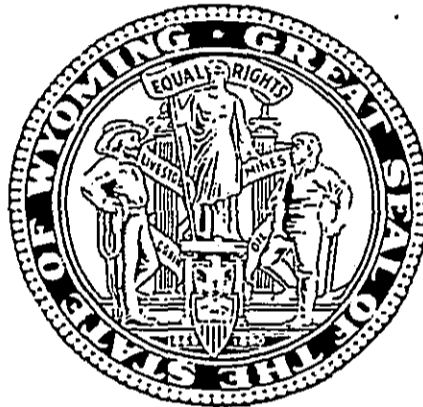


STATE OF WYOMING

1994



ANNUAL REPORT of the Wyoming Livestock Board

July 1, 1993 Through June 30, 1994

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WYOMING LIVESTOCK BOARD

Gene E, Litton, President.....Gillette
Glen B. Taylor, Vice President..... Kelly
Perry Clay..... Laramie
Bill Lambert..... Osage
Dr. Jim Logan..... Riverton
Alan Sell..... Burlington
Daryl Tiltrum Wheatland

* * * * *

Don Bosman, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian and Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

The Wyoming Livestock Board was established under Chapter 85, Laws 1933. Its activities are described in:

Wyoming Statutes 1978

Chapter 18, Sections 11-18-101 through 11-18-116
Chapter 19, Sections 11-19-101 through 11-19-506
Chapter 20, Sections 11-20-101 through 11-20-408
Chapter 21, Sections 11-21-101 through 11-21-104
Chapter 22, Sections 11-22-101 through 11-22-118
Chapter 23, Sections 11-23-101 through 11-23-118
Chapter 24, Sections 11-24-101 through 11-24-115
Chapter 26, section 11-26-101
Chapter 27, Sections 11-27-101 through 11-27-107
Chapter 28, Sections 11-28-101 through 11-18-108
Chapter 29, Sections 11-29-101 through 11-29-113
Chapter 30, Sections 11-30-101 through 11-30-113
Chapter 31, Sections 11-31-101 through 11-31-214
Chapter 32, Sections 11-32-101 through 11-32-104

Session Laws of Wyoming 1961
Chapters 46 and 228

Session Laws of Wyoming 1963
Chapter 60

Session Laws of Wyoming 1967
Chapters 72, 90 and 97

Session Laws of Wyoming 1969
Chapters 42, 130 and 168, Section 35

Session Laws of Wyoming 1971
Chapter 224

Session Laws of Wyoming 1973
Chapter 61

Session Laws of Wyoming 1975
Chapters 23, 68 and 174

Session Laws of Wyoming 1976
Chapter 4

Session Laws of Wyoming 1977
Chapters 31 and 167

Session Laws of Wyoming 1978
Chapters 32 and 47

Session Laws of Wyoming 1979
Chapters 21, 63 and 124

Session Laws of Wyoming 1980
Chapter 73, Section 51

Session Laws of Wyoming 1981
Chapters 13, 18 and 98

Session Laws of Wyoming 1982
Chapter 62, Articles 7 and 11
Chapter 64, Section 051

Session Laws of Wyoming 1983
Chapter 18, Section 1
Chapter 32, Section 1
Chapter 43, Section 1
Chapter 187, Section 1

Session Laws of Wyoming 1985
Chapter 2
Chapter 138

Session Laws of Wyoming 1989
Chapter 112

Session Laws of Wyoming 1991
Chapter 78
Chapter 121
Chapter 129
Chapter 176
Chapter 183

Pursuant to the provisions of these acts, the Wyoming Livestock Board is responsible for the protection of the livestock interest of the State from theft and disease, along with the control and eradication of infectious, contagious and communicable diseases in all species of livestock, domestic animal and poultry. The recording and transferring of brands is a function of the board. These are the primary missions of the Board, but also of importance are the responsibilities connected with maintaining health inspection at all auction markets, prevention of feeding of untreated garbage to swine; and the investigation of reported cases of wrongdoing to, or inhumane treatment of animals.

Title II, Chapter 20, Article 2, 11-20-201, gives the Board authority to designate an agency to act under its supervision and control, and subject to rules and regulations of the board, to exercise the rights, powers and duties provided by law with respect to inspection of brands and ownership of animals. The agency shall be a nonstock, nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of Wyoming. The compensation of the agency shall not exceed actual and necessary expenses.

