

# Wyoming Livestock Board Newsletter

## Special points of interest:

- WLSB Public Board Meeting is schedule for April 5 and 6 in Cheyenne.
- Veterinary Loan Repayment Applications are due by Mary 1, 2011
- 2010/2011 Trich Tags are Green

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NE Import Order for DSA Cattle

Wyoming Livestock Board

April 2011 Volume 19, Issue 1

## Colorado and Nebraska Identification Requirements for DSA Cattle Being Imported to their States

Both Nebraska and Colorado State Veterinarians have officially informed Dr. Logan that their states will require official/approved individual ID for cattle from the DSA's of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, and that will be imported into either of their states.

Both the Nebraska and Colorado requirements pertain to cattle that have originated in or spent time in the DSA, and not just cattle going directly to either state straight from the DSA. In

other words, if DSA cattle (or those that have spent time in the DSA) leave the DSA and go somewhere in Wyoming outside the DSA, they are still required by Nebraska and Colorado to be identified prior to import into either state. This also includes cattle going direct to slaughter.

Acceptable tags will be: green Wyoming tags, orange vaccination tags, silver USDA Brite tags, Yellow USDA RFID tags, and any 840 tags. Dr. Logan expects the Board

to pass a board order relating to these ID requirements so our producers will be required to comply.



## To Wyoming Livestock Producers

By: Jim Schwartz

As you have probably heard by now, the Wyoming Livestock Board has accepted my resignation, effective June 30<sup>th</sup>. Regretfully I must move on but it has been my sincere pleasure to work for the livestock industry. However, the time is appropriate for this change to happen, as I am looking at several potential endeavors. I would like to continue working with the agriculture commu-

nity; I do not feel ready for the rocking chair-not yet anyway. This job has been challenging and rewarding at the same time. I would like to make a few comments regarding my four years in this position: -I believe that the board's efforts, both past and present, have been outstanding. In particular, I would like to recognize Rob Orchard and Fred Wilson, our out-going

board members, for their commitment to making improvements for the livestock industry. Mr. Orchard served as our board president the last two years of his term, dealing with brucellosis, trich, and several other major issues. I cannot find the words to express my appreciation for his efforts. Mr. Wilson has an astute knowledge of the livestock industry from many different

Continued Page 8

## Brand Recording Unit Update

By: Connie Hinsley

We completed the 2011 brand renewal on March 1, 2011. We renewed 4,220 livestock brands from mid October through March 1, 2011.

We are waiting for board approval on how the 2011 abandoned brands will be handled.

Please let us know anytime your address changes to insure you get your renewal notice.

Thank you everyone for all your hard work on the 2011 brand renewal.

Sincerely,

Brand Recording Unit



## Brucellosis Update

We have two cattle herds and one bison herd in Park County under quarantine as brucellosis affected herds.

The first cattle herd has undergone enough testing to have 2 negative whole herd tests and will be tested again after calving in April/May. All reactors have been removed from the herd. If the post-calving test is negative, the quarantine will be conditionally released and

the producer will be allowed to access common summer grazing. A fall test will be done at pregnancy testing time. A negative whole herd fall test would completely release the quarantine.

The bison herd has undergone one whole herd test and over 20 reactors have been removed. This herd is well contained behind electric fence and there is no

direct contact with cattle. This herd will remain under quarantine longer term, due to the fact that bison are more difficult to handle than are cattle, and it will take longer to achieve further whole herd testing.

The second cattle herd was found in early 2011. A total of 5 reactor cattle have been removed from this herd as four reactors were found on the first whole herd test. Continue page 9

## How to Order Wyoming Green ID Tags and Information Needed to Order Tags

Please call the Wyoming Livestock

Board at

307-777-7515

Email: Lindsay Johnson at

LJOHNS5@state.wy.us

OR

Doug Leinart at dleina@state.wy.us

Name

Address: Mailing and Physical

Phone Number

Number of Tags Needed

## **Bovine Tuberculosis—Disease of the Past or a Continued Risk?** By Bob Meyer, Assistant State Veterinarian, WLSB

***“However, cases of TB continue to be found in cattle and other species such as captive elk and free-ranging deer in certain states”***

Most cattle producers in Wyoming today have never experienced an outbreak of bovine tuberculosis (TB) in their herds. Nor have they known others having had such an unfortunate experience either. In fact, most folks now consider TB strictly from a historical perspective having heard about the disease only through accounts from their grandparents detailing experiences their neighbors may have had in fighting the disease during years long past, or describing the repeated testing of herds throughout the counties of each state since the early 1900's in an effort to rid the national herd of this devastating disease. Fortunately, the overall results obtained during the many years of bovine TB eradication efforts since can be described as nothing less than outstanding.

