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ADVANCING ADT ROAD MAP FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING

A Three-Year Plan

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1. Executive Summary

Wyoming's ranching and agriculture industry contributes more than \$1B annually to the state's economy. Ranching is essential to the state; nearly 12K producers utilize two-thirds of the state's landmass for livestock grazing. Wyoming ranks first nationwide in average ranch size. Cattle is the dominant industry, with 1.3M cattle and calves, but Wyoming also has significant numbers of sheep (365K) and swine (90K). Due to the elevated risk of brucellosis within Wyoming's Brucellosis Designated Surveillance Area, disease surveillance is paramount for Wyoming's livestock producers.

The Wyoming Livestock Board is a State of Wyoming executive branch agency that regulates and protects livestock interests in the state. Wyoming Livestock Board Animal Health (WLSB AH) protects the health of Wyoming livestock by focusing on disease prevention, surveillance, control, eradication, and education. WLSB AH implements and enforces board rules and regulations such as animal importation and regulatory disease mitigation and control. WLSB AH promotes animal disease traceability throughout the state and responds to disease emergencies.

Wyoming has a strong vision for ADT. Our vision is to advance Wyoming's livestock industry while enhancing market access and driving prosperity for its livestock producers.

To align with this vision, Wyoming's mission is to enhance partnerships between veterinarians and producers to promote a healthy, secure food supply and improve the capacity for livestock markets and producers to meet state and national standards for traceability.

WLSB-AH has two primary objectives related to animal disease traceability efforts:

1. Advance Wyoming's livestock industry through enhanced partnerships between veterinarians and producers, promoting a healthy, secure food supply.
2. Strengthen market access and increase prosperity for Wyoming's livestock producers by meeting national and state standards for traceability.

The decisive effort of the first objective is to enhance partnerships between veterinarians and producers. The decisive effort of the second objective is to strengthen the state's ability to meet national and state standards for traceability.

These two objectives are linked to milestones that WLSB AH intends to achieve during the timeframe of this plan.

Plans to fulfill the mission of WLSB AH and the listed traceability objectives are described below.

Fundamental problems

Wyoming's animal disease traceability initiative addresses the shortfall in the capability to rapidly and accurately identify and track livestock. This capability is essential to effectively managing and mitigating the spread of contagious diseases, ensuring animal health and public safety. It also maintains national confidence among state animal health officials, upholds consumer confidence in the food supply, and ensures compliance with livestock health standards.

Key elements

Wyoming is committed to improving and maintaining a robust animal disease traceability program. This will be achieved through the development of expert knowledge, the implementation of necessary traceability technologies and supporting data systems, and the provision of targeted training and outreach to enhance proficiency. All of these efforts require dedicated funding to ensure sustained success.

Primary benefits

The anticipated primary benefit is to establish the ability to promptly retrieve animal identification information and quickly respond to that information in a situation requiring a trace. Other benefits include enhancing disease control measures, facilitating efficient and accurate decision-making during outbreaks, and improving compliance with national guidelines.

Building on previous efforts to advance animal disease traceability

In advance of this proposal, Wyoming is building and launching a data system in the CoreOne product family to contribute traceability data to the national infrastructure when needed. Wyoming supports this state data system with full-time expertise from WLSB-AH. Wyoming's brucellosis mitigation program heavily utilizes electronic IDs and electronic recordkeeping for animals within and imported or exported into the brucellosis designated surveillance area (DSA). Traceability of non-negative brucellosis animals or brucellosis-exposed animals is extremely important to our producers and maintaining open trade markets for Wyoming livestock is essential.

Alternatives explored

Pursuant to Wyoming law, WLSB AH considered multiple different online databases prior to selecting the CoreOne product family.

Projected costs

The proposed FY 2025 ADT Cooperative Agreement itemizes the current total projected cost for the plan's first, second, and third years.

Current Traceability Situation

Who are we?

