

# Animal Health Regulations for Fairs and Shows in Wisconsin: 2021 Season

*This is a summary of animal health requirements for fairs, shows and exhibitions only. They are not necessarily the same as requirements for importing animals into Wisconsin or moving them within the state for other purposes. They may change if animal diseases occur in Wisconsin or elsewhere, so you should always check our website or contact us for current information. Ref. s. ATCP 10.87, Wis Admin. Code*

## General Requirements for Show Organizers

All fairs or exhibitions of any length must obtain, review, and keep for five years all required records and test results:

- Exhibitor's name and address
- Animal identification (number, type, description, and, when required, official identification (see requirements for different animals below))
- Documents showing compliance with disease testing and other health requirements
- Livestock premises number, if any, where animals originated
- Documentation showing legal importation to the event (if applicable) and, when required, movement to the event (see requirements for different animals below)
- For swine, a record of any swine transported directly to a slaughtering establishment
- For swine, a record of any swine transported to an animal market where all animals sold at the market sale for that day were shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment

Fairs or exhibitions lasting more than 24 hours must appoint a licensed veterinarian to inspect all animals daily.

**Please note:** Except in specific circumstances, if an animal already bears an official 840 eartag, that eartag must not be removed and additional official eartags must not be applied. Instead the existing eartag must be read and recorded when a record of that animal is required. (Ref. s. ATCP 10.045, Wis. Admin Code)

## Diseases

Animals that show evidence of having contagious or infectious diseases may not be commingled (or housed/kept) with other animals at a fair, show, or other exhibition in such a way as to allow disease to spread. Such animals should not attend the fair, show or exhibition. Animals may be denied entry if they arrive at these events with contagious or infectious diseases, isolated and/or removed if they develop disease after arriving, or be subject to other action as would be necessary to control disease.

**Bovine animals with ringworm, mange or scab** will be removed from the fair or exhibition premises, unless the veterinarian in charge finds warts or ringworm lesions are incapable of transmitting disease.

## Cattle and Bison

Cattle from within Wisconsin have no requirements for tests or health documents.

Cattle from outside Wisconsin must:

- Be accompanied by certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) documenting official animal ID and all required tests and certifications

- Have at least one form of official individual ID (including steers)
- Meet all of Wisconsin's normal requirements for import (see [http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/CattleBison.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/CattleBison.aspx))

### Acceptable animal IDs for all cattle from outside Wisconsin

- USDA metal ear tag number that is part of the National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) (starts with state 2-digit code, also known as "brite" tag); this includes the orange brucellosis vaccination tag
- 15-digit "840" tags (visual or RFID)
- Valid only if applied before March 11, 2015
  - Manufacturer-coded RFID tag - 15-digit number with the first three digits in 900s
  - American ID tag - 8 to 12-digit number prefaced with "USA"

### Brucellosis requirements for cattle from outside Wisconsin

No cattle from outside Wisconsin are currently required to be brucellosis-tested or vaccinated to come to fairs and shows in Wisconsin

### Tuberculosis (TB) requirements for cattle from outside Wisconsin

For requirements by state, see:

[http://datcp.wi.gov/pages/Programs\\_Services/CattleBison.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/pages/Programs_Services/CattleBison.aspx)

### Cattle from Michigan's Modified Accredited Zone (For cattle from Michigan's TB Free Zone, see requirements by state above) also need:

- Import permit
- To originate from a herd that has a negative whole-herd TB test within 12 months before arrival in Wisconsin that includes all animals 1 year and older
- Negative individual TB tests within 60 days before entering Wisconsin
- To return directly to the state of origin after the show, and there must be a statement on the CVI that they will be doing so

For information on obtaining an import permit:

- Online  
[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx)
- Email: [DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov](mailto:DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov)
- Call 608-224-4872

Cattle from Canada must meet current federal requirements to enter the United States

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/ireqs/animals/downloads/ca-protocol-imp-cattle-bison.pdf>

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

[http://datcp.wi.gov/pages/Programs\\_Services/CattleBison.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/pages/Programs_Services/CattleBison.aspx).

## Swine

Swine from within Wisconsin need a Wisconsin intrastate certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate)

**Note:** Herd of origin means the herd in which the pigs currently reside, likely the exhibitor's herd. When pigs are purchased from a herd, the herd from which they originate is the herd of origin for the seller. Once the purchased pigs are added into the buyer's herd (even if the buyer's herd only consists of one or just a few animals), the buyer's herd becomes the new herd of origin and that herd must meet testing requirements to move pigs again.

- Stating that the entire herd of origin was inspected on the farm within 30 days before the show and showed no signs of disease
- **Non-terminal Exhibitors:** All swine must have a PRRS (Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome) and PEDv (Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus) test of the herd of origin

within 90 days of the exhibition. Include test date, type, and results of the CVI. For swine originating from herds with positive tests, include the herd plan number on the CVI.

