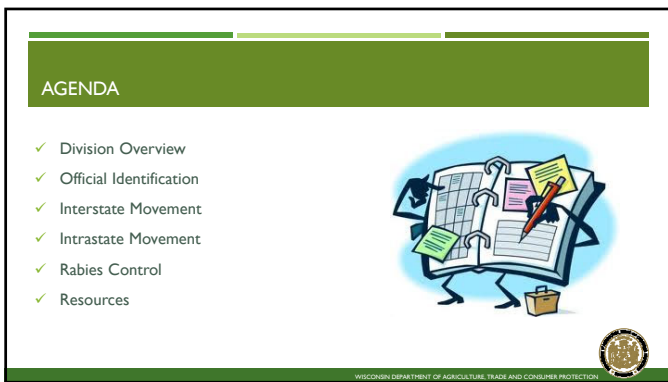




1



2



3

WISCONSIN VETERINARY CERTIFICATION

Covers areas that federal accreditation does not:

- Intrastate movement



4

ADDITIONAL APPROVALS REQUIRED

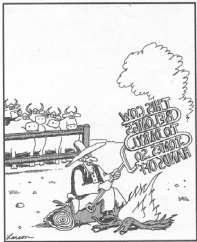
- Caudal fold TB testing for cattle and bison
- TB and CWD testing for cervids
- Aquaculture health certificates
- Johne's herd health plans



5

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

OFFICIAL OR NOT?





6

NUES Tags

- 9-characters (e.g., 35ABC1234)
- 8-characters (e.g., 35AB1234)
 - Mostly seen for cervids
 - Not approved for cattle
- Starts with two-digit state code (35=WI)
- US Shield 

USED IN:

- Cattle (If applied prior to November 5, 2024)
- Swine
- Cervids
- Other
- NOT Sheep or Goats



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Animal Identification Numbers 840 Tags

- 15-digit number
- Starts with "840" for US ("124" Canada)
- RFID or visual
- Should have US Shield (or CA – usually in a Maple Leaf for Canada) 

USED IN:

- Cattle
 - If applied after November 5, 2024, must be RFID
- Swine
- Cervids
- Sheep/Goats
- Other



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Animal Identification Numbers IMPORT Tags

- 15-digit number
- Starts with "964"
- Lime Green and Blue
- Half Duplex (HDX) Low Frequency (LF) RFID
- Datamars tags – use Datamars tagger
- IMP and US Shield 

USED IN:

- Cattle from other countries that have lost their country's official ID AND need to be officially identified
- [DATCP Veterinary Supply Catalog](#) to order



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Animal Identification Numbers Manufacturer Coded Tags

- 15-digit number
- Starts in "900" series
- RFID
- Will not have US Shield
- Only approved in animals tagged prior to March 11, 2015



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Animal Identification Numbers American ID

- 8- to 12-digit number
- Preceded by "USA"
- Visual only
- Will not have US Shield
- Only approved in animals tagged prior to March 11, 2015



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SCRAPIE TAGS – SHEEP AND GOATS



- Serial Tags**
- 8 digits
 - Start with state's postal code



Flock Tags

- Flock number
- Individual animal number



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PREMISES TAGS SWINE



Premises Tags

- Premises number
- Individual animal number
- For feeder pigs and slaughter swine can just have premises number

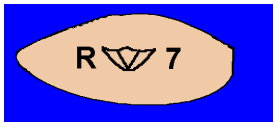
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CATTLE REGISTRATION NUMBERS & TATTOOS

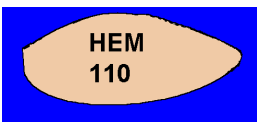
Vaccination Tattoo

- Right ear



Registration Tattoo

- Left ear



No longer accepted as official ID!