In 1908, at least 5% of all cattle tested were determined to be TB reactors, and monetary losses due to excessive condemnation of carcasses showing evidence of TB during visual inspection at slaughter proved to be an economic burden that threatened the very existence of a viable cattle industry in the United States. That same year the national bovine TB eradication program was initiated by USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with State animal health agencies and the U.S. cattle industry with the goal of eventual elimination of TB from live-

stock nationwide. Progress was swift. By 1945, over 25 million of the nation's cattle had been tested reducing the prevalence of the disease to less than 0.5% in all states. Today, the national prevalence is less than 0.01%, and 45 states, including Wyoming, have been able to maintain Accredited-TB Free status for well over 10 years. Truly, an accomplishment worth noting.

However, cases of TB continue to be found in cattle and other species such as captive elk and free-ranging deer in certain states indicating that some risk of TB exposure still exists. And, such concerns increase more when one considers that many of these new cases involve states that have had no evidence of the disease for many years prior. Our neighboring states of Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota are a few of the most recent examples.

During 2010, a total of 11 beef herds and 2 dairy herds were identified with TB infection in 7 states nationwide. One of these herds, a dairy in Colorado, was eventually eliminated after testing disclosed an extensive herd infection. Follow-up investigations of cattle movements from that herd eventually found infection in 5 more Colorado herds which had purchased exposed bull calves prior to the time the dairy was identified as being infected. In a

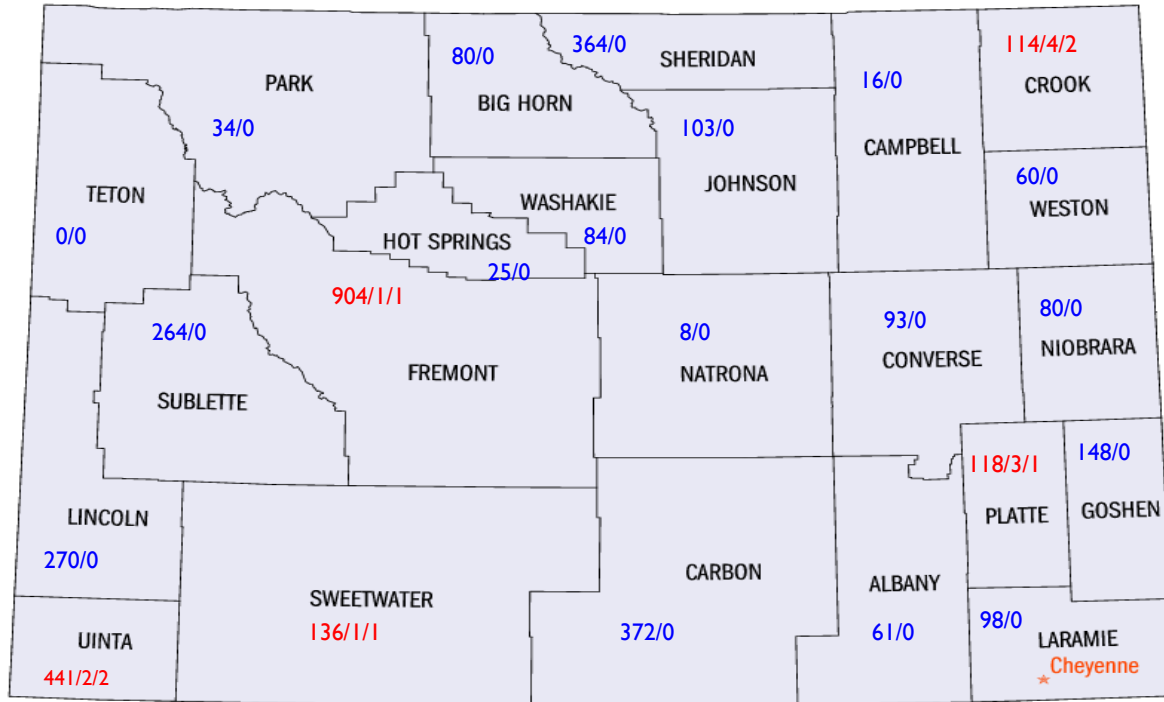
related investigation conducted here in Wyoming, animal health officials located a group of exposed steer calves originating from this same Colorado dairy which were purchased for grazing on a ranch in the eastern part of our state. Luckily for us, the results from this investigation, including testing of the exposed steers, revealed no evidence of disease spread in Wyoming, and the exposed steers were required to be sold for feeding and eventual slaughter as an added level of security. If infection had been found in any of these animals, several neighboring herds would have been quarantined and required to undergo herd testing which certainly would have complicated matters.