The Wyoming Livestock Board is a State of Wyoming executive branch agency that exercises supervision over and protects the livestock interests in the state. The Wyoming Livestock Board is made up of the animal health division, brands division, and law enforcement. Wyoming Livestock Board Animal Health (WLSB AH) protects the health of Wyoming livestock by focusing on disease prevention, surveillance, control, eradication, and education. WLSB AH implements and enforces board rules and regulations such as animal importation and regulatory disease mitigation and control. WLSB AH promotes animal disease traceability throughout the state and responds to disease emergencies. The brands division aids in animal disease traceability with brand inspections for changes in ownership and intra/interstate animal movement, as well as aiding in animal identification investigations.

The State Veterinarian reports directly to the Governor and the Wyoming Livestock Board which consists of 7 board members. The Wyoming State Veterinarian - Animal Health group consists of 3 veterinarians (state veterinarian, assistant state veterinarian, and field assistant state veterinarian), 2 animal health specialists, and 2 administrative support staff.

The Wyoming Livestock Board is the primary constituent of this agreement and is the state agency responsible for livestock disease programs and traceability in Wyoming. WLSB works directly with USDA APHIS VS to fulfill federal disease control in the state. Other organizations that play a role in ADT in the state include the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, Wyoming Department of Health, UW Extension, and the Wyoming Veterinary Medical Board. WLSB AH serves to protect our agricultural industry and maintain open market access for Wyoming's livestock producers, thereby supporting the state's agricultural economy. WLSB AH accomplishes this by providing services for stakeholders which include livestock producers, veterinarians, state producer associations (Stockgrowers and Woolgrowers), and the general public.

Where are we now?

WLSB AH is continually evolving ADT to mitigate and control animal disease while maintaining confidentiality of private information. In accordance with Wyoming State Statute 11-18-117, WLSB releases records only to necessary government agencies for

livestock identification, disease outbreak control, and law enforcement investigations. WLSB AH complies with federal and state regulations to support mission needs in collaboration with our federal, state, and industry partners.

Wyoming is transitioning from paper-based records to digital animal health record capabilities and requirements. WLSB AH has made significant inroads towards this initiative, including the utilization of an improved data management software system, transitioning all certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs) issued in Wyoming to an electronic format, supporting markets in the transition to use of electronic identification devices (EIDs), and training veterinarians across the state on radio frequency identification (RFID) reader use and MIMs record entry. This past year, Wyoming launched a data system in the CoreOne product family to improve state data management on disease outbreaks and response and contribute traceability data to the national infrastructure when needed. Pursuant to Wyoming law, WLSB AH considered multiple different online databases prior to selecting the CoreOne product family. Wyoming supports this state data system with full-time expertise from WLSB AH.

Wyoming conducts and participates in traceback events statewide to mitigate regulatory livestock diseases and maintain open markets for Wyoming livestock. These traces involve cooperation and reproduction of records from producers, markets, slaughter plants, and other movement data. Records are essential to support these activities. Compliance with identification rules have improved in recent years for movement outside of the Brucellosis Designated Surveillance Area, from livestock markets, and interstate travel. Until the transition to eCVIs is complete, the legibility of handwritten documents and partially completed CVIs remains problematic. Many paper CVIs are not received in a timely fashion, adding to the delay in uploading information. Additionally, transition to eCVIs will ease searchability of documents in our CoreOne software system.

Regarding official cattle identification devices, Wyoming has previously maintained and distributed RFID tags to veterinarians and markets statewide. This year, WLSB AH is coordinating orders with US Department of Agriculture (USDA) professionals to distribute veterinarians' tags from the USDA warehouse. WLSB AH maintains official tag distribution and end-user tag records in two in-house catalog systems: (1) a historical tag and vaccination record ledger on a shared drive and (2) an online database searchable by all users documenting outgoing tags and incoming tag application information submitted by veterinarians and livestock brand inspectors. WLSB AH maintains original records of all tag data entered into the in-house database. Tag distribution records are also updated in AIMS at the time of distribution.