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LEGIBLE TATTOOS



CHECK BOTH EARS

Legible Tattoos are accepted as official ID for:

- Swine
 - Registered in breed registry
- Sheep and Goats
 - Registered in breed registry -OR-
 - Flock ID + individual animal ID
- Not for movement to markets or slaughter

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DESCRIPTION

OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOR HORSES

For Horses:

- Digital photographs
 - Incorporated into health certificates/Coggins paperwork
- A written description which includes all identifying characteristics present including:
 - Color
 - Leg/Face/Body markings
 - Brands
 - Tattoos
 - Scars
 - Hair whorls (cowlicks)
 - Blemishes





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MICROCHIPS

- Conditions apply for most livestock species
- When conditions met approved in:
 - Horses
 - Cervids
 - Sheep/Goats
 - Other




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ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION



- Accountable property
- Keep records
 - Date applied
 - ID numbers applied
 - Name/address where applied
- Keep for five years
- Only apply one official ID tag



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ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION – ACCOUNTABLE PROPERTY – RESOURCE PAGE

■ 9 CFR 161.4(j)

■ (j) An accredited veterinarian shall be responsible for the security and proper use of all official certificates, forms, records, and reports; tags, bands, or other identification devices; and approved digital signature capabilities used in his or her work as an accredited veterinarian and shall take reasonable care to prevent the misuse thereof. An accredited veterinarian shall immediately report to the Veterinary Official the loss, theft, or deliberate or accidental misuse of any such certificate, form, record, or report; tag, band, or other identification device; or approved digital signature capability.



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ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND TAGS (RFID)

Electronic Records

- MIM
 - Brucellosis Vaccination
 - Tuberculosis testing
- Certificates of Veterinary Inspection
 - Some states are transitioning to only accept electronic CVIs



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ANIMAL MOVEMENT

CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION



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CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION (CVI)

- Important tool for disease protection
- Establish documentation for monitoring shipments and more rapid tracing if necessary
- Certifies animals have been inspected and are not showing signs of contagious or infectious disease



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ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION



Accredited veterinarians are responsible for the materials (for example forms, identification, digital signatures) used for accredited veterinary work.



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CVIS – ACCOUNTABLE PROPERTY – RESOURCE PAGE



■ 9 CFR 161.4(j)

■ (j) An accredited veterinarian shall be responsible for the security and proper use of all official certificates, forms, records, and reports; tags, bands, or other identification devices; and approved digital signature capabilities used in his or her work as an accredited veterinarian and shall take reasonable care to prevent the misuse thereof. An accredited veterinarian shall immediately report to the Veterinary Official the loss, theft, or deliberate or accidental misuse of any such certificate, form, record, or report; tag, band, or other identification device; or approved digital signature capability.



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ISSUING CVIS

- 9CFR161.4(a) and (b) – see Resource Page
 - CVIs can be issued up to 10 days after the date of inspection.
 - For herds/flocks in a regular health maintenance program (after third inspection):
 - CVIs can be issued up to 30 days after the date of inspection.
 - CVIs are current for 30 days from the **date of inspection**.



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ISSUING CVIS

- 9CFR160.1
- *Regular health maintenance program.* An arrangement between an accredited veterinarian and a livestock producer whereby the veterinarian inspects every animal on the premises of the producer at least once every 30 days.



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ISSUING CVIS – RESOURCE PAGE



- 9CFR161.4(a)
- (a) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him or her with respect to any animal, other than those in regular health maintenance programs, unless he or she has personally inspected that animal within 10 days prior to issuance. Inspections under this paragraph must be conducted in a location that allows the accredited veterinarian sufficient space to observe the animal in such a manner as to detect abnormalities related to areas such as, but not limited to, locomotion, body excretion, respiration, and skin conditions. An accredited veterinarian shall examine such an animal showing abnormalities, in order to determine whether or not there is clinical evidence compatible with the presence or absence of a communicable disease.



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ISSUING CVIS – RESOURCE PAGE


- **9CFR160.1 Definitions**
- **Inspect, inspection.** Visual study of the physical appearance, physical condition, and behavior of animals (singly or in groups) that enables an accredited veterinarian to determine whether any abnormality in physical condition or bodily function is evident.
- **Examine, examination.** Physical study of an individual animal that enables an accredited veterinarian to determine if any abnormality in physical condition or bodily function is suggestive of clinical signs of communicable disease.