The Livestock Board, in order to provide these services, enters into the following activities:

1. Establishes the Governor's Import Proclamation governing the importation of all classes of livestock and poultry and certain biologics, and issues permits for such imports where applicable.
 - a. Establishes rules and regulations to protect areas from disease.
 - b. Investigates losses from disease of livestock,

domestic animals and poultry so that necessary control and/or eradication procedures may be undertaken.

- c. Imposes quarantines when deemed in the public interest.
- 2. Licenses eight (8) Wyoming unrestricted and seven (7) restricted auction markets during the reporting period, enforces rules and regulations in regard to these facilities, sanitation, health and brand inspections of livestock sold through these yards.
- 3. Performs and oversees the program of identification of all cattle 18 months and over in market channels. Full time law enforcement officers from the Livestock Board, along with Federal field veterinarians and the Federal enforcement officer are responsible for these functions.
- 4. Investigates reports of cruelty to animals.
- 5. Maintains brand division.
 - a. Brand division researches and records new brands. They also transfer brands. A new brand book is published every ten years and a supplement every two years. Some 32,000 brands are on record in this division. Monthly summaries are prepared for brand inspection updates.
- 6. Brand inspection agency.
 - a. Policies have been developed that require each inspector to report to the Livestock Board every two weeks.

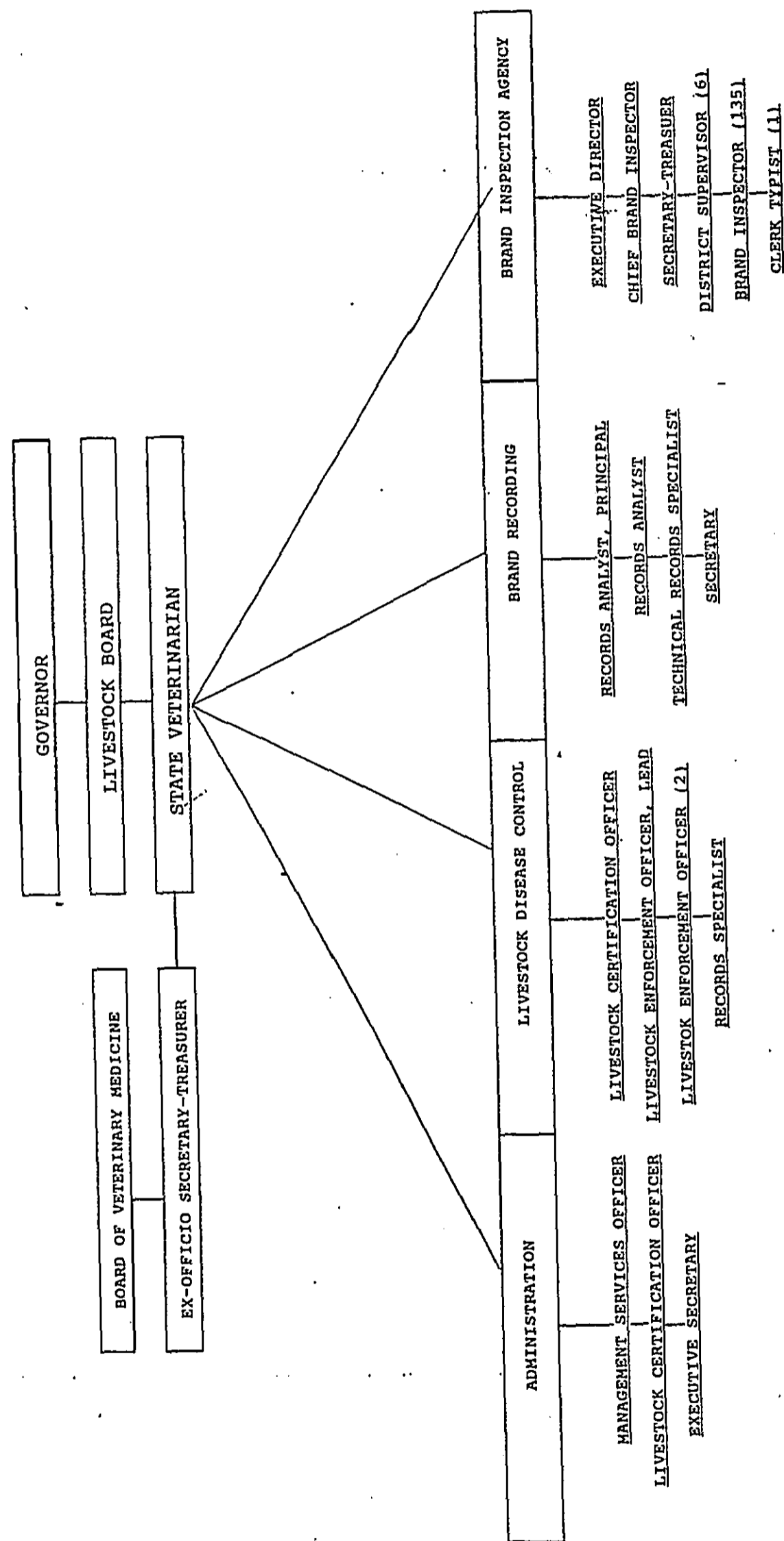
The department is organized to do the above outlined activities under the supervision of the Executive Officer of the Board, who is the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian is supervised by the Board, of which there are seven (7) members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Eleven Livestock Board meetings were held. The complete minutes of all meetings are on file in the Office of the Livestock Board, 3rd floor east, Herschler Bldg. Cheyenne, WY 82002.

