



Wyoming Livestock Board

"To represent and serve Wyoming's livestock industry through protecting livestock health and verifying livestock ownership."

1934 Wyott Drive, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002-0051
Phone: (307) 777-7515 ■ Fax: (307) 777-6561 ■ Website: <http://wlsb.state.wy.us>



Mark Gordon
Governor

Hallie Hasel, DVM-State Veterinarian

Steve True
Director- Chief Executive
Officer

Memorandum

To: Joint Agriculture, State and Public Lands and water Resources Interim Committee

From: Steve True, Director

Date: August 13, 2025

Subject: Report #1640 regarding status of the standard notification protocol for livestock anthrax outbreaks.

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2025 Session, Chapter 109 (HB0090) requires the Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB) to report no later than September 30, 2025 on the status of the standard notification protocol for livestock anthrax outbreaks, to the Joint Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources Committee.

Please find attached to this report the information.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, special assistance or alternate formats will be made available for individuals with disabilities upon request in advance of the meeting.

Board Members

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Casper
President

Hugh Hageman
Fort Laramie
Vice President

John Eversole
Rock Springs

Weston Jones
Thermopolis

Lexie Painter
Lusk

Lindsay Wood
Arvada

David Julian
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2025 Report Standard Notification Protocol for Livestock Anthrax Outbreaks

Introduction: In accordance with 2025 Chapter 109, Section 2, the Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB) submits the following report to the Joint Agriculture, State and Public Lands and Water Resources Committee with respect to the Standard Notification Protocol for Livestock Anthrax Outbreaks.

§ 11-18-103. Livestock board; powers generally. [Effective until January 1, 2026]

(a) In addition to powers and duties hereinafter provided, the Wyoming livestock board shall:

(xiii) Establish a standard notification protocol to inform livestock producers, veterinarians, brand inspectors and other agencies with jurisdiction or authority regarding anthrax outbreaks.

Glossary of material in the order provided:

September 3, 2024. The WLSB issues a press release confirming an anthrax outbreak in multiple herds in Carbon County, Wyoming.

September 4, 2024. The WLSB held an informational meeting in the Elk Mtn Firehall, in conjunction with Wyoming Game and Fish, Wyoming Dept of Health and the Wyoming State Veterinary Services Lab. This meeting was advertised in the September 3rd press release. A smaller meeting was hosted by Representative Davis on Oct 1, 2024.

November 15, 2024. The WLSB met in Casper and approved an Anthrax Response and Investigation Protocol along with an Anthrax Fact Sheet to be distributed publicly. This protocol lists the notification process.

An Anthrax fact sheet offered by Wyoming Game and Fish.

March 24, 2025. The WLSB issued a press release advising vaccination for anthrax in areas where the disease has occurred.

July 2025. The WLSB issues a gov delivery advising vaccination for anthrax in areas where the disease has occurred.

Additional information provided:

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The Wyoming Reportable Disease List

The Wyoming Reportable Disease Protocol. This protocol lists the notification process for reportable disease.

A sample Wyoming Livestock Board Disease Notification Form.

WS 11-19-102(a)(b) referencing notification process currently in statute.

The Wyoming Livestock Board does not recommend any further legislation on this issue. Flexibility in response is vital to the agencies involved in these disease events. Exposure, geography, species and weather can all affect disease outbreaks differently and allowing the agencies the ability to respond as necessary is paramount.

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Wyoming Livestock Board
1934 Wyatt Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82002

September 3, 2024

*****FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE*****

Anthrax Confirmed in Carbon County Cattle

Anthrax has been confirmed in multiple beef herds located in Carbon County, Wyoming. This is the first confirmed anthrax in Wyoming cattle since the 1970s. Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory confirmed the diagnosis late Saturday afternoon, August 31. Both WSVL and private veterinarians were essential in the diagnosis of anthrax impacting several herds in the region.

