



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: George Edwards		Division/Program: LLB			Meeting Date: 1/23/18		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> 2017 Death Loss Payment							
Background Info: The Livestock Loss Board is still receiving 2017 loss claims so the attached sheet is not a final tally of loss claims							
Recommendation:							
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes		Board vote required?		No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
Background Info:							
Recommendation:							
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
Background Info:							
Recommendation:							
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
Background Info:							
Recommendation:							
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	

2017 Jan 8 2018

Montana LLB
 PO Box 202005
 Helena MT 59620
www.llb.mt.gov

George Edwards
 Executive Director
 (406) 444-5609
gedwards@mt.gov

Counties	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Guard	Horse	Swine	Totals	Payments
Beaverhead	20	2					22	\$21,743.82
Carbon	16						16	\$17,365.65
Cascade	3	25					28	\$10,159.93
Flathead			4				4	\$1,394.42
Gallatin	1	3	3				7	\$1,936.77
Glacier	12						12	\$11,811.90
Judith Basin	4						4	\$4,120.72
Lake	2		2			4	8	\$2,999.70
L&C	9	4					13	\$10,320.50
Lincoln		8					8	\$2,086.05
Madison	19						19	\$29,190.58
Missoula			1				1	\$125.00
Park	7						7	\$8,236.43
Pondera	20	2					22	\$47,454.66
Powell	10	1					11	\$10,565.95
Ravalli	2						2	\$2,130.10
Sanders	1	2					3	\$1,486.59
Silver Bow	1						1	\$906.69
Teton	13	2	5				20	\$18,125.63
Totals	140	49	15	0	0	4	208	\$202,161.09

Wolves

Confirmed	50	6				
Probable	7	2				
Value	\$59,252.03	\$2,956.24				
Owners	24	4				

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	53	11	5			
Probable	30	1				4
Value	\$129,517.08	\$3,196.37	\$762.50			\$643.16
Owners	34	3	1			2

Mtn Lion

Confirmed		27	9			
Probable		2	1			
Value		\$8,663.36	\$2,290.82			
Owners		4	5			

**Montana Department of Livestock
Board of Livestock Meeting Report
Meat and Poultry Inspection
January 23, 2017**

Annual Self-assessment

FSIS is in the process of reviewing our annual self-assessment for accuracy and completeness. I have received some preliminary feedback from our auditor. According to the Federal State Audit Branch, they need some clarification on six items. I have reviewed these points of clarification with the auditor. The issues they want clarification on are not complex and a simple letter along with some proof is all that is necessary to complete the request. I anticipate an “at least equal to” determination.

Licensing

Each year per 81-9-201 Montana issues licenses individuals and businesses that want to engage in the business of selling or storing meat or meat products. While we are still receiving money to pay for licenses, the following figures represent the total number of renewals we are expecting this year. Each license costs \$25. The figures are as of January 8, 2018.

Federal Establishments: 20

State Inspected Establishments: 37 Active, 4 Seasonally inactive

Custom Exempt Facilities: 126

Meat Depots: 123

Idaho

I received a call from the State of Idaho. Currently, they do not have a state meat inspection program. However, they plan to approach their legislature to begin such a program. We talked about adopting regulations by reference, staff size, bureau structure and several other topics. I extended an offer that as they get closer, we would share our forms, our processes, and provide a more detailed look at our structure. If Idaho is successful in obtaining a meat inspection program, they would be a welcome addition to the 27 states that already have programs.

Last of Audit Follow-up

During each of the last three months, Montana was to provide information about our post audit activities to the Federal State Audit Branch. Some of the information requested monthly was as follows: 1) non-compliance record summaries; 2) meeting agendas and management reports; 3) administrative enforcement action letters; and 4) summaries of Hazard Analysis Verification (HAV) tasks completed on jerky establishments. A HAV task is an in-depth examination of an establishment's hazard analysis. The hazard analysis is a working document that is used to determine when a hazard, such as a pathogen, is reasonably likely to occur in the process of producing meat or meat products and is a key part of the HACCP system. Montana MPI has submitted the necessary documentation and is waiting on a determination of "at least equal to" or a request for additional information if necessary.