The following pages relate the activities of this Board for the period July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994. During this time the agency has continued to render efficient and economical services.

Motor Vehicle Information Annual Report Digest July 1, 1993-June 30, 1994

Agency Name				
WYOMING LIVESTOCK BOARD				
Plate number	Vehicle description	Assigned to	Used by	Reason(s)
S-1235	1991 Chev Blazer	K.J. Hamilton	Same	ENFORCEMENT & INVESTIGATION
S-1197	1991 Dodge Ram Pickup	J.T. Seppala	"	"
S-786	1993 Chev Pickup	R.C. Brunk	"	"



ADMINISTRATION

The position of the State Veterinarian serves as the Executive Officer for the Wyoming Livestock Board, and the Secretary Treasurer for the Board of Veterinary Medicine. The State Veterinarian oversees the Agency of the Wyoming Livestock Board. He/she makes decisions, along with the help of the staff, concerning disease control and eradication. Unanswered issues on disease control and brand matters are taken to the board for review and discussion. It is the state veterinarians responsibility to make sure that the public is informed on matters concerning the aspects of the livestock industry. He/she works very close to the Disease Control program in order to minimize disease outbreaks in Wyoming. New livestock developments in Wyoming are a growing concern and we are communicating with these groups, helping Wyoming's livestock industry grow at a safe and productive level. The Wyoming Livestock Board is a stand alone agency and those of us working for the Livestock Board feel that it is important for the agency to remain responsible to the producer. During this fiscal year the Brand Inspection Program was a concern to both the Livestock Board and the Wyoming Stock Growers. Legislation was introduced which would bring the Brand Inspection back into the Livestock Board agency.