USDA official ear tags requiring premise identification numbers (PIN) issued through the PIN allocator are handled through USDA tag manager partners. WLSB AH maintains a

separate file to record tag distribution to producers.

In response to the new ADT rule and WLSB AH ceasing to offer paper health certificate books, Wyoming is providing RFID readers and training to veterinarians, training on electronic submission of regulatory forms using MIMS (Official Calfhood Vaccination, Adult Vaccination, TB, and Brucellosis Testing), and conducting outreach with veterinarians regarding eCVI options. WLSB AH has initiated multiple efforts to increase eCVI use including hosting an in-person eCVI panel discussion and contracting with GVL to offer eCVI sign up incentives.

Wyoming will continue to utilize brands and brand inspections as a traceability tool. Brands are useful for within state traces (where official individual ID may not be required) and recognition of cattle ownership. However, further identification methods will be used in disease traces if available. Additionally, brand inspectors play a useful role in reporting animal movements and aiding WLSB AH when needed.

Strengths and Weaknesses

Weaknesses

Wyoming's animal disease traceability initiative intends to address shortfalls in rapidly and accurately identifying and tracing livestock. This capability is essential to effectively managing and mitigating the spread of contagious diseases, ensuring animal health and public safety. It also maintains national confidence among state animal health officials, upholds consumer confidence in the food supply, and ensures compliance with livestock health standards.

WLSB AH recently launched an electronic data management system in the CoreOne family. This system is currently being built to the needs of WLSB AH for storing, accessing, and creating reports for disease data. As this system is under development, WLSB AH's recent and historical data is not maintained in a system that can openly communicate with other systems promoted by USDA. This has been a weakness of WLSB AH that we are actively working to fix with the newly implemented CoreOne system. However, WLSB AH's current staffing levels, especially in administrative support, are not adequate to enter data into the CoreOne application in a timely manner and there is a learning curve to fully using the system for current employees. Also, WLSB AH is utilizing CVI Central through CoreOne for efficiently storing and accessing animal movement information. The new implementation of these programs has required significant employee time, and WLSB AH will need additional time and staffing to use these programs to the fullest. WLSB AH is working out a successful method for utilizing this system to the fullest for managing disease data.

The lackluster use of electronic formats and detailed recording of traceability information at livestock markets is a weakness in the state. Market veterinarians currently rely on paper test records and paper-based CVIs that don't enable the timely tracing of animals that have moved through the market. Additionally, our markets lack updated software systems to aid in recordkeeping and EID automatic recording. Poor traceability through a market can lead to a significant hole in tracking animals.

Wyoming veterinarians have been slowly adopting eCVI systems. Over-the-air digital connectivity in rural Wyoming is tenuous, with weak signals and "dead spots" throughout much of the state. However, eCVI systems that will work without digital connectivity are improving, and eCVI adoption by veterinarians is increasing.

Strengths

Wyoming is committed to establishing and maintaining robust animal disease traceability in order to protect the agriculture industry and maintain open market access for Wyoming's livestock producers. This will be achieved through the development of expert knowledge, the implementation of necessary traceability technologies and supporting data systems, and the provision of targeted training and outreach to enhance proficiency. All these efforts require dedicated funding to ensure sustained success.

As a GYA state, Wyoming has developed a state program for brucellosis disease prevention and mitigation. Thus, a significant number of cattle producers in the state have been using official individual identification in their cattle for brucellosis vaccination or brucellosis testing. Additionally, EIDs being used for this program promote the use of electronic recordkeeping, eCVIs, and electronic test record submission. Although transition to digital methods have been slow, there are valuable incentives for veterinarians to do so in our state due to the brucellosis program.

Additionally, WLSB has staff that are dedicated to advancing technology use in the state through RFID reader and MIMs trainings for veterinarians and markets and eCVI education and outreach. WLSB also has strong relationships with markets in the state, and large-scale producers dedicated to ADT.

Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities

The anticipated primary benefit is to establish the ability to promptly retrieve animal identification information and respond to that information in a situation requiring trace-back.

Other benefits include enhancing disease control measures, facilitating faster and more accurate decision-making during outbreaks, and improving compliance with national guidelines. These opportunities will strengthen our brucellosis disease program and maintain trade partners' confidence in movement of disease free livestock interstate.

Wyoming intends to protect the agriculture industry in Wyoming and maintain open market access for livestock producers. Efforts are also directed towards enhancing the WLSB AH relationships with partners both within Wyoming and beyond, including the USDA, partner states, and various industry stakeholders, to achieve mutually beneficial goals.

Additionally, there is an opportunity to improve the efficiency of WLSB AH professionals by providing access to searchable data that includes premises and animal identification and movement data.

Threats

The largest threat that limited disease traceability poses for Wyoming is loss of disease-free status and loss of trade with other states. As a net-export state, a primary goal of WLSB AH is to prevent and mitigate disease outbreaks in our state and prevent the spread of brucellosis outside of the designated surveillance area.

WLSB AH encounters some resistance to federal government regulatory oversight, which presents a threat to the adoption and overall success of the ADT program. At the same time, government oversight that fails to support individual veterinarians, markets, and producers threatens the health and resilience of the livestock industry in Wyoming.

With this agreement, Wyoming's veterinarians, producers, and markets will be better equipped for disease traces and help support a quick and efficient response.

Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment

- Animal Health Personnel: The Wyoming Livestock Board employs three full time veterinarians, two animal health specialists, and two administrative staff members who contribute to traceability in Wyoming under the Animal Health Division.
 - Currently, WLSB AH does not have a staff member with planned, dedicated time as the ADT Coordinator. Staff members across WLSB AH share ADT duties as needed. WLSB AH anticipates assigning dedicated staff with ADT duties upon the adoption of the ADT grant.
- Brands Personnel: The Wyoming Livestock Board employs two livestock criminal investigators and numerous brand inspectors throughout Wyoming under the Brands Division.
- Interstate movement documents: In the last few months, WLSB AH started using

CVI Central for interstate animal movement documents. Past documents are stored in paper and digital format.

- Data management capabilities: In the last few months, WLBS AH started inputting and storing data in the CoreOne system that allows for digital data management, organization of program disease/outbreak data, and ease of connectivity to federal programs.
- Electronic records:
 - Staff support and provide outreach on electronic program disease test records and brucellosis vaccination paperwork submission.
 - Animal health specialists and administrative staff are trained on MIMS input and connectivity with SCS.
 - Staff and veterinarians provide in person and online support to veterinarians and markets on electronic ID reader and MIMs program use.

3. Vision and Mission

Vision

WLSB AH's vision is to advance Wyoming's livestock industry while enhancing market access and driving prosperity for its livestock producers.

Mission

To align with the vision, WLSB AH's mission is to enhance partnerships between veterinarians and producers to promote a healthy, secure food supply and improve the capacity for livestock markets to meet national and state standards for traceability.

4. Traceability Requirements

Objectives

WLSB AH has two primary objectives related to animal disease traceability efforts:

1. Advance Wyoming's livestock industry through enhanced partnerships between veterinarians and producers, promoting a healthy, secure food supply.
2. Strengthen market access and increase prosperity for Wyoming's livestock producers by meeting national and state standards for traceability.

The decisive effort of the first objective is to enhance partnerships between veterinarians

and producers. The decisive effort of the second objective is to strengthen the state's ability to meet national and state standards for traceability.