Anthrax is a bacterial disease caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, a naturally occurring organism with worldwide distribution. The spore-forming bacteria may survive in the soil for years to decades, resulting in sporadic outbreaks which usually occur after periods of drought followed by heavy rain. Domestic and wild animals may become infected when they breathe or ingest spores in contaminated soil, plants, or water. Clinical signs of anthrax in livestock include sudden death, weakness, staggering, difficulty breathing, fever, and bloody diarrhea.

“Multiple state agencies and private veterinarians responded quickly following the anthrax diagnosis by the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory. Protecting animal and human health is critical upon diagnosis of a zoonotic disease,” said Dr. Hallie Hasel, Wyoming State Veterinarian. “The Wyoming Livestock Board will continue working with producers and private veterinarians to reduce further spread and limit human exposure through recommendations for carcass disposal and vaccination. Anthrax vaccine is approved for multiple livestock species and highly effective.”

A public meeting will be held at the **Elk Mountain Fire Hall, Wednesday, 9/4, 7:00 pm**, with participation from multiple agencies.

Owners of livestock experiencing clinical signs consistent with anthrax or sudden death should contact their private veterinary practitioner or the Wyoming Livestock Board, 307.777.7515, lsbforms-applications@wyo.gov.

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Phone: (307) 777-7515 ■ Website: <http://wlsb.state.wy.us>
November 8, 2024

Anthrax Guidance Documents and Investigation Protocol

- Anthrax Recommendations
- Anthrax Investigation Protocol
- Anthrax Fact Sheet

Anthrax Recommendations

These recommendations are intended to educate the public and prevent cases of anthrax from occurring, and if they do occur offer recommendations to protect public and animal health. This document is **NOT** intended to be an all-inclusive reference for anthrax in animals. Local authorities, including but not limited to, the Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB), veterinarians, Wyoming Department of Public Health, and Wyoming Game and Fish Department, should be contacted for further consultation.

Anthrax awareness messages will be sent to producers and veterinarians through routine social media messaging (email, website) from WLSB when indicated. Educational messaging may start at least 30 days prior to cattle being turned out for the grazing season. Messaging shall include reminders for veterinarians regarding sample collection, submission, vaccination, and antibiotic treatment protocols.

Spores are the primary concern in controlling the spread of anthrax. Spores remain viable in the soil for many years. There are three key areas to consider when preventing future anthrax outbreaks;

- Vaccination of livestock in endemic areas.
- Minimizing spore production and spread by burning anthrax carcasses and blood contaminated soil as quickly as possible whenever possible.
- Extra effort in identifying sporadic cases to reduce soil contamination.

Vaccination

Currently, one anthrax vaccine is licensed in the United States. This nonencapsulated live anthrax spore vaccine is manufactured by the Colorado Serum Company (www.colorado-serum.com). Administration of this vaccine is regulated by the Wyoming State Veterinarian or designee.

As a preventative measure, animals in anthrax endemic areas should be vaccinated approximately four weeks prior to the time the disease usually appears. Immunity from vaccination appears to wane after approximately 6 months, with a booster and annual vaccination recommended where indicated.

Colorado Serum's recommended dose is one ml injected subcutaneously in the neck. Anecdotal evidence indicates that immunity can develop in five days. It is usually protective by 8-10 days. Colorado Serum also recommends a booster vaccination two to three weeks after the first dose in heavily contaminated areas. Llamas and goats should get an initial half dose, repeated three weeks later by a full dose.

Colorado Serum Company has a package insert which mentions vaccinating horses in the brisket (pectorals) as an alternative, to help minimize the potential of an adverse local reaction. Anecdotal evidence from the field indicates that dividing the dose in half and giving a half dose on each side of the neck may also help minimize local injection site reactions in horses. The insert also states "Adverse reactions have been reported in young and miniature horses. Consult your veterinarian when considering vaccination of exotic or sensitive species, e.g., llamas and other American Camelidae, and immunologically immature or stressed animals." Miniature horses and American camelids should be considered as "vaccinate at your own risk". If the risk of an adverse reaction in an animal is greater than the risk of contracting anthrax, it may be wise to recommend that the animal(s) be confined to an area where they are fed off the ground or on concrete to decrease the probability of ingesting anthrax spores from contaminated soil.