- **Terminal Exhibitors:** No testing requirements

**Note:** Terminal Exhibitions are those at which the swine go directly from the fair/show to the slaughtering establishment OR to a slaughter only market sale. If going to a slaughter only market sale, contact the Division of Animal Health fair inspector for required information to collect.

**Swine from outside Wisconsin** need a certificate of veterinary inspection that includes the following:

- The negative results of the PRRS test from the swine's herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to movement into Wisconsin including the test date, type and results.
- The negative results of the PEDv test from the swine's herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to movement into Wisconsin including the test date, type and results.
- A statement that the veterinarian has inspected the entire herd of origin within the past 30 days and that no clinical signs of PRRS and PEDv or any other apparent disease was present at the time of inspection.
- Official individual identification (ID)
- If the herd of origin tests positive for PRRS and/or PEDv, contact the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection at 608-224-4872 for options.

Acceptable methods of ID for swine are:

- USDA silver ear tag
- USDA 840 ear tag, either visual or RFID
- Breed association tattoo if the pig is a purebred and the tattoo is registered
- An ear tag with the premises identification number and a unique identifier
- Ear notch if the pig is a purebred and the notch is registered

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information and for PRRS and PEDv testing options, check [http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/SwineMovement.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SwineMovement.aspx)

## Sheep and Goats

**Note:** These rules do not apply to non-domestic sheep and goats. See Exotic Ruminants below.

**Sheep and goats from within Wisconsin** need:

- If sexually intact, need official individual ID *at any age*
- If not sexually intact, need official individual ID if they are *12 months or older*
- See below for Official ID options.
- See below for additional requirements for goats from Michigan's Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Zone.
- Sheep and goats that go to a market or slaughter establishment after the fair should have an owner hauler statement to move from the fair to the market/slaughter establishment.

**Official Identification includes:**

- Scrapie eartags (including tags or neckstraps for animals with absent/injured ears or with official tattoos – see DATCP Website\*)
- USDA 840 ear tags
- Legible breed tattoos (see DATCP Website\* and NOTE below)
- Legible scrapie tattoos (see DATCP Website\* and NOTE below)
- Approved microchips (Electronic Identification/EID) – There are many requirements that need to be met to use microchips

including a requirement for accompanying tattoos. (see DATCP Website\* and NOTE below)

- **NOTE:** All sheep and goats **that may go through a market or to slaughter** and require Official Identification **must be eartagged** with Official ID. Official ID in the form of a tattoo or Electronic Implantable Identification (EID) is no longer sufficient when moving through a market or going to slaughter.
- **NOTE:** If a Wisconsin origin animal is neutered, less than 12 months of age, and moving through a market after the fair, the market may require Official ID in the form of an ear tag.
- \*For more information on official identification and for owner hauler statements see DATCP Website at [https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/OfficialID.aspx](https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/OfficialID.aspx)

**Goats from Michigan's Tuberculosis (TB) Modified Accredited Zone** also need:

- Import permits
- To originate from a herd that has a negative whole-herd TB test within 12 months before arrival in Wisconsin that includes all animals 1 year and older.
- Negative individual TB tests within 60 days before entering Wisconsin
- To return directly to the state of origin after the show, and there must be a statement on the CVI that they will be doing so

For information on obtaining an import permit:

- Online [http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx)
- Email [DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov](mailto:DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov)
- Call 608-224-4872

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/SheepGoatMovement.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SheepGoatMovement.aspx)

## Equine

**Equine animals from within Wisconsin** need documentation of a negative EIA test done within the previous 12 months, which clearly identifies the animal by complete description, digital photographs, or approved microchip (if a reader is available). No test is needed for nursing foals accompanying negative dams. Documentation may be:

- Official test report VS 10-11, *or*
- USDA-approved electronic test form, *or*
- Global Vet Link EIA electronic form, *or*
- Certificate of veterinary inspection with the test results listed

**Equine animals from outside Wisconsin** need:

- Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) which clearly identifies the animal by complete description, digital photographs, or an approved microchip
- Negative EIA test done within the previous 12 months that is reported on the CVI
- No EIA test is needed for nursing foals accompanying negative dams

**Equines from Minnesota** are exempt from the CVI requirement if:

- Ownership does not change while the animal is in Wisconsin
- The animal remains in Wisconsin no longer than 7 days
- Proof of a negative EIA test in previous 12 months accompanies the animal

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/HorseOtherEquineMvmt.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/HorseOtherEquineMvmt.aspx)

## Poultry and Waterfowl (Pigeons are not considered poultry for fairs and shows)

Poultry and waterfowl from within Wisconsin need:

- A NPIP certificate stating that the birds originate from a US. pullorum-typhoid clean or NPIP affiliate flock and turkeys must test negative for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* or
- A DATCP-issued certificate stating they are from a Wisconsin Tested or Associate Flock and turkeys must test negative for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*

or

- Individually test sexually mature birds within 90 days before arrival at the show. These birds also need wing or leg band identification (ID). All birds must test negative for pullorum-typhoid, and turkeys must test negative for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*

Poultry and waterfowl from outside Wisconsin need a certificate of veterinary inspection or equivalent (such as form VS 9-3) that states:

- They originate from a flock classified pullorum-typhoid clean under NPIP or an equivalent state program and turkeys must test negative for *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, or
- If they are sexually mature, that they have tested negative for pullorum-typhoid (and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* for turkeys) within 90 days before arrival at the show. These birds also need wing or leg band ID.