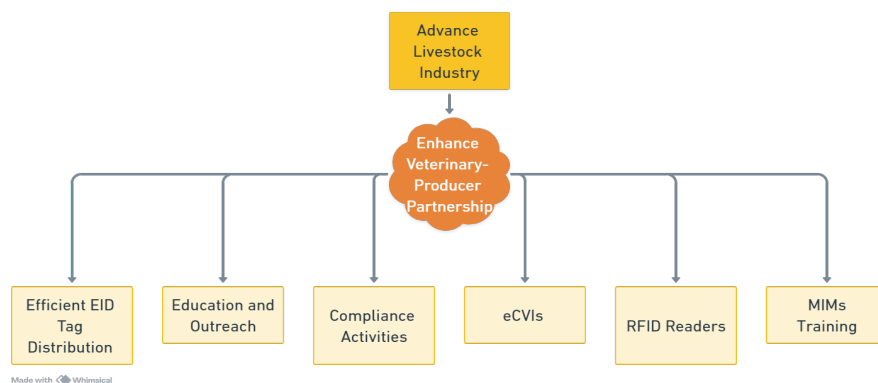
Each of the two objectives are linked to milestones that WLSB AH intends to achieve during the timeframe of this plan.

Objective 1:

To advance Wyoming's livestock industry through enhanced partnerships between veterinarians and producers, promoting a healthy and secure food supply, WLSB AH intends to:

- a) Efficiently distribute livestock EID tags to Wyoming veterinarians and approved livestock facilities.
- b) Provide education on animal disease traceability and official ID use to Wyoming producers and veterinarians.
- c) Improve and support compliance with regulatory activities and submission in electronic format (for example: brucellosis vaccination records and brucellosis test records) through;
 - i) Promoting digital record use through Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) reader training of veterinarians across the state.
 - ii) Spearheading veterinary Mobile Information Management System (MIMs) training across the state to increase electronic submission of test and vaccination health records.
- d) Transition to eCVIs issued for Wyoming-origin animals. After December 2024, WLSB AH will no longer offer paper CVI books.
- e) Conduct all the above while ensuring timely, accurate, and efficient data management and access.

Graphically depicted:

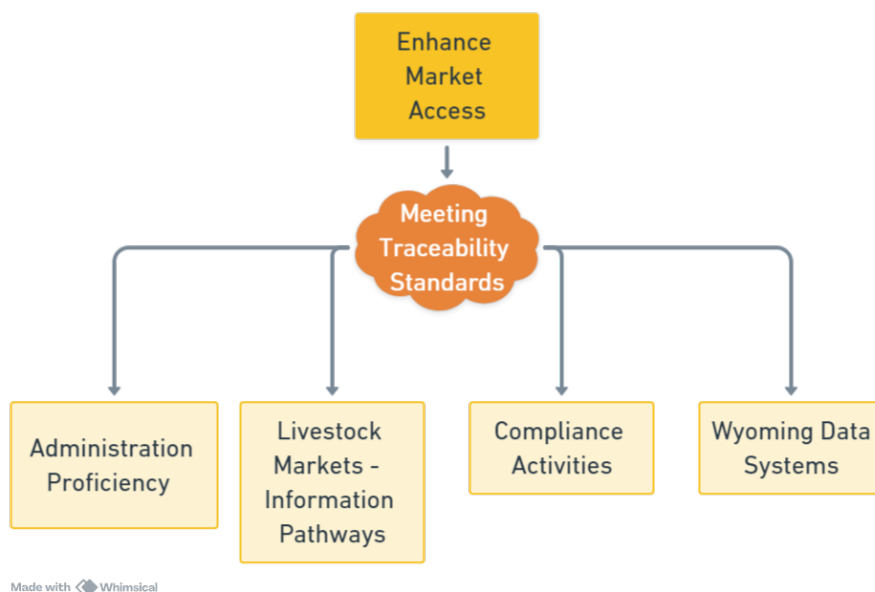


Objective 2:

To enhance market access and drive prosperity for Wyoming's livestock producers by meeting national and state standards for traceability, WLSB AH intends to:

- a) Establish proficient and effective administration of animal disease traceability, including reporting on state priority traces and official identification tag records as when required while maintaining appropriate confidentiality for Wyoming producers' data.
- b) Improve and sustain livestock commerce through integrated information systems supporting national animal disease traceability and disease control.
- c) Improve, support, and monitor compliance activities (example: brucellosis vaccination records) for livestock markets
- d) Develop and utilize Wyoming data systems in the CoreOne product family to contribute Wyoming traceability data to the national infrastructure when needed.