All herds with a history of anthrax infection within the past 10 years and herds within six miles of the affected herds should be vaccinated or revaccinated for the prevention of anthrax for two primary reasons:

- Not all herds affected with anthrax in the past may have been reported or dealt with properly. Viable anthrax spores may still be present to cause disease.
- Delayed reporting of anthrax cases allows contamination of insects' mouth parts with anthrax organisms, allowing transport of anthrax spores to unvaccinated susceptible animals.

All susceptible animals in these herds should be vaccinated. Susceptible animals include cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, and pigs. Per label, vaccinated animals should not be slaughtered for 42 days after the last dose of anthrax vaccine. There is no withdrawal time for milk from vaccinated cows.

Revaccination

If anthrax is detected in a herd, the herd should be promptly moved to a new pasture away from the site(s) of the dead animals to prevent additional infections from the primary source in the pasture, and to prevent secondary cases due to animals' curiosity exhibited by nuzzling the dead animals and licking any contaminated blood and fluids.

If animals have been previously vaccinated, revaccination options should be discussed with your veterinarian. If animals are unvaccinated, all susceptible animals must be vaccinated. A booster dose in two to three weeks is highly recommended.

During severe outbreak conditions in addition to vaccination, exposed susceptible animals may be treated first with antibiotics, and then vaccinated. This will help to stop any incubating infections. The decision to use antibiotics in conjunction with vaccination must be made in consultation with the owner, their veterinary practitioner and regulatory authorities.

Adjacent herds within six miles of a prior case of anthrax should be strongly encouraged to vaccinate, especially in years with wet spring weather and/or flooding. This recommendation is based on the likelihood that the soil type, topography and other associated ecological factors may be similar and therefore conducive to the propagation of anthrax. Anthrax can skip neighboring herds and spread to other more distant areas via sporadic unseen wildlife cases, portions of infected carcasses spread by scavengers, and on the mouthparts of biting flies.

Suspect cases

Any unexplained deaths of susceptible domestic and wild animals should be investigated promptly by the respective private or regulatory veterinarian. Anthrax is a public health risk. If possible, carcasses should not be moved. Measures should be taken to prevent opening of the carcass (do not overlook scavengers). Anthrax is facultative anaerobe that will grow under both

anaerobic and aerobic conditions, but will form spores when outside the carcass in the presence of oxygen.

Suspected cases of anthrax must be reported to your local veterinarian and/or the Wyoming Livestock Board. The risk of a person contracting anthrax from an animal or animal carcass is low. Veterinarians have the highest risk of contracting the disease because of their contact with carcasses, especially if performing a necropsy.

Diagnosis of Anthrax

Veterinarians should contact their local veterinary diagnostic laboratory for assistance when submitting samples. **Samples should only be collected by a veterinarian.** If anthrax is suspected, a necropsy should NOT be performed. The preferred biological sample for anthrax is a blood sample. Using aseptic technique, the veterinarian may collect a jugular sample of venous blood for submission to the diagnostic laboratory. If whole blood is not available, there are a few other samples that may be taken following consultation with diagnostic laboratory personnel. Extreme care must be taken when submitting any sample that might potentially contain anthrax.

Isolation of the anthrax organism becomes very difficult if the animal has been dead for 48 hours or more. Saprophytic bacteria may overgrow *Bacillus anthracis*. Having a negative diagnosis from an animal that has died from anthrax is possible.

Disposal

The carcass and all materials associated with the carcass should be destroyed and the ground disinfected to the extent possible. The preferred method of destruction is incineration of the carcass. If incineration or cremation is not possible, burying the carcass at least 6 feet deep is acceptable.

Quarantine

WLSB regulates quarantine of suspected and confirmed anthrax affected herds.

WLSB Anthrax Investigation Protocol

Suspicious anthrax report

Veterinarian, laboratory, or producer will:

1. Contact Wyoming State Veterinarian or designee immediately.
2. Complete a WLSB Reportable Disease Notification Form and email to state veterinarian's office as soon as possible.