**Not Required** – Import permit Number

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/PoultryMovement.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PoultryMovement.aspx)

## Exotic Ruminants

**Note:** Exotic ruminants are ruminants that are not native to Wisconsin, and are not cervids – for example, Old World camels, yaks, water buffalo, pronghorn antelope, giraffes, and non-domestic sheep and goats. In addition, please contact your county and local municipality for any restrictions.

Exotic ruminants from within Wisconsin have no requirements.

Exotic ruminants from outside Wisconsin must have:

- Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate)
- Official individual identification (ID) as required for tuberculosis and brucellosis testing
- Import permit
- Proof written on the CVI that they meet requirements for:
  - *Tuberculosis (TB)*– negative test required within 60 days before entry
  - *Brucellosis* – negative test required within 30 days before entry

Please call 608-224-4872 beforehand to determine which TB test to use.

For information on obtaining an import permit:

- Online  
<http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx>
- Email [DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov](mailto:DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov)
- Call 608-224-4872

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

[http://datcp.wi.gov/pages/Program\\_Services/ExoticSpeciesMvmt.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/pages/Program_Services/ExoticSpeciesMvmt.aspx)

## South American Camelids: Llamas, Alpacas, Guanacos, Vicuñas

South American Camelids from within Wisconsin have no requirements.

South American Camelids from outside Wisconsin must have a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate) and official individual identification (ID). Official ID may be:

- Approved USDA ear tag number
- Microchip number
- Breed association registration number
- Breed association tattoo

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/LlamaAlpacaMovement.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/LlamaAlpacaMovement.aspx)

## Small Animals: Dogs, Domestic Cats, and other Household Pets (ferrets, pet birds, rabbits, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, domestic mice and rats)

**Note:** For animals that are part of menageries, see also rules below for menageries. Pot-bellied and miniature pigs fall under rules for swine. Dog hybrids, domestic cat hybrids or exotic small cat species such as servals fall under rules for Exotic small animals. Native wild animals and birds, including raptors, and captive wild animals such as raccoons, opossums, and skunks fall under rules for wild animals.

Dogs from within Wisconsin that are 5 months or older need proof of current rabies vaccination.

Cats and other household pets from within Wisconsin have no requirements.

Dogs and cats from outside Wisconsin that are 5 months or older need to be vaccinated for rabies by a licensed veterinarian, and regardless of age, need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificates) stating the age of the animal and for animals 5 months and older the date of last rabies vaccination and revaccination due date.

Other household pets from outside Wisconsin need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs or health certificates) but have no testing or vaccination requirements.

Small animals from other nations need to meet requirements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (608-662-0600) and Centers for Disease Control (1-800-232-4636).

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check

<http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/Services/PetMovement.aspx>

## Exotic Small Animals (*any species not covered by "small animals" above*), exotic large animals and other wild animals

**Note:** Local jurisdictions may have requirements beyond the state requirements listed here.

**Animals from within Wisconsin** do not have any requirements as long as they are legally possessed in Wisconsin.

**Animals from outside Wisconsin** generally have no testing or vaccination requirements, but do need:

- Certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI or health certificate)
- Import permit number

**Note: Some animals may not be brought to Wisconsin.** These are North American prairie dogs and the following African species: tree squirrels, rope squirrels, dormice, Gambian giant pouched rats, brush-tailed porcupines and striped mice. Some animals may require permits from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. See <http://dnr.wi.gov>

For information on obtaining an import permit:

- Online  
[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx)
- Email [DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov](mailto:DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov)
- Call 608-224-4872

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check [http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/PetMovement.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PetMovement.aspx)

## Circus, Rodeo, Racing and Menagerie Animals

**Note:** Local jurisdictions may have requirements beyond the state requirements listed here.

**Animals from within Wisconsin** must meet vaccination and testing requirements for their species. See these requirements earlier in this document.

**Animals from outside Wisconsin** need certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs or health certificates) and vaccinations, identification, and tests required for their species. See these requirements earlier in this document.

