule will also incorporate several changes based on discussions with the farm-raised deer industry and other interested parties.

Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

The majority of these rule modifications are minor, made to clarify current requirements or make them consistent, and have no fiscal effect.

Many of the rule modifications will ease program requirements and may reduce costs to small business. The entities that will be affected by these changes include:

1. Farm-raised deer keepers.
2. Persons importing elephants into Wisconsin.
3. Fish farmers.
4. Animal markets, dealers and truckers.

This rule will not have any significant negative economic or fiscal impact on business sectors, public utility rate payers, local governmental units, or the state's economy as a whole and does not create additional requirements that local governments must follow.

Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

The majority of these rule modifications are minor, made to clarify current requirements or make them

consistent. There are no alternatives suggested for these changes. If the rule is not modified to make these clarifications, it will remain unclear and confusing in certain sections.

Many of the rule modifications relating to farm-raised deer will ease program requirements. There are no alternatives suggested for these changes.

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

Overall, this rule continues to provide for disease control and prevention for the benefit of the entire livestock and aquaculture industry. In many cases, this rule will improve flexibility and reduce costs for individual businesses, including small businesses.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers federal regulations related to the interstate movement of animals, particularly with respect to certain major diseases. States regulate intrastate movement and imports into the state.

Federal chronic wasting disease (CWD) herd certification program (HCP) requirements include individual animal IDs, regular inventories, and testing of cervids over 12 months of age that die. Interstate movement of cervids will be dependent on the home state's participation in the program, maintaining compliance with program requirements, and achieving herd certification status.

Federal traceability requirements establish minimum national official identification and documentation for the traceability of livestock moving interstate. These federal regulations specify approved forms of official identification and documentation for each species.

The proposed rule modifications will ease program requirements relating to CWD while still complying with federal regulations and will allow additional forms of official individual identification to be used for farm-raised deer, equine, swine, and goats and sheep to align with federal rule definitions.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

Surrounding state animal health programs are broadly comparable to those in Wisconsin. Programs for historically important diseases, such as tuberculosis, brucellosis and CWD, tend to be fairly similar between states and are based on well-established federal standards.

States may apply to become an approved State HCP if they meet (or exceed) national program requirements. Cervid owners can enroll and participate in their state's approved CWD HCP. Interstate movement of animals will be dependent on a deer owner's home state's participation in the program, maintaining compliance with program requirements, and achieving herd certification status. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota have CWD HCPs approved by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Therefore, all are implementing the federal requirements and thus are similar to Wisconsin rules.

In addition to meeting federal CWD HCP requirements for farm-raised deer to move interstate, livestock, including farm-raised deer, are also required to have federally approved forms of official identification to move interstate. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota programs are approved as meeting the federal traceability identification requirements in order to move livestock interstate. Therefore, all are implementing the federal requirements and all should have similar state rules.

Comments Received in Response to Web Posting and DATCP Response

No comments were received in response either to the posting on the Department external website or the statewide administrative rules website.