Upon report from a veterinarian or laboratory of suspected anthrax, the state veterinarian will:

1. Notify USDA APHIS AVIC of the disease report.
2. Notify the State Public Health Veterinarian.
3. Notify Wyoming Game and Fish Department
4. Contact the owner of affected animals and advise that an initial investigation will be forthcoming. The state veterinarian will also advise owner of likely response actions if the disease is confirmed.
5. Assign a WLSB staff veterinarian to complete a disease investigation.
 - a. Quarantine susceptible animals on the premises pending confirmation of diagnosis. Advise of extended quarantine following confirmation of disease.
 - b. Inform the owner about zoonotic risk and refer them to the Wyoming Department of Public Health.
 - c. Provide guidance regarding carcass disposal and disinfection, including clothing and equipment.
 - d. Review biosecurity recommendations.

Negative Anthrax Diagnosis

WLSB staff veterinarian will:

1. Confirm with state veterinarian.
2. Notify reporting veterinarian.
3. Notify owner.
4. Release Quarantine.
5. Close the case and notify the State Veterinarian.

Positive Anthrax Diagnosis

WLSB State Veterinarian will:

1. Issue quarantine of all susceptible animals on affected and/or exposed premises.
 - a. Quarantine for 30 days after last vaccination date of affected herd, OR 30 days following disposal of most recently deceased carcass, whichever is last.
2. Notify the following:
 - a. Assistant State Veterinarian and WLSB Staff Veterinarians
 - b. Animal owner
 - c. WLSB board members and staff
 - d. Attending/reporting veterinarian
 - e. AVIC
 - f. Governor's office
 - g. Wyoming Department of Agriculture Director
 - h. Other state agencies as appropriate
 - i. Livestock industry groups as appropriate
 - j. Licensed veterinarians
 - k. Neighboring producers – on a need-to-know basis
3. State Veterinarian will maintain confidentiality of information pertaining to the case as appropriate.

4. State Veterinarian will direct a staff veterinarian to:
 - a. Advise quarantined premises of the disposal method preferred for carcasses, bodily fluids, and contaminated soil.
 - b. Advise owner to clean and disinfect all equipment, clothing, and utensils.
 - c. Recommend personnel obtain medical advice from their physician.
 - d. Update State Veterinarian immediately on all issues.
 - e. Contact all adjacent livestock owners per state veterinarian's guidance
 - f. Notify all slaughter facilities in the area.
 - g. Evaluate all possible animal exposures, feeds and ingredients fed, water sources and waterways, excavations and dirt delivery, and any vehicle traffic containing live or dead animals on the premises.
 - h. Inform quarantined premises owner/manager and/or their veterinarian to immediately report any additional deaths or actions to the State Veterinarian.
5. WLSB Staff Veterinarian will conduct an epidemiologic investigation, compile records of people contacted, issues discussed, and other information relating to the investigation(s), and submit a case report to the state veterinarian following release of quarantine.
6. State Veterinarian will maintain communication with animal owner(s) to keep them informed of regulatory action plan and provide appropriate assistance and cooperation through quarantine release in conjunction with staff veterinarian.
7. State Veterinarian will ensure all quarantines are released.

ANTHRAX

What is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a zoonotic disease caused by the spore-forming bacteria *Bacillus anthracis*. Many people associate the term "anthrax" with a bioterrorism agent. However, *anthrax is naturally present in soil across the United States and the world*. Ideal weather conditions and specific soil types create a favorable environment for the bacteria. *In these areas, anthrax outbreaks are not uncommon*.

What animals are susceptible to anthrax?

Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, bison, horses) and wild herbivores (elk, pronghorn, deer, and occasionally moose) are the main animals affected by anthrax. They are exposed orally or through inhalation while grazing on pastures or landscapes where anthrax spores are present in the soil. Carnivores, including dogs and cats, are rarely infected with anthrax.

What are the signs of anthrax in animals?

The most common sign of anthrax in livestock and wildlife is sudden death. Prior to death, infected animals may have a fever, stagger, tremble, and have difficulty breathing. Animals often die within 24-72 hours. Blood may ooze from the nose, mouth, and rectum after death.