They also need import permit numbers if they are:

- Circuses and individual circus acts
- Rodeo stock other than individual participants' horses
- Multi-species menageries (defined as any animals kept in a collection primarily for purposes of exhibition or competition)
- Petting zoos

They do not need import permit numbers if they are:

- Rodeo horses owned by individual participants
- Single-species groups

**Note: Some animals may not be brought to Wisconsin.** These are North American prairie dogs and the following African species: tree squirrels, rope squirrels, dormice, Gambian giant pouched rats, brush-tailed porcupines and striped mice. Some animals may require permits from the Department of Natural Resources. See <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlife/captive.htm>

For information on obtaining an import permit:

- Online  
[http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/AnimalMovementPermits.aspx)

- Email [DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov](mailto:DATCPAnimalImports@wi.gov)
- Call 608-224-4872

Requirements are subject to change as conditions warrant. For current information, check [http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/CircusesPodeosMenageries.aspx](http://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/CircusesPodeosMenageries.aspx)

## Guidelines for Housing and Managing Animals

**The State Veterinarian recommends that exhibitors:**

- Vaccinate breeding cattle against bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) at least 30 days before the event
- Test cattle for BVD-PI by immunoperoxidase test, and bring them to shows only if they test negative
- Test cattle for Johne's disease test results by ELISA test, and bring them to shows only if they test negative
- Clean and disinfect vehicles used to transport animals to and from the show, and vehicles used on the grounds before, during and after the show
- Isolate exhibited animals returning to their farms or animals purchased at the show for 21 days before mingling them with other stock

**The State Veterinarian recommends that show organizers:**

- House cattle separately from South American camelids and other exotic ruminants
- House cattle separately from small ruminants, especially sheep
- House ostriches, emus, rheas and cassowaries separately from domestic poultry
- House swine separately from any other mammals
- Include a space for the premises registration code on livestock entry forms
- Provide hand-washing stations near all livestock facilities
- Provide individual watering and feeding troughs rather than common ones

## MARKET ANIMAL HEALTH RULES

### WHOLESMENESS OF THE MEAT PRODUCT:

(Applies to all livestock shown in market classes)

### SUMMARY

All exhibitors and their parents or guardians must sign a form attesting to proper withdrawal of all additives and injections administered to the animals being shown. Forms are available on the fairwebsite at:

[http://lacrosseinterstatefair.com/exhibitor\\_handbook](http://lacrosseinterstatefair.com/exhibitor_handbook).

All Champion and Reserve Champion animals going to slaughter may have tissue samples collected and submitted to the State Laboratory by the State Meat Inspectors.

### DAIRY/LIVESTOCK

All animals entered in this division must be eligible, as to age, at time of opening of the fair and the first nine divisions must show full pedigrees.

All purebred stock must be registered in a recognized American Registry Book of such has been established. A Certificate of Registry will be required in every case, and if no American Book has been established, Certificate of Registry must be furnished from Foreign Registry Book. All animals of three years and upward must provide evidence that they are not barren.

RULES GOVERNING EXHIBITS: DAIRY CATTLE. (OPEN & JR. CLASS)

ALL PUREBRED CATTLE TO BE IDENTIFIED ACCORDING TO BREED ASSOCIATION RULES: TATTOO AND EARTAG ON EACH ANIMAL.

Check activity calendar for entry dates and time.

#### WARNING ON ANTIBIOTICS AND DRUG ADULTERANTS IN MILK

Milking cattle are placed under additional stress when exhibited at shows and fairs. Quite often these animals require medication. If penicillin or antibiotics are infused into the cow's udder, the milk from this animal must not be used for human consumption for at least 72 hours or as directed by the label.

Even when the medication is administered by injection or orally, the drug will gain entrance into the udder and appear in the milk. The milk is considered adulterated and the marketing of such a product is in violation of Wisconsin Statutes.

Dairy plant sanitarians and health officials are very carefully checking for antibiotic adulteration in all milk originating from cattle at fairs and dairy exhibitions. Please do your part by withholding for human consumption all milk from cattle treated with penicillin or antibiotics for at least 72 hours or longer, if the milk contains traces of the medication.

It should be brought to the attention of all exhibitors that abnormal milk should be withheld from all milk deliveries. It is very disturbing to the general public to be served milk from producers at a fair location that contains noticeable amounts of straw, feed, or any extraneous matter. The strainer-pads used at a fair also go on public display. Evidence of mastic conditions have frequently been observed by consumers on a strainer pad and are not the type of image the dairy producer should want to give the public. Let's all cooperate in keeping Wisconsin milk safe.

Exhibitors of livestock must report to the Superintendent in charge at 9:00 a.m. each day for orders. Stock must be in the show-ring promptly after being called. Any person failing to comply with this order will be ruled out from competing.

Entries must specify owner's name, and post office address and in case of animals, the name, sex, age, and breed or description with registry number. No animal shall be entered in the name of any other than the bonafide owner or owners, and should any prove to be otherwise entered, any premium awarded will be forfeited to the Association.

Bulls, cows, and herds entered as such must be owned by the individuals or firms exhibiting them, but the progeny of the animals must be shown simply as proof of their breeding quality without such ownership. Superintendent or ring clerk should obtain names and record numbers of all animals composing herds and groups and such data should be included in report of awards.