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ISSUING CVIS - RESOURCE PAGE


- 9CFR161.4(a)(2)
- (2) **Following the third and subsequent inspections** of a herd or flock in a **regular health maintenance program**, an accredited veterinarian shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him or her with respect to any animal in that program, **unless he or she has personally inspected that animal within 30 days prior to issuance.**



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ISSUING CVIS RESOURCE PAGE


- 9CFR161.4(b)
- (b) **An accredited veterinarian shall not issue, or allow to be used, any certificate, form, record or report, until, and unless, it has been accurately and fully completed,** clearly identifying the animals to which it applies, and showing the dates and results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment the accredited veterinarian has conducted, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, and the dates of issuance and expiration of the document. Certificates, forms, records, and reports **shall be valid for 30 days following the date of inspection** of the animal identified on the document, except that origin health certificates may be valid for a longer period of time as provided in §91.3(a) of this chapter. The accredited veterinarian must distribute copies of certificates, forms, records, and reports according to instructions issued to him or her by the Veterinary Official.



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BE CAUTIOUS WITH VACCINATION AND TESTING INFORMATION!

- ✓ Contact destination state for their import requirements.
- ✓ Do not assume that if a pet is current on their rabies vaccination for Wisconsin that it will meet other states' requirements.
- ✓ If no rabies immunization data because too young, write:
 - ✓ "Too young for rabies vaccination" and include animal's age.



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BE CAUTIOUS WITH VACCINATION AND TESTING INFORMATION!

- ✓ When using test or vaccine information provided by another veterinarian (See Resource Page 9 CFR 161.4(c)):
 - ✓ Do not accept owner's word alone.
 - ✓ Demand copies of test report/valid rabies certificate issued by veterinarian who tested/vaccinated animal
 - ✓ Add the other veterinarian's name and date and place of test/vaccination on CVI.
 - ✓ Keep copies of these documents in your records with the CVI.



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USING RESULTS FROM ANOTHER VETERINARIAN 9CFR161.4(C) – RESOURCE PAGE



(c) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue any certificate, form, record, or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment performed by another accredited veterinarian, unless:

- (1) The signing accredited veterinarian has exercised reasonable care, that is, a standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would use under the circumstances in the course of performing professional duties, to determine that the certificate, form, or report is accurate;
- (2) The certificate, form, or report indicates that the inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment was performed by the other accredited veterinarian; identifies the other accredited veterinarian by name; and includes the date and the place where such inspection, test, or vaccination was performed; and,
- (3) For a certificate, form, or report indicating results of a laboratory test, the signing accredited veterinarian shall keep a copy of the certificate, form, or report and shall attach to it either a copy of the test results issued by the laboratory, or a written record (including date and participants' names) of a conversation between the signing accredited veterinarian and the laboratory confirming the test results.



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COMMON CVI MISTAKES

Illegibility

- May result in animal becoming "lost luggage"

No signature

- Signature stamps are unacceptable

No date

- Need to validate time of exam

No consignee information

- Need name and address to be sure health requirements are met and prevent "lost luggage"
- "Traveling with owner"

Insufficient animal identification

- Need individual ID
- Name, age, breed, color and markings, sex, spayed/neutered
- Animals not amenable to tagging, banding, tattooing, etc. (reptiles) require complete description

Outdated

- Valid for 30 days from date of inspection
- Commercial airlines require certificates be issued by veterinarian who examined animal within 10 days of transport



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Top 9 Tips for Properly Completing a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)

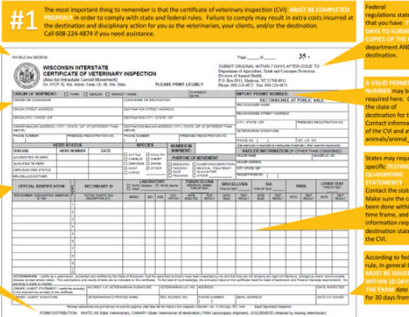
#1 The most important thing to remember is that the certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) must be completed accurately. In order to comply with state and federal rules. Failure to comply may result in your animal being quarantined at the destination and disciplinary action for you as the veterinarian, your clients, and/or the destination. Call 800-324-4674 if you need assistance.