The final piece of the audit will be the return of the auditor to conduct follow-up audits. Although we do not have a specific date that the auditor will return, a recent discussion with the auditor has yielded a time frame in May or June of 2018.

San Diego Trip

In your packets, I have included a copy of the communication that will be going out to the industry regarding the National Association of Meat and Food Inspectors Directors meeting that took place in October of 2017 in San Diego. The report will be sent to inspectors who will share it with plant management during a weekly meeting. In addition, I will mail a copy to all inspected facilities for their review.

National Association of State Meat and Food Inspector Directors Meeting Fall 2017

State Lab Review Updates:

The first discussion revolved around component 7 of our annual self-assessment which is the laboratory quality assurance program.

There are 3 primary responsibilities for laboratories:

- Quality assurance
- New and updated FSIS lab methods
- Administer laboratory methods

The presenter discussed the criteria for achieving an “at least equal to” status. The following are among the criteria used to judge the state’s performance:

- Meat and Poultry Inspection (MPI) States are required to test for the same pathogens as FSIS does.
- MPI States are required to maintain capability for food chemistry analyses.
- FSIS allows some flexibility concerning method selection.
- Evaluate the MPI State laboratory quality management system:
 - How: MPI self-assessment checklist which describes the analytical methods employed by the testing laboratory.
 - Purpose: To ensure the reliability and integrity of analytical results.

States are not required to have their own laboratory. However, there are several alternatives such as:

- Do it all in-house
- Cooperate with other states
- Private contractor
- Combination of those three alternatives

Compliance and Investigation Division (CID) Overview and Updates

- The Acts provide FSIS with enforcement authorities and sanctions for violations.

- Office of Investigation Enforcement and Audit oversees:
 - Surveillance and investigation – food safety, food defense to ensure product safety.
 - Enforcement and litigation – evidence collection, analysis, and decisions to address violations of law, food safety incidents, and public health priorities.
 - Management controls – Effective and consistent use of FSIS criminal, civil, and authorities to protect consumers.
 - Litigation – defend agencies within FSIS.
 - Audit and evaluation – Analysis of FSIS programs.
 - CID – surveillance, investigations of alleged violations, illness outbreaks, product control.
 - Food defense, education, liaison.

Where do investigators work?

- Inspected slaughter and processing plants
- Custom slaughter and processing plants
- Distributors
- Warehouses
- Transporters
- Retail Establishments
- Institutions

CID has jurisdiction over 750,000 in-commerce businesses across the United States.

FSAB self-assessment/equal to audit process

Montana Meat and Poultry Inspection interacts with the Federal State Audit Branch on a regular basis. FSAB is charged with several tasks as it applies to auditing state programs:

- Assess establishment compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Review written food safety programs.
- Review open and closed NR files.
- Focus on longstanding compliance issues.

When it comes to on-site audits, states are notified at least 30 days in advance of the onsite review. The 30-day notification period gives states the opportunity to:

- Verify inspector's performance and correlate with their assigned in plant inspection personnel.
- Review establishment's facilities prior to FSAB arriving onsite.

- Review Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP), and prerequisite records for accuracy and completeness.

Every year FSIS selects a directive or notice to focus on when conducting on-site audits. FSIS Directive 5100.4 EIAO, Public Health Risk Evaluation or PHRE methodology, was selected for FY 2018 (Provides a decision-making structure for assessing an establishment’s food safety system and to determine if an establishment is ripe for an FSA which is a food safety assessment. This is primarily an internal decision-making document.)

Finally, FSIS provided a copy of a letter sent to state programs outlining the impact of State Sovereignty Bills on “At Least Equal To” Status. Food sovereignty bills provide for methods of producing food without state or federal oversight of the process. For example, a bill may allow for food control at a local level only and State government must recognize the local control.