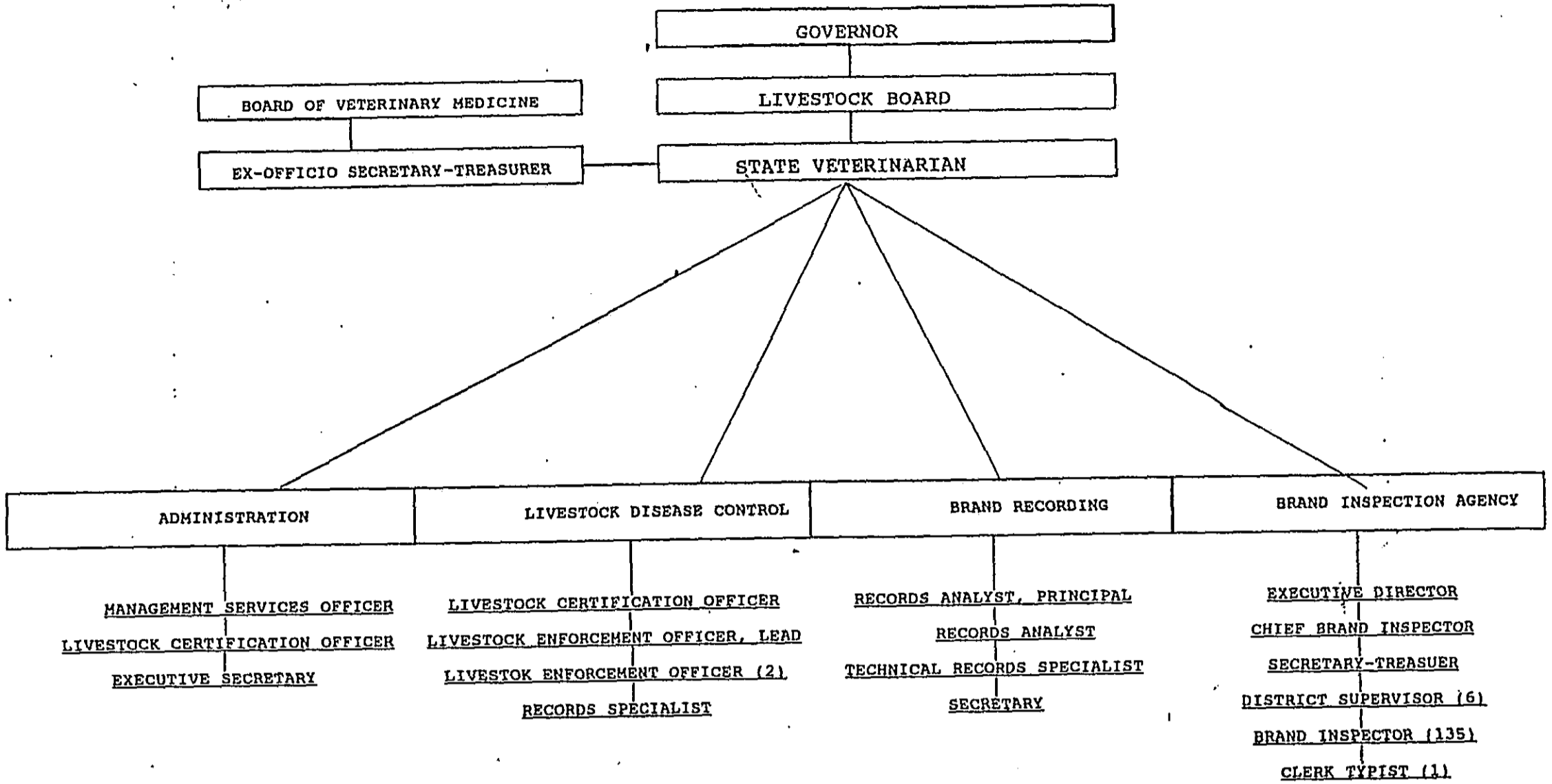
OBJECTIVES:

Administrative personnel become involved in, and handle, the following in a timely and efficient manner:

The walk-in public, telephones, mail, sick and annual leave, accounting, payroll records, auditing of brand inspectors, supplies, filing, complaints, questionnaires, permits, certificates of veterinary inspections, reports, hiring of personnel, board meetings, herd files, test charts, quarantines, annual and monthly reports, evaluations, enforcement of Governor's Import Proclamation, budget preparation, policy decisions, conferences, investigation of livestock violations, licensure of sales rings, contracts.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

It is felt that all the above objectives were accomplished. There were 493,661 head of livestock imported into Wyoming. 1,004,197 head of livestock were exported from Wyoming. The annual report was submitted.



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PROBLEM:

AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Since 1963 when 125,000 cattle were imported the trend has been to greater numbers. 374,719 cattle were imported this fiscal year, down from a high of 498,487 in FY 89.

To determine the eligibility for entry into Wyoming of this annual influx of cattle and, in addition, continue our bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, scabies and trichomoniasis prevention and/or eradicating programs; our swine programs; our epididymitis program in sheep; our equine infectious anemia program in horses; and other problems as they arise and require immediate attention, is a problem of nearly overwhelming proportions to our present office and field staffs.

The Wyoming livestock industry is well aware of the threat of disease being imported with large numbers of livestock moving into the state. Consequently, the industry is making increased demand upon the Livestock Board for tighter supervision of imports and tougher enforcement policies of existing rules, regulations and statutes.

1. Numbers of imported cattle have increased from 125,000 head in 1963 to 363,993 head in FY 93- an increase of 320%.
2. Note that total numbers of cattle on Wyoming's farms and ranches (as of Jan. 1 of each year) have been declining precipitously -- in fact, the FY 92 low of 1,190,000 is even lower than the previous low of 1987.