#2 Make sure to use the correct CVI version. Different forms are used for large animal, small animal, deer, and equine. For international requirements, use a Federal CVI, not a Wisconsin form.

#3 STREET ADDRESS OF THE ORIGIN AND DESTINATION PREMISES must be written on the CVI. Animals cannot be sent from or to post office boxes.

#4 If required by state or federal law, animals shipped interstate must have CVI. If required by state or federal law, animals shipped interstate must have CVI. If you are unsure which state of ID is correct, please consult the Official Identification Reference Desk for assistance found at datcp.wis.gov

#5 DISTRICT VETERINARIAN REQUIRED. A signed treaty processing of your animals.



#6 Federal regulations state that you have 7 days to correct. CORRECT THE CVI. In our experience, AND to the state of destination.

#7 AVIAN PERMIT. Permit may be required for the state of destination for the requirements. Contact information is on the back of the CVI and at datcp.wis.gov/avian/permit.

#8 States may require specific CVI requirements. Contact the state of destination. Make sure the correct testing has been done within the required time frame, and that all information required by the destination state is included on the CVI.

#9 According to federal rules, if general CVI, it must be issued within 10 days of the same date and are current for 30 days from the exam date.

Resource: <https://datcp.wis.gov/Documents/CVITipSheet.pdf>



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INTRASTATE MOVEMENT

Cervid Requirements (ATCP 10.45-10.58)

- CWD monitoring program (ATCP 10.52)
- TB testing (ATCP 10.055)
- Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ATCP 10.56)

Goat and Sheep Identification (ATCP 10.70 & 10.77)

Aquaculture Requirements (ATCP 10.60-10.67)








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INTRASTATE MOVEMENT

Equine Requirements (ATCP 10.35 & 10.87)

- EIA tests

Swine Requirements (ATCP 10.291 & 10.87)

- [PRRS/PEDv testing waiver](#)
- CVIs for movement to fairs/show/exhibitions
 - ALL SWINE have been inspected and found to be free of infectious or contagious disease.





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QUESTIONS?



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RABIES CONTROL

DR. YVONNE BELLAY, ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAMS MANAGER/EPIDEMIOLOGIST



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STATUTORY AUTHORITY

- Wisconsin Statute Chapter 95—Animal Health
- S.95.21 Rabies Control Program



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DEFINITIONS

Quarantine

- Means the *restriction of the activities* of well persons or animals who have been exposed to a case of communicable disease during its period of communicability to *prevent disease transmission* during the incubation period if infection should occur

Isolation facility

- Means a humane society shelter, veterinary hospital, municipal pound or other place specified by an officer which is equipped with a pen or cage which isolates the animal from contact with other animals

Officer

- Means a peace officer, local health officer, as defined in s.250.01(5), humane officer, warden, an employee designated by the department or other person designated by the governing body of the county, city, village or town



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DEFINITIONS

Owner

- Includes a person who owns, harbors, keeps or controls an animal

Veterinarian

- Has the meaning designated under s.89.02(7)

Veterinary Technician

- Has the meaning designated under s.89.02(12)
- Person duly certified by the examining board to work under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian



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RABIES VACCINATION

Required for dogs

- Municipalities may require for cats

Administered by veterinarian or veterinary technician

No later than 5 months of age

- Coincides with licensing requirement

Minimum age determined by vaccine licensing



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RABIES VACCINATION

Revaccinate within one (1) year of initial vaccination

- Regardless of age of initial vaccination or vaccine used

Subsequent vaccinations per manufacturer licensing recommendations

- One or three-year licensed products
- No two-year products
- Titers not acceptable in lieu of vaccination



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RABIES RE-VACCINATION

If a previously vaccinated animal is overdue for a booster it should be revaccinated with a single dose of vaccine

Immediately following the booster, the animal is considered currently vaccinated

- Rapid, strong anamnestic response

Current for duration of vaccine approval

No need to "start over"



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Currently, a non-veterinarian may buy rabies vaccine and administer the vaccine. However, the vaccination *is not valid or recognized* for purposes of rabies control or licensing.