Two beef herds in South Dakota and 1 beef herd in Nebraska were discovered with TB over the past year also. These infections appear to be related to infections in captive elk operations located in close proximity to these herds. Since Wyoming officials had the good foresight many years ago to not allow the development of a captive elk or captive deer industry in the State, our cattle industry today does not have to worry about getting TB from that source as other states do.

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# Trichomoniasis By The Numbers

By Lindsay Johnson, WLSB



September 1, 2010 through March 30, 2011

The first number in counties on the map indicates total number bulls tested in the county, second number indicates the number Positive out of that total and third number indicates number of Premises with Trich in that county.

Positive Trich Cases are in Crook, Fremont, Platte, Sweetwater and Uinta counties

Total number bulls tested in State of Wyoming:	3,880	Head
Number bulls tested negative:	3,868	Head
Number bulls tested positive:	12	Head
Number bulls certified clean after 3 tests:	84	Head

Subsequent positive bulls after initially tested negative:

Positive on 2 <sup>nd</sup> test, after negative on 1 <sup>st</sup>	0	Head
Positive on 3 <sup>rd</sup> test, after negative on 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup>	0	Head

**Trich Tags  
are Green for  
2010/2011**

## USDA-APHIS-VS Forms

By Deb Dufficy, DVM, USDA-APHIS

Need a form? Some, such as brucellosis vaccination records, brucellosis test records, and US origin horse exports to Canada (also needs an addendum available through the area office) are available online: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>

[import\\_export/forms.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/forms.shtml)  
The fillable APHIS Form 7001, used for many small animal international exports, is also available online: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/APHIS7001.pdf>  
Forms are also available

through the USDA-APHIS-VS-WY office;  
USDA-APHIS-VS  
5353 Yellowstone Road,  
Suite 209  
Cheyenne, WY 82009  
307-432-7960  
(fax) 307-772-2592  
8 am – 4:30 pm, M-F

## Completing Brucellosis Test Records ( VS Form 4-33)

- STATE: Wyoming, and may be abbreviated WY.
- COUNTY: Name of county where animals are located.
- HERD OWNER'S NAME: Legal name of owner should be entered in this block, last name first. If a ranch/dairy name, follow it with a contact person and physical location of the animals, complete address including zip code. If a livestock market, put name and address of the market in box and put the owner name above.
- REASON FOR TEST: Place an "x" in the appropriate box. For Sale or Show, please circle which one it is. If Movement or any other reason not specified, check 'Other' and write the reason in the box.
- COMPLETE HERD TEST: If the whole herd was tested, check yes and give the number of test eligible animals in the herd.
- KIND OF HERD: Indicate the kind of herd. If the herd is "other", write in the species under other.
- SUMMARY: Enter total sampled. Lab will indicate the number of negatives, suspects and reactors.
- CERTIFICATION FOR PAYMENT: Always check private, unless contracted by the State.
- PRACTITIONER'S NAME and SIGNATURE: Always sign the test record and *PRINT YOUR NAME BELOW YOUR SIGNATURE*. Indicate your mailing address.
- AGREE CODE: Fill in your WY state license number.
- DATE BLED: Enter the date the animals were bled.
- TUBE NUMBER: Use consecutive numbers. Do not duplicate numbers of samples mailed to the laboratory on the same day. Write the sample number on the top of each blood tube.
- COLUMN "2": Indicate in this column if the animal has been re-tagged (RT), is a natural addition (NA), purchased addition (PA), or aborter (AB). The codes are located at the bottom of the column.
- IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: This must be an OFFICIAL identification, usually a 9-digit alphanumeric USDA ear tag which is unique to each animal. Official vaccination tags or
- officially issued EID tags are acceptable in place of a silver USDA tag. An animal carrying an official tag (even if from other states) **shall not** be re-tagged nor shall the ear tag be removed. In instances where more than one official tag is present, all tags shall be recorded.
- VACCINATION TATTOO: Enter as shown in the animal's ear. Record all legible characters.
- AGE: Note the age of the animal in years (Y) or months (M).
- BREED: Enter the breed abbreviation. A list of standardized breed codes is provided in this article.
- SEX: Self-explanatory. Female (F) or male (M). Steer are NOT tested.
- REMARKS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Additional info and/or other pertinent data. This includes plastic ear tags and neck chains. Always correlate these with a USDA silver ear tag.
- REACTOR TAG NUMBER: Reserved for reactor tag placed in the left ear of a brucellosis infected animal.