The above points show that livestock being raised in Wyoming are down. The land that was used for raising cattle herds in Wyoming is now being used for summer or winter grazing lands. This grazing land is used for import livestock that leave the state after a few months. Therefore, disease problems, could become a problem with the increase of imported animals.

As the imports increase, so does the responsibility of the Livestock Board. Field positions are inadequate for the amount of livestock we import seasonally. Back in 1963, the Federal Government had 13 veterinarians in the state, now they are

down to 3. In 1963, the Livestock Board employed 2 livestock inspectors; in 1978, that increased to 3. Also in 1978, an enforcement officer was added to the staff. In FY 92 one (1) enforcement position was taken away from this agency. The combined state and federal animal health veterinarians and field force has gone from 16 down to 7.

Wyoming will be starting FY 94 with only 4 Federal veterinarians. They are Dr. Woody, Freedom, WY; Dr. Enos, Lander, WY; Dr. Burgess and Dr. Stewart, both in Cheyenne, WY.

The Wyoming Livestock Board will be starting with only 3 Disease-Control Officers with Law Enforcement capabilities in the field. They are, Jim Seppala, Gillette, WY; Robert Brunk, Ten Sleep, WY; and Kelly Hamilton, Cheyenne, WY. We have 2 Livestock Disease Control Specialists in the Cheyenne office who take care of clerical duties but are not qualified in law enforcement or field duties.

In spite of booming imports in the last dozen years, the Board is making every effort to do its job with its present disease control/eradication/enforcement staff as it presently exists.

DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION

OBJECTIVES:

To safeguard Wyoming's disease-free livestock population by enforcing the Governor's Import proclamation.

To continue to participate in the accomplishment of the nationwide goal of eradication of bovine and porcine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, cattle scabies, pseudorabies, ram epididymitis and other animal diseases that may come into eradication program status in the near future.

To continue our efforts to control brucellosis in species other than mentioned above, tuberculosis in species other than mentioned above, equine infectious anemia, blue tongue, anaplasmosis, rabies, newcastle disease, encephalitis and other diseases of animals too numerous to mention here.

To maintain liaison with Federal disease control and eradication field force stationed in Wyoming.

To maintain liaison with the veterinary practitioners in the State.

To maintain liaison with, support and work closely with, our market veterinarians throughout the state.

To coordinate and work closely with the Wyoming State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

To keep Wyoming's livestock free of disease, to facilitate the interstate and international movement of same.

To maintain the best herd health records possible on all available herds within the state.

To maintain an awareness of health problems in all portions of the United States.

To impose quarantines when deemed in the public interest, and to inspect quarantined animals.

To enforce Wyoming's humane laws.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

A revised edition of the Governor's Import Proclamation was filed and put into effect May 11, 1992.

In Oct. and Nov. 93 two positions were upgraded within the disease control division. Our two Livestock Disease Control Officers became Livestock Disease Control Specialists. Several changes have occurred with these positions, requiring more responsibility along with additional duties.

Animals imported into Wyoming are as follow:

Cattle	363,993	Horses	12,369
Sheep	90,969	Swine	2,801
Bison	38	Goats	1,232
Mules	335	Llamas	67

Animals exported from Wyoming are as follow:

Cattle	740,682	Horses	9,075
Sheep	216,985	Swine	28,154
Bison	982	Goats	647
Mules	46	Llamas	140

As can be seen by the above figures, Wyoming is primarily an exporting state. Wyoming exports went to 49 states and 4 foreign countries.

It is no secret that disease problems in Wyoming stem from importation of Livestock. Diseases have an effect on the economic loss to industry and some have remained to be a constant threat. It takes considerable expense to control or eliminate these particular problems. With this in mind, considerable time and effort is exerted by this department to enforce the Governor's Import Proclamation in an effort to guard against introduction of livestock and poultry diseases into the State.

This agency is constantly aware of the threat of disease in livestock. Therefore, it is important for our Disease Control Division to make changes in the Governor's Import Proclamation as we see fit to better safeguard our state from disease. Most changes seem to occur in breeding cattle and swine. In Fiscal year 1975, Wyoming achieved the rating of accredited free tuberculosis.