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QUARANTINE FOR DOG OR CAT (FERRET)

Officer shall order, not veterinarian or humane society

Reason to believe animal:

- Bit a person
- Infected with rabies or
- In contact with a rabid animal

Owner shall deliver within 24 hours of original order




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SACRIFICING AN ANIMAL

Dog, Cat, or Ferret

Cannot be captured

- Last resort or
- Owner agrees

Owner violates quarantine

Other Animals

Reason to believe that animal

- Bit a person or
- Is infected with rabies

Note: there is no provision for quarantine

Livestock cases dealt with on a case-by-case basis



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BITE REPORTING

- ✓ State law does not mandate
- ✓ Reporting may be required by local ordinance
- ✓ Failure to report may make case management difficult



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QUARANTINE: HUMAN EXPOSURE

Under strict isolation

Owner premises if currently immunized

- Valid certificate of rabies vaccination
 - Not because the owner says so

Isolation facility if not currently immunized

At least 10 days

- Veterinarian may extend if clinical signs warrant

Veterinary supervision

- Three (3) exams by veterinarian
 - Day one, day ten, & intervening day
 - Problems when not presented as ordered
- No vaccinations during quarantine

Veterinarian certifies animal shows no signs of rabies

Quarantine released by officer who issued



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10-DAY QUARANTINE

No method to diagnose ante-mortem

Applies only to dogs, cats, and ferrets

- Viral shedding period for dogs, cats, and ferrets is known

Concern about whether biting animal was shedding rabies virus in saliva at time of bite

Observation of normal animal to determine changes in health or behavior

Allows sufficient time to determine health of animal

Once virus enters brain, animal will show signs and die within few days

If animal is healthy after 10 days, it was not shedding virus at time of bite

Provides safe "window" in which to begin PEP if necessary

Has withstood test of time



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10-DAY QUARANTINE

- ✓ Puppies, kittens, kits
- ✓ May bite before old enough to vaccinate
- ✓ Quarantine provisions apply
- ✓ Quarantine provisions due to public health concerns--not punitive
- ✓ Positive cases have resulted in multiple human exposures




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10-DAY QUARANTINE



Must take precautions when quarantining young

- Not fully vaccinated
- Socialization issues




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QUARANTINE: ANIMAL EXPOSURE

- ✓ May be kept on owner premises regardless of vaccination status, if quarantine provisions are met
- ✓ Must be leashed or confined

Currently immunized

- 60 days
- Revaccinate immediately after exposure

Not currently immunized

- Recommend immediate euthanasia, but if owner refuses:
 - 180 days
 - Vaccinate between 155-165 days of quarantine
 - Current recommendation is to vaccinate immediately



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60-DAY QUARANTINE

- ✓ Owner can provide proof animal is currently immunized
 - ▣ **Certificate of rabies vaccination**
- ✓ Rabies vaccine provides excellent protection; however, no vaccine is 100% effective
- ✓ Rabies is always fatal once signs are evident
- ✓ Animal is boosted immediately after exposure to enhance immune response
- ✓ Quarantine requirements less strict due to vaccination status



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180-DAY QUARANTINE

- ✓ Exposed animal is not protected by immunization
- ✓ Exposed, unprotected animal presents a significant public health risk
- ✓ Quarantine requirements strict due to risk of exposure to people and other animals
- ✓ Incubation period for animals may be as long as six months in animals
- ✓ Euthanasia should be first recommendation
- ✓ No acceptable protocol for PEP in animals



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ALGORITHM FOR RABIES EXPOSURE



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of HEALTH SERVICES

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The looking for...



Did an actual exposure occur?