Deb Dufficy, DVM, USDA-APHIS

ALL INCOMPLETE RECORDS WILL BE RETURNED FOR COMPLETION

COOPERATIVE STATE-FEDERAL BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM  
**BRUCELLOSIS TEST RECORD**

L 361051

STATE **WY**  
 COUNTY **LARAMIE** CODE

HERD NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ HERD OWNER LAST FIRST INITIAL **Jamison Peter ("Slim")** PREVIOUS TEST DATE \_\_\_\_\_ VET CODE \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ REA \_\_\_\_\_ SUS \_\_\_\_\_

OWNER NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ ROUTE-STREET-ROAD **15 CR 27 / PO Box 1731**

CERTIFICATION FOR PAYMENT  
 FEDERAL EMPLOYEE  FEE BASIS (Federal)  STATE COUNTY  PRIVATE (Owner's Expense)

TEST \_\_\_\_\_ PROG. \_\_\_\_\_ WBBS \_\_\_\_\_ POST OFFICE STATE ZIP CODE  
**Cheyenne WY 82001**

I certify:  
 That I have drawn blood samples from each animal identified below and have correctly listed each tube number with complete corresponding identification number, all numbers and letters of all eartags have been listed, cattle with existing official eartags have not been retagged, and when payment is claimed at program expense in accordance with agreement number below, no payment has been or will be received from any other source.

REASON FOR TEST  INITIAL  RETEST RGE TWP SEC DISTRICT FARM UNIT

COMPLETE HERD TEST OF ALL ELIGIBLE ANIMALS  
 YES  NO **500**  
 NO. IN HERD

KIND OF HERD  
 DAIRY  BEEF  MIXED  
 SWINE  OTHER (Specify below):

LABORATORY PLACE DATE

SIGNATURE **Deborah Duffin, DVM** AGREE CODE **1710**  
**Deborah DUFFICY, DVM**  
 ROUTE, STREET, ROAD **5353 Yellowstone Rd** DATE BLED **2/17/11**  
 POST OFFICE STATE ZIP CODE **Cheyenne WY 82009** FIELD TEST DONE BY:  
 REACTORS TAGGED AND BRANDED DATE: SIGNATURE

DATE LISTED \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

TUBE NO.	RECORD ALL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER(S)	VACC TATTOO	AGE	BREED	SEX	FLD T	LABORATORY RESULTS					TEST In-terp.	REMARKS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	REACTOR TAG NUMBER
							BAPA RST	CARD	STT SPT	RIV	CF			
1	NA <sup>1</sup> 83 VNX 1275	RV7	3	AN	F							016		
2	RT <sup>2</sup> 83 AAF 4752	RV5	5									020		
3	NA <sup>3</sup> 83 VNX 3214	RV8	2									B 221		
4	PA <sup>4</sup> 83 V.VW 1113	RV6	4									675		
5	NA <sup>5</sup> 83 VNX 1299	RV7	3									031		
6	NA <sup>6</sup> 83 VNX 1300	RV7	3									R 721		
7	NA <sup>7</sup> 83 VNX 2501	RV8	2									R 882		
8	PA <sup>8</sup> 83 VQP 9877	RV7	3									B 623		
9	PA <sup>9</sup> 81 VNN 5534	RV7	3									Y 25		
10	RT <sup>10</sup> 83 AAF 4753	RV6	4									G 111		
11														
12	<b>* EXAMPLE *</b>													
13	<b>* EXAMPLE *</b>													
14	<b>* EXAMPLE *</b>													
15	<b>* EXAMPLE *</b>													

RT - Retag AB - Aborter  
 NA - Natural Addition  
 PA - Purchased Addition

Record ALL Eartag(s) and Tattoo(s)