How is anthrax diagnosed?

A diagnosis is made by testing the blood of infected animals and identifying DNA of the anthrax bacteria in the blood (PCR assay). This sample should be collected by a veterinarian with appropriate personal protective equipment.

Can anthrax infected animals spread the disease to humans?

Yes. Handling sick or dead animals, or ingesting undercooked meat from an animal that has been infected with anthrax can spread the disease to humans. Spread of anthrax from person-to-person is unlikely.

What should be done with the carcasses of animals that die of anthrax?

If not managed properly, animals that die of anthrax contaminate the soil with anthrax spores. Infected carcasses should be burned completely and buried.

Is an anthrax vaccine available for livestock?

Yes. A vaccine for livestock is routinely used in areas where anthrax naturally occurs. It is only available through a veterinarian.

What steps can I take to protect my animals and myself from anthrax?

- Avoid contact with dead animals. Call your veterinarian immediately if you have unexplained livestock deaths.
- Wear a mask, gloves, boots and coveralls when handling sick or dead animals.
- Vaccinate livestock as recommended in regions where anthrax naturally occurs.
- Dispose of livestock carcasses properly.



Who should I contact if I suspect anthrax?

Livestock:

Contact your veterinarian immediately.

Anthrax is a reportable disease.

Immediately report suspect or confirmed anthrax cases in livestock to the Wyoming Livestock Board
307.777.7515

Humans:

Contact your physician immediately and Wyoming Public Health
307.777.7656

Wildlife:

Contact Wyoming Game and Fish
307.777.4600





Anthrax



What is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a rare but serious infectious disease caused by the spore forming bacteria *Bacillus anthracis*. Anthrax is potentially infectious to all mammals, but is most commonly seen in hooved animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, and deer (pronghorn, elk and moose are also susceptible). Anthrax is a very fast-acting disease with signs occurring within one to 14 days after exposure.

Where is it found?

Historically, in Wyoming, anthrax outbreaks have been documented in cattle in Laramie, Niobrara, Natrona, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette and Teton Counties. Moose succumbed to anthrax during the 1956 outbreak in Sublette County. During August and September 2024, an outbreak in domestic cattle was detected in the Elk Mountain area of Carbon County. As of Sept. 4, 2024, anthrax has also been detected in one wild moose from the Elk Mountain area.

How is it spread?

In animals, anthrax is typically spread through ingestion or inhalation of bacterial endospores. Animals most commonly come into contact with spores while grazing on contaminated land. Anthrax spores occur naturally in the soil and become infectious under the right environmental conditions like drought followed by heavy rain with or without soil disturbance. Outbreaks usually end after cool weather arrives and spores become dormant, however spores can remain in the environment for decades.

What are some clinical signs of an anthrax infection?

Animals die quickly after being infected with anthrax. Signs of anthrax that may be present include:

- Lethargy
- Stumbling
- Trembling
- Signs of respiratory distress
- Lack of rigor mortis
- Bloat - giving the animal a sawhorse appearance
- Bloody discharge from natural orifices (mouth, nose, anus, etc.), especially unclotted blood
- Found dead with no obvious cause in an area with history of anthrax infections

How does anthrax affect me?

Anthrax is zoonotic, which means it can infect people, most commonly after coming into contact with infected animals or consuming contaminated animal products. Exposure to anthrax spores can occur through the skin, by inhalation, or by ingestion of raw or undercooked contaminated meat. Anthrax rarely causes infection in cats and dogs but can occur if they are fed contaminated animal products.

Information for outdoor recreationalists:

While human exposure is rare, you should take precautions when recreating in areas where known anthrax cases have occurred. If you see a sick or dead wild animal, with any of the previously mentioned signs, report it as soon as possible to your local Wyoming Game and Fish Department office or personnel. **DO NOT** open an animal carcass found dead on the landscape as this can lead to exposure to anthrax spores through the skin or inhalation, and do not shoot a sick animal as the gunshot wound could spread spores through the air. Do not allow dogs or other domestic animals to come in contact with sick or dead animals. If recreating on horseback, avoid areas where anthrax cases have occurred to prevent horse grazing on contaminated land. For hunters, personal protective equipment (PPE) is always recommended when field-dressing animal carcasses (i.e., disposable gloves, eye protection). Do not consume raw or undercooked game meat.