# Department of Ag, Trade & Consumer Protection County & District Fair Rules

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND DEFINITIONS

### ATCP 160.01 DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Breed class" and "breeding class" mean a specific breed within a class such as Holstein in dairy class.
- (2) "Class" means a grouping in which exhibits may be entered, including an animal breed or age group for animal exhibits; a type of produce, crop or food; or a specific age, age group or educational grade level of exhibitor.
- (3) "Danish judging system" means a judging system that allows for multiple first, second, third and fourth class selections as provided in s. ATCP 160.91 (4) (b).
- (4) "Department" as it relates to the organizational structure of a fair, means an animal species, production group, or other principal classification of exhibits. As used in any other context, "department" means the state of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.
- (5) "Division" means one of three exhibitor group classifications for a fair and is limited to junior division, open division and senior citizens division.
- (6) "Entry class" means a class in which the fair allows exhibitors to submit entries.
- (7) "Exotic domestic animal" means an animal that is not a common farm animal.
- (8) "Lot" or "lot number" means the numerical designation assigned by a local fair for a specific category of exhibits within a class.
- (9) "Market class" means a class that includes animals of a certain weight for a breed class that can be sold for slaughter.
- (10) "Premium" means a monetary prize that a county or district fair awards to an exhibitor after judging all competing exhibits in the class to which the premium pertains.
- (11) "Regular judging system" means a judging system that allows for one first, second, third and fourth class selection as provided in s. ATCP 160.91 (4) (c).
- (12) "Self determined project" means a project that meets all of the following criteria:
  - a. It is approved by the fair board.
  - b. Its subject matter is related to any of the junior fair departments 9, 10, 13 to 16, 18, or 20 to 29.
  - c. It does not fall into a defined entry class within any department.
  - d. It is carried out by a 4-H member enrolled in a designated 4-H project or alternative project that follows 4-H guidelines, or by a member of another youth organization that does equivalent work.

### ATCP 160.02 PREMIUM REQUIREMENTS.

#### (1) GENERAL

- (a) The state aid authorized by s.93.23(1), Stats., may be paid on net premiums paid by a county or district fair. The department may withhold state premium aid from any fair that does not enforce the animal health provisions required under ch. ATCP 10 that are applicable to animals exhibited at the fair. State aid will be paid only on premiums actually paid by bank check or draft.
- (b) No deductions may be made from premium money won by an exhibitor. Premiums may, however, be withheld where exhibition rules established by the fair association are violated. A written statement of violation shall be submitted to the department to justify action taken by a local fair.
- (c) Premiums offered shall be definite in amount. No decrease or increase in published premiums may be made because of the financial condition or the organization or for any other reason.
- (d) State aid may be paid on no more than 2 premiums awarded an exhibitor under one premium or lot number in open division individual livestock classes, except poultry and rabbits, and no

more than one premium in all other classes, including poultry and rabbits.

- (e) No county or district fair may receive state aid for a premium awarded to any exhibitor in the open division if that exhibitor entered the same exhibit in the junior division at the same county or district fair. This paragraph does not apply if the exhibit was entered in the junior division only as part of a herd group, carcass or performance class.
- (f) No state aid will be paid on the cost of ribbons, cups, trophy prizes or entertainment contests.

## (2) PREMIUM LISTS.

- (a) Premiums for which state aid is requested by county and district fairs shall conform with the uniform premium list and other requirements set forth in these rules. Fairs requesting state aid for net premiums shall submit to the department a printed copy of the premium list used at the fair, as required under s. ATCP 160.92 (3) (c)
- (b) The officers of each fair shall mail a copy of the premium list to other associations, societies, or boards conducting a fair in Wisconsin upon request.
- (c) Sections ATCP 160.01 through 160.07 and 160.91 shall be published in premium books used by a fair for which state aid is requested.

## (3) ENTRY FEES.

- (a) A county or district fair may charge an exhibitor an entry fee. The entry fee may not exceed 10% of the sum of all premiums offered to exhibitors in the same class for which the entry fee is charged. In lieu of an entry fee, a county or district fair may charge stall rents for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, rabbits or pets.
- (b) Exhibitors in department 35 shall not be required to purchase an exhibitor's ticket. Any other exhibitor may be required, if no entry fee is charged, to purchase an exhibitor's season ticket at a price not to exceed that charged for a non-exhibitor's season ticket.

## (4) SPLIT FAIR DATES.

- (a) For purposes of this subsection, "split fair dates" occur when a fair organization judges exhibits or contests and pays premiums at more than one time at more than one location during the calendar year.
- (b) Except as provided under pars. (c), the department may not pay state aid for a fair having split dates unless the department gives advance written approval for a split fair. The department may approve split fair dates only if the fair organization justifies the split dates based on extreme hardship. If the department approves split dates, all blue ribbon winners shall repeat their demonstrations or exhibits at the regular fair dates unless the department grants a hardship exemption. An exhibitor may use audio-visual media, still photography or an educational display to repeat a demonstration or exhibit.
- (c) The department may pay state aid for the following exhibits or contests in a fair having split dates, regardless of whether the department approves those split dates in advance:
  - 1. Clothing review.
  - 2. Demonstrations.
  - 3. Favorite foods review.
  - 4. Dogs.
  - 5. Small animals.
  - 6. Rocketry.
  - 7. Shooting sports
  - 8. Other exhibits and contests that are similar to those identified in subds. 1. To 7.