In June, 1985 the United States Dept. of Agriculture presented Wyoming with its Brucellosis Class Free Certificate. This meant that Wyoming had gone at least one year with no known brucellosis in its cattle herds. We still have that class free status.

Tracebacks, via the Market Cattle Identification (M.C.I.) Program, to herd of origin are a very important function of this office and the field men. Tracebacks begin when an animal is found to be diseased at time of slaughter. Since 1978, the percent of successfully tracing back to the herds of origin have increased from 83% to 100% where it has remained for eight of the last nine years.

Many brucellosis traceback reports received from slaughter points do not result in the herd of origin undergoing a complete herd test. Some of the reasons for this are: (1) vaccination titer in young animals; (2) sold out of a feedlot, thereby losing herd of origin; (3) out-of-state origin; (4) mix-up in, or loss of, identity; (5) entire herd of origin was sold; (6) herd had a recent negative test; (7) brucellosis epidemiologist determines herd test not necessary, etc.

In fiscal year 1993:

MCI tracebacks recommended testing 4 cattle herds in Wyoming.

5 beef herds of 639 cattle and 3 dairy herds of 89 head were all tested negative.

1054 cattle were tested in packing plants.

53,391 cattle were tested on farm and in livestock markets.

Backtags are applied to slaughter bound cattle at the salebarn. This way blood samples can be taken at slaughter. While on the ranch testing involves both time and money at the owners expense. This enables the state to maintain our certified free status for brucellosis, with less hassal and expense to rancher. The M.C.I. program has continued to work well. A ten-year comparison showing the number of tags applied are:

70,850 backtags applied fiscal year 1984
50,379 backtags applied fiscal year 1985
87,440 backtags applied fiscal year 1986
72,259 backtags applied fiscal year 1987
74,320 backtags applied fiscal year 1988
79,820 backtags applied fiscal year 1989
72,390 backtags applied fiscal year 1990
85,129 backtags applied fiscal year 1991
78,617 backtags applied fiscal year 1992
97,058 backtags applied fiscal year 1993
94,724 backtags applied fiscal year 1994

A tabulation of blood samples for brucellosis and anaplasmosis processed during this reporting period is presented in "The Annual Report of the State Veterinary Laboratory".

No cattle scabies were reported in Wyoming during this reporting period.

No sheep scabies was reported in Wyoming. It still appears that sheep scabies has been eradicated from the United States.

Wyoming still remains hog cholera-free since August 20,1968.

December 10,1973, Wyoming was declared validated brucellosis-free.

Sept. 1, 1993, Wyoming obtained a stage V status in the pseudorabies program.

Equine infectious anemia (EIA) continues to receive attention on a

nationwide basis. Most states now have import requirements calling for a negative EIA test on all equidae prior to entry. Wyoming put this regulation into effect Feb. 1, 1976. During fiscal year 94, 1 EIA reactor horse was found in Wyoming.

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE BRANCH OF DISEASE CONTROL

OBJECTIVES:

To provide effective and efficient enforcement, along with investigating violations of Wyoming's import proclamation and title eleven statutes. This is attempted in a manner insuring that the best interests of the Wyoming livestock industry are met.

To understand, review and evaluate all title eleven statutes and regulations that pertain to the livestock industry, and to recommend necessary changes to insure that their contents are compatible with current U.S. Supreme Court decisions and the existing needs of the livestock industry.

To develop and maintain rapport with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, so that our capabilities and needs are recognized and respected.

To increase the capabilities of the branch through continued education, addressing equipment needs, and public relations.

To discharge our assigned responsibilities in a professional, and lawful manner, so that those we serve will have confidence in our abilities to meet the changing needs of the livestock industry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

During calendar year 1993, the enforcement division of the Wyoming Livestock Board handled 289 cases and wrote citations levying

finer of approximately \$3,000.00. In the first six months of calendar year 1994, there have been approximately 200 cases handled and approximately \$2,000.00 in citations written. Humane concerns were not as prevalent during the 1993/1994 winter, however due to drought conditions during the summer of 1994, the division has seen an increase in these types of calls. Livestock loss/theft continues to be a concern with increasing reports of these incidents. The division is working hard to encourage timely and accurate reporting of these incidents and is striving for better communication and coordination between the livestock board and other state and local agencies.