Useful websites for further information about anthrax:

<https://www.cdc.gov/anthrax/about/index>
<https://www.woah.org/en/disease/anthrax/>

For additional information on anthrax or any other wildlife disease, please contact the WGFD Wildlife Health Laboratory at 307-745-5865 or wgf-lab-notifications@wyo.gov.

Wyoming Livestock Board

1934 Wyott Drive

Cheyenne, WY 82002

Contact Information: Wyoming State Veterinarian Dr. Hallie Hasel, 307.840.1389

March 24, 2025

*****FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE*****

Anthrax Vaccination Recommended for Livestock in Endemic Regions

The Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB) reminds all livestock producers to vaccinate for anthrax in areas where it has previously occurred. Vaccinating livestock prior to grazing in anthrax endemic areas can prevent death loss and be economically advantageous for producers. Anthrax vaccination is *not* recommended for livestock grazing outside of anthrax endemic regions.

The anthrax vaccine is highly effective in preventing anthrax infection in livestock. The vaccine must be administered annually, prior to the grazing season, to be effective. Do *not* skip a year. A decrease in anthrax vaccine immunity will occur in your livestock, and death losses may occur from anthrax exposure.

In Wyoming, livestock grazing within a six-mile radius of the town of Elk Mountain should be vaccinated annually every spring. Since anthrax occurs sporadically, often due to weather conditions or soil disturbances, livestock should be vaccinated in all known endemic areas.

Consult with your veterinarian for guidance on anthrax vaccination. Cattle eight weeks of age and older should be vaccinated. Naive cattle should receive an initial vaccination and a booster two to three weeks later. Following the booster, cattle should be vaccinated annually each spring. For other livestock species, discuss vaccination with your veterinarian.

Anthrax vaccination is available by prescription through your veterinarian. For any questions regarding the risk of anthrax exposure or vaccination, please contact your veterinarian.

Remember, anthrax is a reportable disease. In cases of mass morbidity or multiple unexplained sudden deaths in livestock, immediately report the incident to your veterinarian and WLSB Animal Health. You can report cases by calling WLSB at 307.777.7515, or using the online reporting form available on our website, <https://wlsb.state.wy.us/public>.

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WYOMING LIVESTOCK BOARD

Animal Health

Reminder: Vaccinate Livestock for Anthrax in Endemic Regions

This is a reminder to vaccinate livestock for anthrax in areas where it has previously occurred. Vaccination of all livestock prior to grazing in anthrax endemic areas may prevent death loss and be economically advantageous for producers. *NOTE: Anthrax vaccination is NOT recommended for livestock grazing outside of anthrax endemic regions.*

WHAT: The anthrax vaccine is highly effective in preventing anthrax infection in livestock. The vaccine must be administered annually, prior to the grazing season, to be effective. Do not skip a year! A decrease in anthrax vaccine immunity will occur in your livestock, and death losses may occur from anthrax exposure.

WHERE: Vaccinate livestock grazing within a 6 mile radius of the town of Elk Mountain, WY.

WHEN: Vaccinate livestock for anthrax annually, in the spring.

DETAILS: *Consult with your veterinarian regarding anthrax vaccine administration.* Cattle 8 weeks of age and older should be vaccinated. Naïve cattle should receive an initial vaccination and a booster 2-3 weeks later. Cattle should be vaccinated annually thereafter, in the spring. *Discuss vaccination of other livestock species with your veterinarian.*

HOW: Anthrax vaccination is prescription only, and is available through your veterinarian.

For questions regarding risk of anthrax exposure and anthrax vaccination, contact your veterinarian.