Graphically depicted:



Foundational to our animal disease traceability goals is the high priority to increase the digital footprint of Wyoming veterinarians. This effort includes increasing electronic CVIs (eCVI) use and generating data to be directly migrated into CoreOne animal health platforms. It further includes establishing and supporting electronic health information at Wyoming livestock markets and increasing the use of Mobile Information Management System (MIMs) for electronic data submission.

To achieve these objectives, WLSB AH is committed to improving, developing, and maintaining the abilities to respond swiftly and effectively to animal disease events. WLSB AH will partner with USDA in response efforts, as prompt disease response prevents potential disease spread, mitigates negative disease impacts on commerce, and reduces public health risks. Sharing required data to quickly pinpoint and respond to costly foreign animal diseases mitigates disease spread and allows for continuity of business for producers and open markets.

ADT Trace Performance Measures (TPMs)

Though Wyoming participates in ADT events, we have a nascent ADT program. We intend to actively participate in TPM exercises to improve our ability to conduct real-world trace events.

Trace Performance Measures:

TPM 1: In what State was an inbound animal officially identified prior to entering your State?

- The AIMS database which stores official ID distribution data will be used to look up official ID tags.
- Import CVIs can easily be searched through CVI Central, electronic CVI programs, or digitally saved CVIs to locate recent movement of the inbound animal to determine recent ownership.

TPM 2: Where in your State was the animal officially identified?

- Official ID distribution data is maintained by WLSB and in AIMS to determine the premises that received official ID (veterinary clinic, livestock market).
- Veterinarians and livestock markets are trained in the state to maintain official ID application records in an easily accessible area.
- Training of veterinarians in electronic record submission, (brucellosis vaccination and program disease test records) that are directly submitted to WLSB and uploaded to MIMS have decreased time to track animals identified in WY.

TPM 3: From what State was an inbound animal shipped?

- Import CVIs can easily be searched through CVI Central, electronic CVI programs, or digitally saved CVIs to locate recent movement of the inbound animal to determine recent ownership.

TPM 4: From what location in your State was an outbound animal shipped?

- Export CVIs can easily be searched through CVI Central, electronic CVI programs, or digitally saved CVIs to locate recent movement of the inbound animal to determine recent ownership.
- WLSB maintains strong relationships with markets and market veterinarians to allow for quick receipt of sales and movement records. However, the lack of electronic data entry at WY markets and can be a downfall of ADT that will be addressed with this agreement.

Wyoming intends to complete the required number of TPM exercises in less than 0.25 hours per exercise. We will complete real-life traces and report those results using the USDA VS database of EMRS2, and Wyoming will maintain sufficient staff proficient in the use of EMRS2 and will use EMRS2 to record TPM data. In addition, we will notify and inform USDA VS and WLSB AH personnel about the results of the trace performance measure exercises to educate these partners on our current achievements and create awareness for future trace exercises.