Rabies is transmitted only when the virus is introduced into bite wounds or open skin wounds or onto mucous membranes. Two general categories of exposure are recognized:

1. Bite: All bites that penetrate or abrade the epidermis, regardless of anatomic location, constitute an exposure.
2. Non-Bite: The contamination of open wounds, abrasions, mucous membranes, or scratches with saliva or other potentially infectious material (neural tissue, cerebrospinal fluid, salivary gland tissue) constitutes an exposure. Because the rabies virus is inactivated by desiccation and ultraviolet irradiation, in general, if the material containing the virus is dry, the virus can be considered non-infectious. It is rare for non-bite exposures to result in rabies. Clinicians are urged to consult with public health officials before initiating post-exposure prophylaxis for non-bite exposures.

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable/Rabies/RabiesAlgorithm/AlgorithmCategories.htm>



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ANIMALS EXHIBITING SYMPTOMS

- ✓ Veterinarian determines
- ✓ Veterinarian notifies owner and officer that issued quarantine
- ✓ Kill animal humanely
- ✓ Avoid damage to head
- ✓ Submit to State Laboratory of Hygiene



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TISSUE SAMPLING

- Tissue sampling for diagnosis
- Send the **full** brain
- Protect head when killing animal
- Don't smash bats
 - Don't shoot other animals in head

Inadequate sample

Equivocal result

Unnecessarily?



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DOCUMENTATION PROBLEMS

- ✓ Multiple specimens in the same shipper with no indication on requisition
- ✓ Multiple unassociated specimens in the same shipper
- ✓ Submitter not indicated
- ✓ Physician not indicated



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MODE OF SHIPMENT

Hand delivery

- Ideal
- Distance consideration

Priority mail
 UPS
 Guaranteed overnight delivery
 Bus



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QUESTIONS?



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INFORMATION RESOURCES



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IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Interstate

DATCP Division of Animal Health
AnimalMovement.datcp.wi.gov - (608) 224-4872

DATCP Website
datcp.wi.gov
 Select **Animal Health** under the Programs/Services drop-down menu

Contacts for other states: <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/AHContactAcrossUS.pdf>

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IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

International

USDA-APHIS-VS
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>
 (608) 662-0630

USDA APHIS Website
www.aphis.usda.gov

Remember, when in doubt, CALL!



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IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Accreditation:
NVAPWI@usda.gov - (517) 337-4701

Import/Export Questions:
 Live Animals - VSPSWI@usda.gov
 Animal Products - SCGLproducts@usda.gov
 (608) 662-0630

Ordering accountable VS forms and seals:
VSWI@usda.gov

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FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

Code of Federal Regulations

[eCFR :: Home](#)

Wisconsin Statutes – Chapter 95

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/prefaces/toc>



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ADDITIONAL STATE REGULATIONS

Wisconsin Administrative Rules

[Chs. ATCP 10-19; Animal Health \(wisconsin.gov\)](#)

- Chapter 10 for Animal Diseases and Movement
- Chapter 16 for Dog Sellers information
- Chapter 17 for Premises Registration



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CERTIFICATION



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

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APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION

Complete *state-specific* orientation, which you've now done for Wisconsin

- If you're going to practice in another state, you need to contact that state for further information.

Graduate

Get your license in the state where you'll be practicing

Submit a VS Form I-36A to the VS office in the state where you'll be practicing.

- Available at the office or at www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/

You'll also need to complete online training at www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/

You will be notified by mail when you have been accredited and authorized to do accreditation work. Until then, you cannot perform any accreditation duties.

If you have questions: Valencia Watts, USDA-APHIS-VS, (517) 337-4701 or valencia.t.watts@aphis.usda.gov

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/index.shtml



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RENEWING ACCREDITATION

You will need to complete online training within three years to renew your accreditation.

- http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/renew.shtml

- Or Google NVAP

- Do it sooner rather than later – it helps pull all this together

If you start practicing in one state and move to another, you will need to get authorization in that state.



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AFTER YOU LEAVE TODAY

Visit https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/VeterinarianTraining.aspx for further required training information if you will be performing:

- TB testing (any species)
- CWD testing
 - You'll need to work with your district veterinarian to get certified.



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Thank You!



Division of Animal Health

(608) 224-4872 - DATCPAnimalImports@wisconsin.gov <https://datcp.wi.gov>

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

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