Wyoming Livestock Board law enforcement officers have also received several new pieces of equipment in the last year. Portable computers have been given the officers inconjunction with other badly needed equipment for their vehicles and professional use.

The three enforcement personnel are fully certified peace officers as defined by Wyoming statute and must maintain their Peace Officer Standards training and qualification requirements. They make field investigations for disease and oversee procedures required to qualify livestock for release of quarantine. These three officers also oversee the conditions and procedures used at the livestock markets including the evaluation of the marketing facilities. It is important that they constantly interact with the public concerning laws, rules and regulations pertaining to livestock. Among other duties they also carry out investigations of suspected animal theft and cruelty and issue citations on violations of title eleven statutes, and the Governor's Import Proclamation.

BRAND RECORDING DIVISION

OBJECTIVE:

To properly record new brands, transfers, county changes and renewals.

To publish a new brand book every 10 years, a supplement every 2 years, and summaries once a month.

To allow only nonconflicting brands to be recorded.

To keep current brand information available for the brand inspection agency.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Brand renewal notices were sent out Oct. 1, 1994. Brand renewal will end March 1995. New brand laws went into effect July 1, 1994 which will raise the fees.

Fee changes will be listed in next years annual report as they do not go into effect until July 1, 1994.

The changes were adopted by the legislature in March 1994.

The Brand Division has recorded, in this reporting period, the following:

693 New Brands
982 Transfers
12 County Changes
0 Renewals

PROBLEM AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The 1993 Wyoming Legislature created a Brand Inspection Task Force to examine the entire Wyoming brand inspection and recording program and to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December of 1993. This included a review of all of the brand recording fees and to establish the length of time for re-recording brands.

Many meetings were held around the

state by the Task Force to make the affected public aware of the issues, discussing them and supporting consensus statements.

The 1994 Wyoming Legislature passed the following fee increases for brands:

Renewals	\$80 per brand
Transfers	\$50 per brand
County Changes	\$50 per brand
Recording	\$100 for first species and \$50 for each additional

These new fees will go into effect July, 1, 1994.

The re-recording period will remain at ten years, however, the re-recording period has been reduced from 15 months to 60 days plus a 60 day grace period.

All brand recording fees will be deposited into a "Special Revenue" (earmarked) account.

The brand recording fees currently are:

Renewal	\$25 per brand
Transfer	\$25 per brand
County Changes	\$25 per brand
Recording	\$30 for first species and \$20 for each additional species

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

OBJECTIVES:

To provide a clean and financially sound operation in which the producer may market his livestock.

To inspect and license the eight Wyoming auction markets yearly.

To establish and enforce rules and regulations regarding sanitation and health of animals sold at these markets.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The 8 auction markets were relicensed and remain in a clean and sound condition.

Adequate facilities and proper bonding and licensing were approved for the seven district markets.

Rules and regulations pertaining to sanitation and health of animals sold at these markets were enforced.

A veterinarian is hired by each market for the purpose of inspecting all livestock entering the market for infectious and contagious diseases. It is also their duty to enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to maintenance of sanitary standards and handling diseased livestock along with seeing that all livestock sold are qualified for shipment to their new destination.

PROBLEM AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Discussion has taken place concerning the authority and ability to close a market immediately upon notification of insolvency or misuse of the custodial account. It is felt that the state needs to have authority to act much faster than the Packers and Stockyards Administration of USDA in cases of financial collapse or fraudulent activities.

BRAND INSPECTION AGENCY

Mr. Bob Budd resigned from the Wyoming Stock Growers Association on Dec. 15, 1993.

In Jan. 1993 a task force was compiled by the Governor of Wyoming to research brand inspection policies and make recommendations concerning the future of the Brand Inspection program.

The Wyoming Task Force committee were:

Nels Smith, Chairman

Cattle
Industry

Senator Bob Grieve
Representative Frank Philp
Rob Orchard

Truman Julian
John Etchepare
Bill Gentle

Wyoming Senate
House of Reps.
Cattle
Industry
Sheep Industry
Sheep Industry
Governor's
Office

Task force meetings were held throughout Wyoming during the 93 calendar year. In Nov. 93 a proposed recommendation sheet was circulated for comment. During the time the task force met, several public hearings were also held. These changes will be submitted to the legislative branch for future rulings in 1994.

November 30, 1993 a final report was released by the Brand Inspection Task Force. The Wyoming Livestock Board encouraged state wide participation in reviewing the report.