Data requirements

- Location identifiers:
 - Wyoming does not allocate state location identifiers (LIDs). Allowing the use of LIDs in WY would require board approval. Thus, the use of premises IDs (PINs) is the form of location identifier used in WY. PINs are maintained in the CoreOne/SCS systems and allocated by state personnel.
- Official identification:
 - The primary forms of official identification applied and utilized in the state are 840 EID tags and historic official metal NUES tags. Due to our brucellosis program and required brucellosis vaccination in the state, most animals have individual official identification as their form of official ID.
 - EIDs are distributed to veterinarians and markets from the state's allocation to ensure that they are able to place official ID in animals requiring it.
 - As allowed through the ADT rule, registered brands and brand certificates can be used as a form of official ID if an MOU has been agreed upon between the origin and destination states.
- Distribution of official identification:
 - When available, EIDs are distributed to veterinarians and markets from the state's allocation to maximize placement of official ID in animals requiring it.
 - Use of AIMS and CoreOne/SCS database systems are used to track distribution of ID devices.
- Data sharing:
 - Animal traceability data will be maintained by the state and necessary information shared via routes following confidentiality requirements of Wyoming State Statute 11-18-117.
 - ADT data and premises data will be maintained electronically.
- Electronic record and CVI submission:
 - Wyoming will no longer be providing paper CVI booklets as of January 1, 2025
 - Veterinarians across the state have been trained on the use of RFID readers

and electronic submission of records. A majority of vets submit CVIs and vaccination/test records electronically.

Information Technology Plan

Wyoming will meet program objectives by organizing and cataloging data from animal movement and regulatory disease program documents into a local searchable database, which will be combined with data present on the SCS and AIMS systems.

Improving data-sharing capabilities with other systems will be a priority in meeting program objectives. WLSB AH staff will work with Core One to build reports formatted to share and provide data to USDA as needed.

Resource requirements

During the next three years and assuming sufficient resources, WLSB AH will continue to gather information on premises, animal populations, and animal movements. The ADT cooperative agreement will assist in funding staff for these activities. However, completion on a timely basis can be a challenge due to the small number of staff available to assist with ADT activities. Funding for additional personnel will be extremely beneficial and a necessary requirement.

It is essential that the USDA APHIS VS ADT cooperative agreement funding allocated to Wyoming remain consistent. This funding is required to adequately augment state resources dedicated to compliance with the ADT program and support necessary activities and accomplishments consistent with state and federal ADT program goals and objectives.

Organizational Needs

Executive Support

The Wyoming Livestock Board recognizes the importance of enhanced animal disease traceability in protecting the state's livestock industry and facilitating commerce for Wyoming livestock producers through the ADT program as described in this road map.

The Wyoming Livestock Board recognizes the significance of protecting the state's livestock industry and facilitating commerce through improving animal disease traceability. This enhancement is outlined in the ADT program as described in this road map.

The Board President holds quarterly meetings at which time any issues or updates related to the ADT program are presented.

Coordination and Oversight

Coordination and oversight procedures are in place in the administration of USDA Cooperative Agreements. USDA, the State Veterinarian, and the Board President of the Wyoming Livestock Board provide oversight for ADT activities. Wyoming Livestock Board permanent staff provide oversight of financial matters relative to the cooperative agreement.

The administration of the ADT cooperative agreement follows the WLSB organizational structure.

Policy

WLSB AH adheres to all State of Wyoming policies regarding human resources, contracting, purchasing and accounts payable, and the Code of State Ethics in administering USDA Cooperative Agreements.

Existing animal importation regulations will be reviewed and amended as necessary to maintain consistency with the federal ADT rule and to enhance interoperability with other state plans.

Staffing

Addressed in section 2.

Budget Requirements

Expenses paid with cooperative agreement funds are limited to only those identified in the Work and Financial Plans as approved by USDA with state oversight by the State Veterinarian and Wyoming Livestock Board.

Cost sharing is achieved through support from WLSB AH staff and the state veterinarian. In addition, WLSB provides a workspace for data entry, storage space, administrative support, and a state-assigned vehicle, including all associated transportation costs incurred by staff members fulfilling ADT duties.

The USDA ADT Cooperative Agreement only partially funds Wyoming's total activities relative to ADT and, similarly, partially funds staff members fulfilling ADT duties.

Outreach - Accredited Veterinarians

WLSB AH will notify accredited veterinarians throughout the state of changes to ADT and related information, such as acceptable forms of official animal ID required and issuance of CVIs. We will complete these notifications by direct communication, electronic system email, website, and professional newsletters, as well as industry organizations. The ADT rule, the use of digital information systems, and the phasing out of NUES tags as an official means of ID with the transition to RFID devices will be stressed.