**ATCP 160.03 EXHIBITION REQUIREMENTS.** A county or district fair shall meet all of the exhibition requirements of this section to be eligible for state premium aid.

- (1) No fair society or other organization sponsoring a county or district fair shall require an exhibitor to become a member of the organization in order to enter an exhibit at the fair, nor shall the sponsoring organization make any deduction from an exhibitor's premium as a donation to the fair society, or require an exhibitor in any other way to make a donation to the society.

- (2) State aid may not be approved for out-of-state exhibits or for separate classes of local and non-local exhibitors. Aid may not be approved for payment of premiums to an exhibitor having an out-of-state address but claiming Wisconsin residency unless the fair secretary provides the department with an affidavit that the exhibitor's residence is geographically located within the state.
- (3) State aid may be paid only on articles or animals actually on display in an exhibit building or actually shown in the show ring on regular fair dates unless approval for split fair dates is obtained under s. ATCP 160.02(4). State aid may not be paid on Dairy Herd Improvement Association records, transportation aid, production contests or other special educational exhibits unless prior approval is obtained under s. ATCP 160.04 (8).
- (4) State aid may not be paid on exhibits removed from the fairgrounds before 4 p.m. of the last day of the fair, or such other later time as may be specified by the fair, without prior approval of the department. Authority for earlier removal may be granted by the department in case of meat animal sales or other special classes, if requested before the beginning of the fair. In other hardship cases, approval may be granted by the local fair. Exhibits in dog obedience and small animal pet classes may be judged during the regular fair but are not required to remain present during the entire fair. The local fair may prescribe the length of time junior fair exhibitors of horses shall keep their animals on the grounds. **NOTE: The La Crosse County Ag. Society has set 6 PM as the official closing time.**

## ATCP 160.04 JUNIOR FAIR DIVISION: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) In the junior fair division, the department may pay state aid on prizes offered to exhibitors who are under 20 years of age on January 1 of the current fair year. A county or district fair board may establish sub groups within a fair entry class based on the exhibitor's grade in school. The department may not pay state aid on prizes for club parades, club floats, song contest, or a project which is not an exhibit or demonstration at the fair.
- (2) All exhibitors in the junior fair division shall be members of 4-H, FFA, a scouting program, a breed group, or another recognized youth organization under adult leadership that has an educational program appropriate to that organization and is approved by the fair board.
- (3) Exhibits in the junior fair shall be the product of the exhibitor's own labor. An exhibit may include a study project, merit project, or other special project, a skill area or a supervised occupational experience in which the exhibitor is regularly enrolled, provided the fair board approves the project, skill area, or supervised occupational experience as an exhibit.
- (4) State aid may be used to award more than one premium to an exhibitor in any department in the junior fair division except that:
  - a. A premium may be awarded to each member of a group that collectively owns and enters livestock in departments one to 5 of subch. IV.
  - b. An exhibitor may receive a separate premium for showmanship where authorized under subch. IV
  - c. An exhibitor may receive more than one premium in a department for which additional premiums are specifically authorized under subch. IV.
- (5) Under subch. IV, within each of the junior fair departments 9, 10, 13 to 16, 18, and 20 to 29, a fair board may establish one or more entry classes for self-determined projects that are related to that department. The fair board may establish class entry criteria including student grade level criteria. Entry classes are open to 4-H members enrolled in designated 4-H project or an alternative project that follows the 4-H project guidelines, and to members of other youth organizations that do equivalent work and apply equivalent guidelines. Exhibits may be judged using the regular or Danish judging system. For each entry class, a fair board may pay first-place to fourth-place premiums at any of the following levels designated by the board:
  - a. Premium level one: \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25

- b. Premium level 2: \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75
- c. Premium level 3: \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25
- (6) If 16 or more animals, items or articles are entered in any junior fair class, the class may be divided into 2 or more approximately equal groups according to weight, age or other identifying characteristic and each group judged as a class.
- (7) Special educational exhibits may [be] established if the proposal is presented to the Wisconsin Association of Fairs before October 1 of the year preceding its proposed establishment and the exhibit is approved by the department.
- (8) Within any junior fair department under subch. IV, a county or district fair may establish special classes where none are specified under subch. IV. Special classes may include classes for grade and crossbred females in the beef, swine, sheep and horse departments. Premiums for special classes created under this subsection shall be equal to premiums for comparable classes established in the same department under subch. IV.