If, for example, a bill was passed in Montana that removed control of meat and poultry products from the state program and placed them under local control, the state is in jeopardy of losing its at least equal to status. This letter suggests that if food sovereignty bills are passed, FSIS will begin the “designation” process. Designation begins the process of notifying the Governor that they will be removing the state program unless corrective action is taken immediately.

Sampling and selection methodology for on-site and self-assessment

FSAB has a new methodology to decide how many and which establishments to review. In recent years, auditors strived to audit the number of establishments necessary to have a 95% probability of identifying at least one establishment with potential systemic findings if findings are actually present in 20% or more establishments

The new method of selection is based on several factors:

- Ranks all establishments according to risk which is determined as follows:

PHRE (Public Health Risk Evaluation) Risk Priority list:

1. Class 1 or 2 recalls
 2. Positive STECS which are variations of *E.coli*.
 3. Positive *Salmonella* or *Listeria* on RTE product
 4. Whether there is a sole supplier or multiple suppliers of product
- Auditors select establishments in order of risk (with justifications for exceptions) until they have selected a recommended number of establishments

- Write audit plan explaining the basis for the number and actual establishments they plan to audit during the review.
- FSIS retains the flexibility to audit more or fewer than the statistically recommended number of establishments.

The goal is to verify the state MPI program is effectively implementing policies and practices. FSIS will audit a selected number of establishments necessary to have a high level of assurance that the overall state MPI program is implementing at a 90 percent effectiveness rate.

Civil Rights Compliance Review

Civil rights are an important factor in carrying out an “at least equal to” program. There are eight areas of review that states are audited on:

1. Civil Rights Assurances – written assurances that federally assisted programs were conducted with Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
2. State infrastructure and Program accountability – Identify individuals or offices to ensure accountability with civil rights laws regulations, policies and regulations.
3. Public Notification -- mandates the MPI programs include a public notification system to inform applicants and participants and potentially eligible persons of the policy of non-discrimination.
4. Complaints of Discrimination – assesses the complaint procedures to all complaints alleging discrimination in state MPI programs on the basis of race color national origin, age, sex, and disability.
5. Civil rights training – do states provide civil rights training to employees under civil rights laws?
6. Disability Compliance – Makes sure that state agencies ensure equal access to inspection programs for persons with disabilities. This includes IT resources.
7. Limited English Proficiency – Requires MPI programs provide free language access services to potentially eligible applicants and program participants who are LEP
8. Compliance with the age discrimination act of 1975 – Requires federal agencies to annually report on steps taken to enforce the Act. Including non-employment related affirmative outreach actions of its recipients of federal assistance.

Directive 7111.1 Revision 2

The purpose of this issuance is to clarify that an establishment will not be issued an NR if they are using the 1999 versions of Appendix A for cooking and Appendix B for cooling.

Further, IPP are given instructions on how to conduct a Hazard Analysis Verification Task to ensure that establishments are following the provisions of Appendix A and B along with instructions on how to handle deviations. The directive also directs supervisors to provide information to IPP when questions about deviations, scientific support, and other topics that IPP have questions on.

Some of the major changes are identified as follows:

For **Appendix A**, FSIS has re-emphasized that the humidity recommendations apply to all cooked products (including poultry) unless the establishment can support that humidity does not need to be addressed. FSIS had previously indicated in other documents that the humidity recommendations apply to all cooked products but continued to receive questions on the topic. FSIS has not changed the humidity recommendations other than re-emphasizing that they apply to all products. The time temperature tables previously found in Appendix A also have not changed.

According to Appendix A, adding humidity is not necessary for products that are 10 pounds or more because of the low surface to mass ratio. Further, humidity is not needed under conditions such as cooking in a sealed, moisture impermeable bag, using a semi-permeable or impermeable casing, or cooking using direct heat. Other products require addition of humidity, such as closing the dampers on an oven or using continuous steam injection.