Record ALL Legible Characters

FIELD TEST CODE  
 N - Negative  
 P - Positive

TEST INTERPRETATION  
 N - Negative Classified by:  
 S - Suspect  
 R - Reactor Date Classified:

TEST AUTHORIZATION EXPIRES

**Table 3—Cattle breeds and abbreviation codes**

Code	Cattle Breed	Code	Cattle Breed	Code	Cattle Breed
AN	Aberdeen Angus	FP	East Flemish Red Pied	NM	Normande
AB	Abondance	ER	Eringer	NR	Norwegian Red
AF	Africander	FA	Flamand	PA	Parthenais
AY	Ayshire	FL	Fleckvieh	PI	Piedmontese
BA	Barzona	FR	Fribourg	PR	Pie Rouge
BE	Beefalo	FB	Friesian (Belgian)	PZ	Pinzgauer
BF	Beef Friesian	DF	Friesian (Dutch)	RN	Romagnola
BM	Beefmaster	GA	Galloway (beef)	RA	Ranger
FF	Belgian Blue	GD	Galloway (dairy)	AR	Red Angus
BG	Belted Galloway	GS	Gascone	RB	Red Brangus
BW	Black Whiteface	GV	Gelbvieh	RD	Red Dane
BD	Blonde d'Aquitaine	GR	Groningen		(Red Danish, Danish Red)
BO	Bradford	GU	Guernsey	WW	Red Holstein
BR	Brahman	HC	Hays Converter	RP	Red Poll
BH	Brahmental	HH	Hereford (horned)	RO	Rotbunte
BN	Brangus	HP	Hereford (polled)	AS	Salers
BU	Braunvieh	SH	Highland (Scotch Highland)	SG	Santa Gertrudis
SB	Brown Swiss (beef)	HO	Holstein	MS	Shorthorn (milking)
BS	Brown Swine (dairy)	HY	Hybrid (Alberta Hybrid)	SS	Shorthorn (Scotch beef)
CN	Canadienne	JE	Jersey	SP	Shorthorn (polled)
CP	Campine Red Pied	KB	Kobe (Wagyu)	IS	Shorthorn (Illawara)
CB	Charbray	LM	Limousin	SM	Simmental
CH	Charolais	LR	Lincoln Red	DS	South Devon
CA	Chianina	LL	Luing	DX	Sussex
XX <sup>1</sup>	Crossbred	MA	Maine-Anjou	TA	Tarentaise
DB	Danish Black and White	MR	Marchigiana	TG	Tasmanian Grey
DJ	Danish Jerry	ME	Maremmana	TL	Texas Longhorn
RW	Danish Red and White	MI	Meuse-Rhine-Yssel	WB	Welsh Black
DE	Devon	MO	Montbelliard	WF	West Flemish Red
DR	Dexter	MG	Murray Grey		

<sup>1</sup> If an animal is crossbred, record the predominant breed with an "X" beside it (e.g., ANX). Use only "XX" when no single breed is predominant.

## To Wyoming Livestock Producers continued from page 1

***“I would like to personally thank the livestock industry for their support of Wyoming’s brand inspection program”***

aspects-including cattle, horses, and rodeo. His advice was cherished on numerous issues. The Wyoming Livestock Board is one of the few boards left in state government that maintains policy making authority and responsibility. We all owe a debt of gratitude to all the board members that have ever served in this position-it is a tough job.

-We have two new board members coming on; Joe Thomas, past board of agriculture chairman from Meeteetse and Donna Baldwin Hunt, long time ranch family, from Newcastle, Wyoming. They will be outstanding new members for our board.

-The new board president is Dr. Eric Barlow of Gillette and vice president is Brent Larson of Laramie. I would like to wish them the best of luck.

-I would like to personally thank the livestock industry for their support of Wyoming’s brand inspection program. The brand inspectors and Lee Romsa, brand commissioner, have worked diligently to address the

stability of this program.

-I am hoping that the livestock industry will continue to support the computerization of the brand inspection program. If we are to have an effective disease trace back system, this computerization is a must! We will also gain increased efficiencies for the predator districts and for the beef council with the fees that are collected.

-The livestock industry has been struggling with animal identification for many years. Now, other states are requiring this identification on certain animals in Wyoming’s designated surveillance area. It would be my hope that the livestock industry could design a system that would work for them. A system that could integrate “age and source” verification and implement a disease trace back system at the same time. Wyoming has some of the best livestock in the nation and we must figure out a system that will work for the industry as economically as possible and protect our markets.