### **ATCP 160.05 OPEN DIVISION; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**

- (1) The total maximum premiums set forth for all places in any open division livestock class, excluding poultry and rabbit, may be divided into premiums for a greater number of places, but the maximum premium offered for any additional place shall not be higher than the maximum for last place in the class.
- (2) All animals in any open division class shall be owned by the exhibitor, except as provided in s. ATCP 160.09.

### **ATCP 160.06 SENIOR CITIZEN DIVISION; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**

- (1) The age of exhibitors in the senior citizens division is limited to persons 62 years of age or over.
- (2) Exhibitors in the senior citizen division may not enter identical items or articles in both the senior citizens division and in the corresponding classes of the regular open division.

### **ATCP 160.07 CLASSES; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**

- (1) Classes may be combined if the number of entries in several single classes is insufficient. If any classes are combined, state aid shall be limited to the maximum total premiums listed for a single class of animals, items or articles in that department.
- (2) (a) Except as provided under par. (b) no county or district fair may receive state aid for premiums awarded for sexually intact male dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats, swine or horses unless those animals are registered purebreds. Registered purebred status shall be documented by a certificate of registry from the appropriate breed association or society, or by a copy of the application for registration.  
(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to dairy cattle exhibited at a county or district fair if a national breed association certifies that those dairy cattle are reordered in that breed association's qualified herd book which records the genealogy of that breed.
- (3) Any animal entered as part of a group class may also be exhibited in a class for individual animals.
- (4) Boars may not be entered as an exhibit in the swine department unless their tusks are removed.
- (5) The age of the animal, for purposes of determining its entry class under this chapter, shall be determined as of the opening day of the fair.

### **ATCP 160.08 CLASS DEFINITIONS; INDIVIDUAL CLASSES.**

#### **(1) DAIRY CATTLE**

- (a) A spring calf is one born on or after March 1 of the exhibit year.
- (b) A winter calf is one whose date of birth is between December 1 of the year preceding the exhibit year and February 28 or 29 of the exhibit year.
- (c) A fall calf is one whose date of birth is between September 1 and November 30 of the year preceding the exhibit year.

- (d) A summer yearling is one whose date of birth is between June 1 and August 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (e) A spring yearling is one whose date of birth is between March 1 and May 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (f) A winter yearling is one whose date of birth is between December 1 of the second year preceding the exhibit year and February 28 or 29 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (g) A fall yearling is one whose date of birth is between September 1 and November 30 or the second year preceding the exhibit year.
- (h) A 2 year-old is one born between September 1 of the third year preceding the exhibit year and August 31 of the second year preceding the exhibit year. A 2-year old includes a yearling that has freshened.
- (i) A 3 year-old is one whose date of birth is between September 1 of the fourth year preceding the exhibit year and August 31 of the third year preceding the exhibit year.
- (j) A 4 year-old is one whose date of birth is between September 1 of the fifth year preceding the exhibit year and August 31 of the fourth year preceding the exhibit year.

#### **(2) BEEF CATTLE**

- (a) A junior calf is one born on or after January 1 of the exhibit year. The calf shall be at least 4 months old at the time of exhibit.
- (b) A senior calf is one whose date of birth is between September 1 and December 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (c) A summer yearling is one whose date of birth is between May 1 and August 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (d) A junior yearling is one whose date of birth is between January 1 and April 30 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (e) A senior yearling is one whose date of birth between September 1 and December 31 of the second year preceding the exhibit year.
- (f) A 2 year-old or older cow is one born before September 1 of the second year preceding the exhibit year and which has calved during the past year.

#### **(3) STEERS**

- (a) A senior calf is one whose date of birth is between September 1 and December 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (b) A summer yearling is one whose date of birth is between May 1 and August 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year, and which has all milk teeth in place.
- (c) A junior yearling is one whose date of birth is between January 1 and April 30 of the year preceding the exhibit year, and which has all milk teeth solidly in place and shows no nicking at the gums.

#### **(4) SWINE**

- (a) A junior yearling boar or sow is one born between January 1 and June 30 of the year preceding exhibit year.
- (b) A senior boar or sow is one whose date of birth is between July 1 and December 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (c) A senior spring boar or sow pig is one whose date of birth is between January 1 and February 28 or 29 of the exhibit year. A local fair may subdivide this entry class into January-born and February-born sows or boars.
- (d) A junior spring boar or sow pig is one born during the month of March of the exhibit year.

#### **(5) SHEEP**

- (a) A spring lamb is one born on or after February 16 of the exhibit year.
- (b) A fall lamb is one born between September 1 and December 31 of the year preceding the exhibit year.
- (c) A winter lamb is one born between January 1 and February 15 of the exhibit year.
- (d) A yearling ram or ewe is one born outside the date of birth limitations in pars. (a) through (c). The age of yearlings may be subject to verification by a veterinarian's examination whose findings shall be final.