· For **Appendix B**, FSIS has specified that:

There are now 4 alternatives for cooling products whereas the previous version of Appendix B had 3 options. The method the plant chooses depends upon the type of product and its cooling needs. The goal of cooling is to limit the growth of *C. Perfringens* to less than or equal to 1 log and allow for no multiplication of *C. Botulinum*. A. A 1 log reduction is equivalent to a 10 fold reduction in a given pathogen.

In this directive, establishments who do not choose to use Appendix A or B as the support for their processes must specify the log reduction that its process achieves unless another form of scientific support is in place in the establishment. Further, upon lack of any scientific support, extensive in-plant studies must be conducted to show that the establishment is meeting those specific log reductions. By using Appendix A or B, the establishment merely needs to follow the options or tables that achieve the desired outcomes.

Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal Health Bureau
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2) Employees Traveling

(tentative)

Sara Morell

Brooke Ruffier

3) Justification

USAHerds is a software system used by the Animal Health Division for managing and tracking animal imports and exports, quarantines, and the brucellosis program testing. The program is also used by several other states. A hands-on workshop is held once a year to help end users use new features and better use the program through collaboration with others.

Animal Health is requesting out-of-state travel approval for two individuals to travel to the USAHerds User Group Annual Meeting.

The conference is tentatively scheduled for May Oklahoma. The detailed breakdown is below, but the total costs are estimated to be \$1540-1750. Travel for both individuals will be covered out of the Animal Disease Traceability Cooperative Agreement.

Costs per person:

- Flight: \$700-900
- Hotel: \$140/night for 4 nights= \$560
- Per Diem:
 - o Monday \$46
 - o Tuesday \$46
 - o Wednesday \$46
 - o Thursday \$46
 - o Friday \$46
- Registration \$50

Max grand total including registration: \$1540-1750

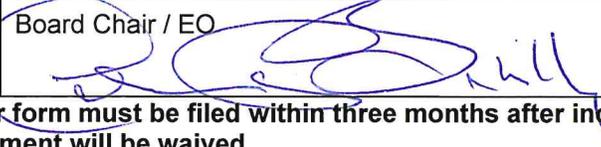
Car Rental (if needed): \$190 for 5 days

4) Itinerary

TBD

5) Submitted By	Requested By Tahnee Szymanski	Title Assistant State Veterinarian	Date 1/12/18
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Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel

Date Approved by Board <i>1/22/18</i>	Board Chair / EO 	Date
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NOTE: A travel expense voucher form must be filed within three months after incurring the travel expenses, otherwise the right to reimbursement will be waived.

Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal Health and Food Safety
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2) Employee(s) Traveling
 Julie Armstrong
 Dan Turcotte
 Rosemary Hickey

3) Justification
 Julie Armstrong from the milk lab is required to attend the upcoming Western Region Milk Seminar in May, 2018. She estimates that the total cost will be between \$795 and \$1196, and there is the possibility that some of the cost may be offset by a federal grant.

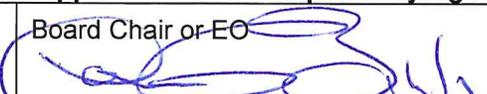
Dan and Rosemary are required to attend a regional meeting bi-annually to maintain certification as FDA State Rating officers.

4) Itinerary
 See attached - April 30 - May 3, 2018

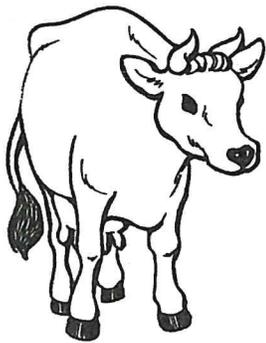
5) Cost Estimate
 \$795-\$1196/attendee

The Department has a grant from FDA to cover the cost of attendance for three attendees.

6) Submitted By	Requested By	Title	Date
	Steve Smith/Dan Turcotte		

Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel			
Date Approved by Board	Board Chair or EO	Title	Date
1/23/18			

NOTE: A travel expense voucher-form must be filed within three months after incurring the travel expenses, otherwise the right to reimbursement will be waived.