ANTHRAX IS A REPORTABLE DISEASE! Cases of mass livestock morbidity and multiple cases of unexplained sudden death must be reported **IMMEDIATELY** to your veterinarian and WLSB Animal Health.

[Anthrax Fact Sheet](#)



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November 2024

Wyoming Reportable Disease Protocol

Veterinarians, diagnostic laboratories, or producers must:

1. Contact the Wyoming State Veterinarian or designee **immediately** for all of the listed diseases and disease events.
2. Complete a WLSB Reportable Disease Notification Form and email to the state veterinarian's office as soon as possible.

Suspected Reportable Disease/Disease Event:

Upon report from a veterinarian or laboratory of a **suspected** (clinical evidence of disease) reportable disease or disease event, the State Veterinarian will:

1. Notify USDA APHIS AVIC of the disease report.
2. If the suspected disease is a zoonotic disease, notify the State Public Health Veterinarian.
3. If the suspected disease is a risk to wildlife, notify the State Wildlife Veterinarian.
4. Contact the reporting veterinarian and advise that an initial investigation will be forthcoming.
5. Contact the owner of affected animals and advise that an initial investigation will be forthcoming.
6. Advise owner of likely response actions if the disease is confirmed.
7. Assign a WLSB Staff Veterinarian to complete a disease investigation.

The assigned WLSB staff veterinarian will:

1. Give a verbal hold order or quarantine to the animal owner to prevent movement of any animals from the premises if deemed necessary to prevent disease spread until diagnosis is confirmed.
2. If the disease is zoonotic, inform the owner of risk to human health and refer them to the Wyoming Department of Health.
3. If necessary, a WLSB veterinarian, USDA veterinarian, or designated personnel will collect necessary diagnostic samples and submit them to the appropriate laboratory.
4. Advise no movement of any carcasses until diagnosis is confirmed.
5. Advise about proper carcass disposal.
6. Advise owner about biosecurity of site, proper disinfection, and supply personal protective equipment at the Staff Veterinarian's discretion.

If suspected disease is NOT CONFIRMED and deemed NOT reportable:

WLSB staff veterinarian will:

1. Confirm with State Veterinarian.
2. Notify reporting veterinarian.
3. Notify owner.
4. Release hold order or quarantine.
5. Close the case and notify State Veterinarian of closure.

Confirmed Reportable Disease/Disease Event:

Upon report of a **confirmed** reportable disease or disease event the State Veterinarian will:

1. Issue a quarantine of all animals on affected premises. **This will depend on the disease, severity, and magnitude of the outbreak. A quarantine may not be necessary in some disease cases/circumstances.**

- a. Quarantine release date will be determined by State Veterinarian depending on conditions to be met for specific diseases.
2. Notify the following: **(Depending on disease severity and magnitude of the outbreak.)**
 - a. Assistant State Veterinarian and WLSB Staff Veterinarians
 - b. Animal owner
 - c. WLSB members and all staff
 - d. Attending/reporting veterinarian
 - e. AVIC
 - f. Governor's office
 - g. Wyoming Department of Agriculture Director
 - h. Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory Director
 - i. Other state agencies as appropriate per the disease
 - j. Livestock industry groups as appropriate per the disease
 - k. Licensed veterinarians
 - l. Producers – on a need to know basis
3. Maintain confidentiality of information pertaining to the case as appropriate. Information will be disseminated only on a need to know basis.
4. Convene a regulatory decision group composed of the State Veterinarian, Assistant State Veterinarian, Field Veterinarian, and WLSB Director to coordinate the action plan and response protocol.
5. Set up Incident Command Procedures if needed (such as in the case of a foreign animal disease occurrence).
6. Direct a Staff Veterinarian to complete a disease investigation and report to the State Veterinarian as information is completed.