WLSB AH has adopted electronic CVI submission processes and has already notified Category 2 accredited veterinarians, industry organizations, and other appropriate stakeholders.

WLSB AH staff fulfilling ADT duties will promote MIMs application and use of RFID identification by demonstration in veterinary practices that manage larger commuter herds that may see the benefit and savings in using an electronic data capture system in the field. WLSB AH staff will assist veterinarians statewide with the transition to digital systems.

Accredited veterinarians are responsible for applying, reporting official identification devices, and maintaining records for those devices.

Outreach - Livestock Markets

Currently, state and/or USDA officials meet with all livestock market operators at least annually. Wyoming livestock markets are monitored periodically by WLSB AH staff and/or USDA VS staff.

A significant portion of proposed ADT funds will enable Wyoming to modernize livestock markets.

WLSB AH notifies livestock market veterinarians of new or current information using the same means outlined for accredited veterinarians statewide.

Out-of-state-origin animals imported directly to the market that do not meet state importation laws and regulations will be monitored for compliance with state and federal ADT requirements.

Outreach - Industry as a Whole

WLSB AH's direct distribution of EIDs to veterinarians (for producers) in previous years supported the acceptance of and compliance with ADT requirements, which continue to improve among both commercial and non-commercial producers. Distribution of EID

directly from the USDA warehouse continues to enable this compliance.

WLSB AH will work with licensed livestock dealers and the market segment of the industry to enhance compliance with ADT requirements.

Compliance with ADT requirements among Category 2 Accredited Veterinarians is strong and continues to improve statewide.

Monitoring and Reporting Interstate Movement Activity

Wyoming's ADT program is nascent. As part of the WLSB AH ADT cooperative agreement, we anticipate determining and reporting the following data quarterly to APHIS, Veterinary Services:

- Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents created within the state on a year-to-date basis for move-out animals
- Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents received for move-in animals
- Number of animals by species and class for move-in events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
- Number of animals by species and class for move-out events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of electronic vs. paper documents.
- Volume of distribution for each official numbering system/device issued by the State/Tribe/Territory.
- Number of outreach events attended, and individual contacts made during outreach events and mailings

Further, pursuant to the 2022 ADT guidance, WLSB AH will collect and report the following data quarterly to USDA APHIS VS as part of the WLSB AH ADT cooperative agreement:

- Number and type of official identification distributed and /or applied.
- Number of Category II veterinarians using eCVIs.
- Number of eCVIs issued per species.
- Compile a list of the eCVI applications used by accredited veterinarians within Wyoming.

5. Advancing Traceability

Ranking of Priorities for Advancement

Over the next three years, WLSB AH intends to advance ADT by:

- Identifying premises and enumerating livestock and poultry kept within the state.
- Enhancing the capability of electronic data sharing with other systems.
- Conducting educational outreach efforts for producers and veterinarians on the importance of RFID devices and digital information systems such as MIMs through direct contacts, the WLSB AH website, and other publications.
- Providing and coordinating sufficient RFID Official ID devices distributed to veterinarians and producers.
- Continuing to educate owners on the use of RFID devices in smaller-scale (backyard) and non-commercial livestock and poultry operations, as well as commercial producers.
- Promoting the use of eCVIs by accredited veterinarians relative to state and federal requirements for Animal Disease Traceability, along with the use of the MIMs system.
- Supporting data entry and issuance of PINs in EMRS2 as needed.
- Coordinating with state legislators to support proposals to revise state laws and regulations relative to ADT standards as deemed necessary.
- Discontinuing the issuance of paper CVI's.

Implementing Objectives

WLSB AH intends to implement the objectives identified in Section 4 to advance ADT as described above. We have already commenced activities and intend to continue with more resources upon cooperative agreement approval.