WESTERN REGION MILK SEMINAR

APRIL 30 – MAY 3, 2018
SILVER LEGACY RESORT
407 NORTH VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NV

GROUP CODE: ISPRM18
RENO, NEVADA

MONDAY April 30, 2018

Silver-Gold	
8:00 am - 5:00 pm	NCIMS Laboratory Committee Meeting Frank Barcellos, Chair
	Exposition Hall C
2:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Seminar Registration

TUESDAY May 1, 2018 - Moderators: Roger Neill, MO and Jacob Lofgren, CO

Exposition Hall C	
8:00 am - 9:00 am	Seminar Registration
9:00 am - 9:30 am	WELCOME Nevada Department of Agriculture FDA Jim Barbee, Director Nevada Department of Agriculture Laurie Farmer, Office Director, Office of State Cooperative Programs
9:30 am - 10:15 am	CFSAN/Division of Dairy, Egg and Meat Safety Report Randy Elsberry, FDA
10:15 am - 10:30 am	BREAK
10:30am - 11:15 am	Laboratory Proficiency and Evaluation Team Report Dr. Tom Graham, FDA
11:15 am - 12:00 pm	FDA/Office of Partnership Report Belinda Clifton, FDA
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	LUNCH BREAK on your Own
1:30 pm - 2:15 pm	NCIMS Update Dr. Stephen Beam, NCIMS Chair
2:15 pm - 3:00 pm	Appendix "N" Modification Study Committee Update Roger Hooi, Appendix N Committee Chair
3:00 pm - 3:15 pm	BREAK
3:15 pm - 4:00 pm	The Grade "A" Milk Program's Changes to Meet the Preventative Controls Requirements and Execution - Q & A Dennis Gaalswyk, FDA
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	AMIs - Status, Current Memorandums and Timelines - Q & A Randy Elsberry, FDA

WEDNESDAY May 2, 2018

	Exposition Hall A	
8:30 am - 5:00 pm	LAB SESSION	

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 2018 - Moderators: Duane Dolechek, KS and Rob Vezzetti, WA

	Exposition Hall C	
8:30 am - 5:00 pm	GENERAL SESSION	
8:30 am - 10:15 am	Recent Outbreaks, Responses, Reconditioning Requests, Q&A	TBD
10:15 am - 10:30 am	BREAK	
10:30am - 11:15 am	Pathogen Detection, PFGE Typing, Whole Genome Sequencing, and PulseNet System	Center for Disease and Control
11:15 am - 12:00 pm	Brucellosis Detection, Current Issues and Response to the Recent Positives	Dr. Jason Lombard, United States Department of Agriculture
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	LUNCH BREAK on your Own	
1:30 p m - 2:00 pm	National Milk Producer Federation	Beth Briczinski, NMPF
2:00 p m - 3:00 p m	Legal Actions Initiated by Foodborne Outbreaks	Chip English, Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
3:00 pm - 3:15 pm	BREAK	
3:15 pm - 5:00 pm	NCIMS Actions	Dennis Gaalswyk, FDA Randy Elsberry, FDA

THURSDAY May 3, 2016 - Moderator: Brook Leguineche - ID

	Exposition Hall C	
8:30 AM - 9:15 AM	Academia Dairy Initiatives and Partnerships	TBD
9:15 am - 10:00 am	FDA Cooperative Programs/ORR Reorganization Updates	Tim Roddy, FDA
10:00 am - 10:15 am	BREAK	
10:15 am - 10:45 am	Office of Training and Educational Development Update and Changes to Training Model/Courses	Jasjeet Sekhon, FD
10:45 am - 11:45 am	Seminar Questions and Answers	Steve Himebaugh, FDA- Milk Specialists - CFSAN
11:45 am - 12:00 pm	Evaluation and Adjournment	Les Boian, FDA
	Travel Home Safely!	