-I do have a major concern with all the new livestock producers that are coming to our state. They purchase a small tract of land and stock it with animals that they have little or no knowledge of the brand program or animal health requirements. Potential diseases could enter our state as these people have little or no knowledge of import requirements. We must all do our part to educate these new neighbors.

-My final comment is that I feel we are blessed with one of the best State Veterinarians in the nation-Dr. Jim Logan. He is dedicated and totally committed to the livestock industry. Now that I have had the opportunity to meet several other state veterinarians, I sincerely appreciate Dr. Logan’s knowledge, skills, and abilities. I hope the industry will continue to support him through all of the animal health issues that are facing our state.

My best regards to you all,

Jim Schwartz

**Check us out on the web  
<http://wlsb.state.wy.us>**

## Brucellosis Update continued from page 2

The second whole herd test is scheduled for March 17<sup>th</sup>. This quarantine will remain in place until there are 3 consecutive negative whole herd tests at least 30 days apart with the last test done post calving. As with the first cattle herd, summer range access will be dependent on 3 negative tests, and a fall test will also be required.

All contact, commingled,

and adjacent herds to these three cases have been tested and no additional infection has been found. These cases are not epidemiologically linked, but a common factor is that the source in all three cases is wild elk.

One additional situation occurred in Sublette County in late November when one cow from a herd being offered for sale tested posi-

tive. This cow was taken to slaughter and tissue samples collected, but the *Brucella* bacteria was not cultured. The rest of the herd was negative and all contact herds were test negative. This case was closed after the herd of origin was again tested negative 30 days following the original test.

## Bovine Tuberculosis –Disease of the Past or a Continued Risk? Continued from page 3

Inspection of feeder cattle by federal and state meat inspection personnel at the time the steers or heifers are slaughtered often identifies additional cases of TB that require investigation. During the period of 2000 thru 2009, 362 TB cases were detected in slaughter cattle. 73% of these cases were later determined to be Mexican-origin steers many of which were pastured for nearly a year in various western states prior to being finish-fed in feedlots. And, a few of these cases were also determined to have been steers previously used in roping events. Therein, lies the risk for potential re-introduction of TB into native Wyoming cattle.

In my opinion, recreational cattle including roping steers, especially those of

Mexican origin, and, to a lesser extent, rodeo bucking bulls may likely represent the most risk of exposing native Wyoming cattle to this disease. Mexican-origin feeder cattle placed on summer pastures could present a limited risk also if they are allowed to commingle with neighboring breeding herds. However, this risk is greatly reduced if fences are kept in good repair and commingling is avoided.

Backgrounding of heifers later to be used as herd replacements should never occur in feedlots also containing Mexican-origin feeder cattle since the chances of spread between cattle is too great. One should also be cautious of using feedlots that previously fed Mexican-origin steers if sufficient attention has not been paid to clean-

ing feed bunks and water tanks since TB could spread to susceptible cattle orally by way of leftover, contaminated feedstuffs.

Specific factors that serve to elevate the level of risk that Mexican-origin feeder or recreational (roping) cattle pose include their country of origin, repeated exposures to similar type cattle at multiple roping events, and, in certain cases, a relatively longer lifespan in some recreational steers as compared to native steers kept in feeder channels. Mexico has a much higher level of TB in their cattle herds as compared to the United States. As a result, the likelihood of a Mexican steer being presented for import while in the early, incubatory stages of the disease is increased simply due to the fact they have more opportunity for expo-

## Bovine Tuberculosis Continued from page 9

sure and becoming infected with TB while in that country. Even though these steers are required to be TB tested prior to import into the United States, it is unfortunate that some steers recently exposed and incubating the disease may falsely test negative on the TB test even though they are truly TB infected. As a result, a few TB-infected steers may enter the United States undetected, and, if they intermingle with other susceptible cattle on our side of the border transmission of TB may occur. Recognizing this potential risk, USDA requires all Mexican-origin steers to be identified with an "M" brand located on the right hip so that producers will be able to readily identify them and prevent them from intermingling with native cattle.