The Staff Veterinarian will:

1. Discuss disease signs, symptoms, precautions, and control methods with the producer.
2. In cases of zoonotic disease recommend that personnel obtain medical advice from their physician.
3. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of the disease incident.
4. Advise owner of the disposal method preferred for carcasses or contaminated surfaces.
5. Advise owner on cleaning and disinfection of equipment, clothing, and utensils used and associated with the case.
6. Inform premises owner/manager and/or their veterinarian to report any additional diseased animals or animal deaths immediately to the State Veterinarian.
7. Keep State Veterinarian immediately updated on all issues.
8. Based on the epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. Notify surrounding or contact livestock owners of the case location to the extent of the county and implications. (depending on the disease and only at the State Veterinarian's direction)
 - b. Notify slaughter facilities in the area that the disease has been diagnosed. This will depend on the disease & species affected. Will be done at direction of the State Veterinarian.
9. Compile records of people contacted, issues discussed, and information relating to this case and submit a case report along with the copy of the disease investigation report to the State Veterinarian upon release of quarantine.

The State Veterinarian will:

1. Determine the need for herd or flock testing, depopulation, and surveillance on the index premises and on adjacent or contact herds or flocks.
2. Initiate necessary quarantines and enact a quarantine release protocol.
3. Provide educational information for the producer, and public on the disease and the appropriate response protocol through meetings, press releases, and other appropriate methods.
4. Maintain communication with animal owner(s) to keep them informed of the regulatory action plan and provide appropriate assistance and cooperation through quarantine release.
5. Ensure all quarantines are released.
6. Prepare a final report on the disease incident.



Wyoming Livestock Board Disease Notification Form



Individual Completing Form

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

Owner Information

Full Name: _____

Last

First

M.I.

Address: _____

Street Address

City

State

ZIP Code

Primary Phone: () _____ Alternate Phone: () _____

E-mail: _____ Business Name: _____

Veterinarian or Provider Information

Full Name: _____

Last

First

M.I.

Address: _____

Street Address

City

ZIP Code

Primary Phone: () _____ Alternate Phone: () _____

E-mail: _____ Clinic Name: _____

Disease Information

Disease Name: _____

Species Involved: _____

Number of Animals Involved: _____

Disease Status: Confirmed: ☐ Suspected ☐

Date of Tentative Diagnosis: _____ Date Reported: _____

Date Diagnosis Confirmed: _____ Number of animals dead from reported condition: _____

Total number of animals on premises (both ill and unaffected by reported condition): _____

Estimated number of animals exposed to those sick from this reportable disease: _____

Additional Comments: _____

For Office Use Only

WLSB Staff, whom received call & filled out form: _____

Zoonotic: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Reporting Information

Wyoming Livestock Board

1934 Wyott Drive Cheyenne, WY 82002

Business hours: 307-777-7515

After hours: 307-840-1389

§ 11-19-102. Duty of public to report diseases; list of reportable diseases; failure to comply or obstruction of duty; liability; penalties.

(a) Any person or government entity who knows or suspects that there is any contagious or infectious reportable disease among animals owned by or under their jurisdiction or any veterinarian who knows or suspects any reportable contagious or infectious disease on any premises or in any animal, shall immediately report the same to the state veterinarian. The state veterinarian shall establish and manage a list of reportable diseases for any contagious or infectious disease deemed by the state veterinarian to be a threat to domestic animals. During development of this list the state veterinarian shall consult with the Wyoming game and fish department's supervisor of veterinary research services. Information collected in response to the list of reportable diseases shall be considered confidential proprietary information. Access to any information collected under the list of reportable diseases shall be limited to the person who reported the disease and the state veterinarian, except that the state veterinarian may at his discretion notify any of the following:

(i) The Wyoming livestock board;

(ii) The state veterinary laboratory;

(iii) The Wyoming game and fish director only if the disease threatens wildlife;

(iv) Any state or federal inspector, public health official or peace officer who is actively involved in the investigation of an outbreak or suspected outbreak of the contagious or infectious disease;

(v) Owners of possible contact animals;

(vi) Adjacent landowners; or

(vii) Local area practicing veterinarians.

(b) The state veterinarian when he deems it to be in the best interests of animal health, or the state public health officer when he deems it to be in the best interests of human public health, may release to the public any information collected under subsection (a) of this section, except the identity of any individual who reported the disease or whose animals may have contracted the disease.