	Exposition Hall C	
1:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Pacific/Southwest Regions Dairy Equipment Review Committee Meeting	Clint George, Texas Department of Health - Chair
	(NOTE: Due to proprietary concerns, the Pacific/Southwest Region Dairy Equipment Review Committee meeting is restricted to regulatory officials only)	



MONTANA VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PO Box 6322 Helena, MT 59604 • p 406-447-4259 • f 406-442-8018 • info@mtvma.org

Mr. John Lehfeltdt, Chairman, Board of Livestock
c/o Donna Wilham, Secretary, Board of Livestock
PO BOX 202001
Helena, Montana 59620-2001

January 10, 2018

Dear Mr. Lehfeltdt:

The Montana Veterinary Medical Association (MVMA) has formed a committee to familiarize the membership with the Montana Diagnostic Laboratory and its value to the state and the region. We see a great deal of transition in and some uncertainty around the role of the diagnostic laboratory, and how it might best serve the needs of the citizenry in the future. Representing veterinarians with interest in the state of Montana, the MVMA membership forms a key segment of the market for diagnostic services here. As such, we are eager to contribute in any way we can to the decisions the Board of Livestock will be required to make in the coming months and years.

We understand our Association Coordinator, Charlotte Lauerma, has scheduled a tour of the laboratory facilities at 1pm on Thursday, January 25th. We look forward to visiting with staff at that time.

In case you have any questions or comments for us, our contact information is listed on an enclosed page. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Stuart Doggett

On behalf of the MVMA Diagnostic Laboratory ad-hoc Committee

Brad De Groot

Montana Veterinary Medical Association *ad-hoc* Diagnostic Laboratory Committee Members

<p>Katie Rein, DVM MVMA President Crazy Mountain Veterinary Service PO Box 305 Harlowton, MT 59036 406-350-0342 katie@crazymountainvet.com</p>	<p>Jeanne M. Rankin, DVM MVMA Past President 1496 Goose Creek Rd Raynesford, MT 59469 406-738-4220 jrankindvm@msn.com</p>
<p>Beth Blevins, DVM MVMA Vice-President All Creatures Mobile Clinic, Inc. PO Box 735 Ronan, MT 59864 406-676-2819 acmciv@gmail.com</p>	<p>Sherrie Nash, DVM MVMA Disaster Preparedness Chair Animal Care Clinic 404 Hawkeye Road Harlowton, MT 59036 406-632-5640 moojuice@itstriangle.com</p>
<p>Stuart Doggett MVMA Executive Secretary PO Box 6322 Helena, MT 59604 406-447-4259 stuart@montana.com</p>	<p>Brad De Groot, DVM, PhD Food Animal / Regulatory Committee Chair PO Box 687 / 491 Dons Ln Dillon, MT 59725 406-660-1511 cattledoc@icloud.com</p>

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

In the matter of the amendment of) NOTICE OF PROPOSED
ARM 32.2.102 pertaining to board) AMENDMENT
oversight of agency actions)
) NO PUBLIC HEARING
) CONTEMPLATED

TO: All Concerned Persons

1. The Department of Livestock proposes to amend the above-stated rule.

2. The Department of Livestock will make reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities who wish to participate in the rulemaking process or need an alternative accessible format of this notice. If you require an accommodation, contact the Department of Livestock no later than 5:00 p.m. on XXX XX, 2018, to advise us of the nature of the accommodation that you need. Please contact the Department of Livestock, 301 N. Roberts St., Room 308, P.O. Box 202001, Helena, MT 59620-2001; telephone: (406) 444-9321; TTD number: 1 (800) 253-4091; fax: (406) 444-1929; e-mail: MDOLcomments@mt.gov.