In April of 1994, agencies that were interested in the bid for the brand inspection contract met and as the end result of that meeting, the Wyoming Stock Growers Assoc. was singled out for negotiations on the contract.

On May 15, 1994 a decision was made at a board meeting in Casper, WY along with the Wyoming Stockgrower board, to award the new Brand Inspection contract to the Wyoming Livestock Board. The contract was taken over June 1, 1994 by the Wyoming Livestock Board. As of July 1, 1994 Brand Inspectors will become State Employees and new fees will be in effect.

OBJECTIVES:

To prevent the theft of cattle, sheep and horses through efficient and timely brand inspection procedures.

To aid the producer by returning various stray animals to their rightful owners.

To insure uniform brand inspection of all livestock sold in the State.

To determine ownership of livestock sold through auction markets or private treaty.

To investigate livestock losses due to theft, and to prosecute those caught in violation of the brand inspection laws.

Brand inspectors collect Wyoming Beef

Council fees at time of inspection and, under certain circumstances, issue interstate shipment certificates for certain classes of livestock.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Wyoming Stockgrowers Association was designated by the Board as the authorized agency to enforce the provisions of the Brand Inspection Act.

Brand inspection fees were changed by the 1994 legislators and will go into effect on July 1, 1995. These changes will appear in the next annual report.

Brand inspection fees are at \$1.00 for cattle, \$2.00 horses and mules and \$.20 for sheep. At the time of collecting brand inspection fees imposed under W.S. 11-20-401 and 11-20-402, the brand inspector also collects predatory animal control fees on all sheep and cattle inspected within each predatory animal district. Predator control fees are not collected on cattle and sheep shipped into the state for immediate sale or slaughter. The Predator fee is \$.60 per head on sheep and \$.20 per head on cattle. This fee is not collected on the same livestock more than once in any 12 month period.

61 full-time inspectors and approximately 57 (down from 83 last year) part-time inspectors are on the payroll. It must be remembered that every change of ownership of cattle, horses or sheep in the State of Wyoming, every movement across county lines, and every movement across state lines must, with only a few exceptions, by law, be covered by an official inspection. Large auction markets require considerable time and effort on the part of the brand inspectors to accurately process all consignments.

The number of brand inspected paid movements for this reporting period was:

Cattle and Horses 1,068,714

Sheep 701,450

The number of livestock brand inspected in Wyoming Markets was:

Cattle and Horses 430,038 Sheep 80,118

1993-94 Annual Report Agency/Division Questionnaire
Information for the 12 month period ending June 30, 1994

General Information

1. Name of the agency and former names, if any
 Wyoming Livestock Board Formerly: Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board
2. Director's name and official title
 Don Bosman, D.V.M., Wyoming State Veterinarian
3. Agency contact person for the public
 Don Bosman, D.V.M.
4. Phone
 777-7515
5. Mailing address
 3rd Floor East, Herschler Bldg, Cheyenne, WY 82002
6. Other agency locations (addresses not necessary)
 n/a
7. Year agency established and reorganized
 1933
8. Statutory references regarding establishment of agency
 Chapter 82, Laws 1933
9. Authorized number of full-time 13 part-time _____ employees
- 9a. Previous reporting period full-time 13 part-time _____ employees
10. Number of positions eliminated FY94
 NONE
11. Organization structure (name divisions and attach organization chart)
 DAGC 5 & 6
12. Clients served
 Licensed veterinarians, public, governor, Livestock Board, brand inspectors

Budget Information

13. Operating budget	Expenditures for the report period <i>Use State Auditor's closing report for June 30, 1994</i>	<u>\$ 209,839.91</u> General Funds Federal Funds Trust and Agency Funds Other <u>\$ 209,839.91</u> Total
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14. Primary agency functions/responsibilities
 Brand recording, Disease Control, Enforcement & Compliance
15. Major accomplishments and efficiencies
 Brand recording & transfers, supplements, brand book, renewal of brands: Enforcement
16. Problem areas
 Import proclamation, quarantines, permits, enforcement of brand laws
 Lack of Enforcement personnel, Budget restraints
17. Agency goals for next report period (12 months ending 6-30-95)
 Addition of positions, Budget adjustments, Brand inspection

Return no later than **Thursday, September 1, 1994** to
 Annual Report
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