Roping steers often travel to multiple roping events during a single season and are mixed with steers from multiple origins, many of which may be of Mexican origin also. As a result, the chances that they may be exposed to other roping cattle infected with TB are

increased. A similar situation may exist, although perhaps to a lesser extent, for rodeo bulls which travel to multiple events in a season and may either be exposed to higher-risk roping cattle or drink from previously contaminated water tanks at these events. Roping steers are often very long-lived, especially if they are managed to slow their growth rate so that they may be used for recreational events over a longer period of time. As their age increases, these steers, if infected, also become more likely to develop full-blown, TB disease capable of spreading infection to other susceptible cattle more efficiently; a regular "Typhoid Mary" of sorts. And, if roping steers having such extensive infection are placed in pens or pastures with a rancher's replacement heifers during times when they are not being used for recreational events, please heed this warning: [A recipe for disaster could be brewing!](#) Historically, several TB outbreaks have been attributed to the initial finding of TB in an "old roping steer" which previously intermingled and exposed a rancher's breeding herd. [Please](#), seriously consider having your veterinarian

conduct a TB test on all roping steers being maintained on your property for any period of time, and be sure to prevent them from contacting other cattle. The final goal of TB eradication from our national herd has, of yet, proven to be elusive. Although great strides have been made over the years in reducing the level of TB in livestock herds in Wyoming and other states, there can be little argument that risks still exist that might allow this disease to regain a foothold in our cattle population. Regulators cannot do the job by themselves. They must depend on the strong industry resolve taken by Wyoming producers in the past to continue to protect our Wyoming cattle herd. If due diligence is continually applied in recognizing where the major risks occur, and management actions are promptly taken to effectively mitigate these risks of exposure, TB can be prevented. Thanks for listening!

For further information, please contact me by calling (307) 777-6440 or sending an e-mail to: [bmeyer@state.wy.us](mailto:bmeyer@state.wy.us)

STATE OF  
WYOMING

WYOMING  
LIVESTOCK BOARD

1934 Wyatt Drive  
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Phone: 307-777-7515

Fax: 307-777-6561

Website:

<http://wlsb.state.wy.us>

## Wyoming Livestock Board

REMINDER :  
ALL VETERINARY LOAN REPAY-  
MENT APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN  
BY MAY 1, 2011.  
YOU CAN FIND AN APPLICATION  
ON OUR WEBSITE:

<http://wlsb.state.wy.us>

### 2011 Legislation Update

By Fred Emerich, DVM WLSB

The 61st legislative that ended March 3 2011 brought several laws that will affect the Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB) as the laws become effective July 1, 2011 or earlier.

HB 007 Veterinary practice act 2. This change in the Veterinary practice act will allow the BOV medicine to require continuing education for maintenance of a license to practice veterinary medicine. Animal emergencies are defined and the care given are defined also. The legislation also allows the State Veterinarians to deputize veterinarians in cases of animal emergencies.

HB 018. Quarantine of animals. This legislation will allow the State Veterinarian

to quarantine and test animals entering the state in violation of the WLSB's import rules. The state veterinarian now will have the authority to compel treatment, testing, vaccination and quarantine of infected or exposed animals,

HB 057 Feral Livestock. This bill stipulates the owner of feral livestock must pay the cost of damages, transport, veterinary care and gathering of feral animals. This will apply even if the owner of the animals doesn't want to be found. If no ownership can be proved the WLSB can dispose of the animal according to law or rule. This law will amend definitions of "feral livestock" to include animals that "may or may not be owned by a person".

SF 10 Protection of Livestock and SF 100 Cruelty to Pet animals. These are paired bills that define cruelty to livestock and cruelty to pet animals. SF 10 clarifies acceptable livestock and production procedures as well as management practices used in animal husbandry and rodeo. They are definitive in that livestock and cruelty statutes are the purview of the WLSB while pet cruelty is in the hands of the Attorney General and not the WLSB. In SF 100, the pet cruelty laws are now defined in Title 6 of Wyoming Statute which places all acts under law enforcement.



Dave Heineman  
Governor

# State of Nebraska

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
GREGORY A. IBACH  
Director

## BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STATE OF NEBRASKA

DENNIS A. HUGHES, DVM	)	
STATE VETERINARIAN	)	CATTLE AND BISON IMPORTATION ORDER
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY	)	FOR IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WYOMING
301 CENTENNIAL MALL SOUTH	)	DESIGNATED SURVEILLANCE AREAS
FOURTH FLOOR	)	April 1, 2011
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68509	)	

Effective April 1, 2011, the Nebraska Department of Agriculture is issuing an Importation Order (Order) for cattle and bison originating from the Designated Surveillance Areas (DSA) in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA), encompassing portions of the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming due to ongoing endemic brucellosis affected animals, specifically free-roaming elk and bison. This Importation Order is being issued to protect the Nebraska cattle and bison industries, and to aid in the tracing of cattle and bison which could be used for breeding purposes, imported into Nebraska from these DSAs. All sexually intact cattle and bison, including those going direct to slaughter, shall be subject to this Order when originating from the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, as defined in numbers 1 through 3 below.