#### **(6) GOATS.**

Goats may be entered in one of the following individual classes. The age of the animal for determining the appropriate class shall be computed from the opening day of the fair. Male goats

and goats with full natural horns may not be entered unless full natural horns are a standard for a specific breed. Does which have freshened shall be shown in the appropriate class under subd. (e) to (h).

- (a) Junior doe kid; under 4 months of age.
- (b) Senior doe kid; at least 4 months but under 7 months of age.
- (c) Junior yearling doe; at least 7 months but under 12 months of age.
- (d) Senior yearling doe; at least 12 months but under 24 months of age and the doe is not in milk.
- (e) Yearling milkers; under 2 years of age and in milk.
- (f) Junior milkers; at least 2 years but under 3 years of age.
- (g) Mature milkers; at least 3 years but under 5 years of age.
- (h) Aged milkers; 5 years of age and older.
- (i) All young goats, not milking yet, must be dehorned.

## **ATCP 160.09 CLASS DEFINITIONS; GROUP CLASSES.**

### **(1) DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE**

- (a) A dairy junior get of sire shall consist of 3 animals which are the offspring of the same bull. All of these animals shall be under 2 years of age, and not more than one may be a bull. A beef junior get of sire shall consist of 3 animals which are the offspring of the same bull and are animals in the junior calf, senior calf, and/or the summer yearling, bull and heifer classes, with both sexes to [be] represented.
- (b) A dairy and beef senior get of sire shall consist of 3 animals which are the offspring of one sire. All of these animals shall be 2 years of age or over. In either a dairy or beef breed get of sire, the name of the sire shall be designated by the exhibitor. The animals need not be owned by a single exhibitor.
- (c) A produce of dam shall consist of 2 animals of any age or sex which are the produce of one cow.
- (d) A group of 3 best female cattle shall consist of 3 animals of any age which were bred and are owned by the exhibitor.

### **(2) SWINE.**

A pen of 3 feeder pigs shall consist of swine of either sex each weighing between 40 and 60 pounds. Any male pigs included in the pen shall be castrated and healed.

### **(3) SHEEP.**

- (a) A get of sire shall consist of 4 lambs or yearlings, or both, of either sex, from one sire, which were bred and are owned by the exhibitor.
- (b) An exhibitor's flock shall consist of one yearling or ram lamb, 2 yearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs which are owned by the exhibitor.
- (c) A junior division pair of lambs may include a spring or fall ram and spring or fall ewe lamb owned by the exhibitor.
- (d) A junior division flock shall be comprised of 3 sheep consisting of a yearling or lamb ram, a ewe lamb, and a yearling ewe, all of which are owned by the exhibitor.

### **(4) GOATS.**

- (a) An exhibitor's herd shall consist of one doe under one year of age, one yearling doe and one doe 2 years old or older, all of which are owned by the exhibitor.
- (b) A senior get of sire shall consist of 3 does which are the get of one sire, with at least one in milk. The animals need not be owned by the same exhibitor, but all shall be in the senior age group.
- (c) A junior get of sire shall consist of 3 does under 2 years of age which have never freshened and are the get of one sire. The animals need not be owned by the same exhibitor.
- (d) A produce of dam shall consist of 2 does of any age which are the produce of one doe. Both animals shall be owned by the same exhibitor.
- (e) A dam and daughter shall consist of one doe of any age and its dam. The animals need not be owned by the same exhibitor.

## **JUDGING and ACCOUNTING**

### **ATCP 160.91 JUDGING REGULATIONS**

- (1) Judging shall be done by the county and district fairs by individuals who are registered with the department and who have knowledge, training or experience in the specific class or classes to be judged as determined by the department. Judging shall be done in accordance with the requirements of s. ATCP 160.62 (3) (a). In no case shall any person who is an officer or director of a fair be eligible to judge exhibits at such fair; nor shall any person interested directly or indirectly in exhibits shown in any department of a fair be eligible to judge articles or animals in that department.
- (2) Each judge at a county or district fair shall be provided with a copy of the fair's premium book or list of entry classes at least 7 days prior to the opening date of the fair.
- (3) No animal or article, irrespective of the number of entries in the class in which it is entered, shall be awarded a higher rating than its merit would entitle it to in comparison to the standard of perfection in the class.
- (4) (a) No state aid will be paid on premiums awarded under the Danish system in any classes except in the junior and educational departments.  
(b) When classes in the junior and educational departments are judged according to the Danish system, 4 group placings shall be awarded in any class. When there are less than 8 exhibitors in the class, there shall not be more than 2 in the first group, not more than 4 in the first two groups and not more than 6 in the first 3 groups. If there are 8 or more in the class, there shall not be more than 25% in the first group, not more than 50% in the first 2 groups, and not more than 75% in the first 3 groups.  
(c) The number of awards in the last group placing may be increased to the extent necessary to give awards to all exhibitors.
- (5) If any class of exhibits at a county or district fair is judged according to the regular system, the judges for that class may give only one first-place, one second-place, one third-place and one fourth-place award in that class.