1. State of Idaho (Designated Surveillance Area within the counties of Teton, Bonneville, Fremont, Caribou, and Bear Lake, as such DSA has been defined and established between the State of Idaho and the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS));
2. State of Montana (Designated Surveillance Area within the counties of Park, Gallatin, Madison, and Beaverhead, as such DSA has been defined and established between the State of Montana and the USDA/APHIS); and
3. State of Wyoming (Designated Surveillance Area within the counties of Fremont, Park, Sublette, Lincoln, and Teton, as such DSA has been defined and established between the State of Wyoming and USDA/APHIS).

Pursuant to the authority of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-701 and 54-753.05, and the Nebraska Department of Agriculture Importation Regulations, Title 23, Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 2, subsection 004.11 (23 NAC 2-004.11), this Order is issued this 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2011, for the purpose of protecting the health status of Nebraska's livestock industries.

**This Order is in addition to requirements found in the current Nebraska Department of Agriculture Importation Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-784.01 to 54-796); and the Nebraska Department of Agriculture Animal Importation Regulations (23 NAC 2); and the Nebraska Amended Dairy Cattle Import Order, dated June 17, 2008.**

**Department of Agriculture, 301 Centennial Mall South**  
**Web Site: [www.agr.ne.gov](http://www.agr.ne.gov)**

Administration P.O. Box 94947 Lincoln, NE 68509-4947 (402) 471-2341 FAX: (402) 471-6876	Agriculture Laboratories 3703 South 14 <sup>th</sup> Street Lincoln, NE 68502-5399 (402) 471-2176 FAX: (402) 471-0091	Bureau of Animal Industry P.O. Box 94787 Lincoln, NE 68509-4787 (402) 471-2351 FAX: (402) 471-6893	Bureau of Dairies & Foods P.O. Box 95064 Lincoln, NE 68509-5064 (402) 471-2536 FAX: (402) 471-2759	Bureau of Plant Industry P.O. Box 94956 Lincoln, NE 68509-4756 (402) 471-2394 FAX: (402) 471-6892	Weights and Measures P.O. Box 94757 Lincoln, NE 68509-4757 (402) 471-4292 FAX: (402) 471-2759
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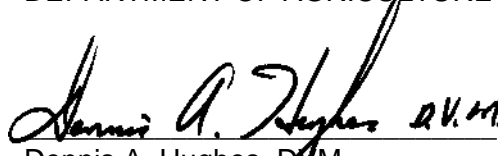
**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

- A. **All sexually intact cattle and bison imported into Nebraska (except as noted in B and C below), which originate** from a DSA within the GYA, as listed above in numbers 1 through 3, shall:
1. Be individually identified with permanent, official USDA/APHIS approved identification, except that market backtags shall not be considered a form of permanent, individual identification for purposes of this Order; or
  2. Be individually identified to state of origin (Idaho, Montana, or Wyoming), so long as such identification:
    - a. Provides a unique identification number for the animal; and
    - b. Can be traced back to the herd where the tag was originally applied; and
  3. Enter Nebraska with a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) which states, "These cattle and bison originated from within one of the DSAs and have permanent, individual identification."
- B. All sexually intact cattle and bison **moving direct to slaughter from a DSA** shall be individually identified with permanent, official USDA/APHIS approved identification, excluding market backtags. **Such cattle and bison do not require a CVI** to be imported into Nebraska, but the individual identification for each animal shall:
1. Identify the GYA state of origin; **and**
  2. Allow the animal to be traced to the herd of original tag application.
- C. All sexually intact cattle and bison, except those moving direct to slaughter, which originate from the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, **but which do not originate from within one of the DSAs**, shall enter Nebraska with a CVI which states, "These cattle and bison do not originate from within the DSA."

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until notice is given by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Any exceptions to this Order will only be by approval of the Nebraska State Veterinarian upon epidemiological evaluation and risk assessment.

Dated this 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2011.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

  
Dennis A. Hughes, DVM  
Nebraska State Veterinarian