3. The rule as proposed to be amended provides as follows, new matter underlined, deleted matter interlined:

32.2.102 BOARD OVERSIGHT OF ~~AGENCY~~ EMPLOYEE ACTIONS (1)
When a ~~private citizen feels person can demonstrate that a decision~~ an action of an ~~agent~~ employee of the department of livestock is unfair and if carried to completion will result in unnecessary inconvenience or harm to ~~him, he may seek the reversal of the decision by requesting the board of livestock in writing to stop the implementation of the decision, or to otherwise modify its impact. Upon receipt of the letter, the matter must be placed upon the agenda of the next regular meeting of the board~~ them, that person must appeal the decision of the employee in writing to the employee's immediate supervisor within 30 days of the decision. Any subsequent appeal must be made to each successive immediate supervisor, up to an appeal to the board.

~~(2) If the action complained of must be halted immediately in order to prevent irreparable harm, the person seeking relief must so state in his letter. In the event the board is not in session at the time the letter is received, the administrator of the division at which the complaint is directed must immediately contact the chairman of the board, or in his absence the vice chairman, who must appoint a member of the board to investigate the act upon the matter as follows:~~

MAR Notice No. 32-XX-XXX

~~(a) He must meet as soon as possible with the person seeking relief and the division administrator at a time and place convenient to the parties involved. At the board member's option the meeting may be by conference telephone call.~~

~~(b) To the extent that the action taken is discretionary and not required by law, the board member may, if satisfied the action is unfair and will cause unnecessary inconvenience or harm, suspend implementation of the action until the next regular meeting of the board, at which time the full board must consider the matter. In the event the administrator wishes to challenge the decision at the next regular board meeting, he must immediately notify the person seeking relief so he may be present if he desires.~~

~~(c) When an administrator whose decision has been reversed by the board member feels the reversal will result in an immediate and serious peril to the public health, welfare or safety he may request an immediate meeting of the board to consider the action. The person seeking relief may also request a meeting with the board if he is dissatisfied with the board member's decision. Such a meeting may be conducted by conference telephone call, provided the person seeking relief is given the opportunity to participate.~~

AUTH: 2-4-201 MCA

IMP: 2-4-201, 2-15-3101 MCA

REASON: The department proposes to amend the rule to ensure that the department employees most familiar with the circumstances of an appeal will evaluate the appeal first. The amendment would provide that an appeal proceed up the chain of command prior to reaching the board, creating a record for the board to review. Providing an appeal up the chain of command is anticipated to reduce the department's initial response time to an appeal. Providing a timeline for filing the appeal is anticipated to ensure that appeals are presented timely. The requirement that appeals be in writing is retained from the current rule.

4. Concerned persons may submit their data, views, or arguments in writing concerning the proposed action to Department of Livestock, 301 N. Roberts St., Room 306, P.O. Box 202001, Helena, MT 59620-2001, by faxing to (406) 444-1929, or by e-mailing to MDOLcomments@mt.gov to be received no later than 5:00 p.m., **XXX XX**, 2018.

5. If persons who are directly affected by the proposed action wish to express their data, views, and arguments orally or in writing at a public hearing, they must make a written request for a hearing and submit this request along with any written comments they have to the same address as above. The written request for hearing must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. **XXX XX**, 2018.

6. If the department receives requests for a public hearing on the proposed action from either 10 percent or 25, whichever is less, of the persons directly affected by the proposed action; from the appropriate administrative rule review

MAR Notice No. 32-XX-XXX

committee of the Legislature; from a governmental subdivision or agency; or from an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected, a public hearing will be held at a later date. Notice of the public hearing will be published in the Montana Administrative Register. Because the number of persons who are directly affected by the proposed action cannot be determined, for purposes of this rulemaking the department will schedule a hearing if requested by 25 or more persons.

7. The department maintains a list of interested persons who wish to receive notices of rulemaking actions proposed by this agency. Persons who wish to have their name added to the list shall make a written request that includes the name, e-mail, and mailing address of the person to receive notices and specifies for which program the person wishes to receive notices. Notices will be sent by e-mail unless a mailing preference is noted in the request. Such written request may be mailed or delivered to the contact person in 4 above or may be made by completing a request form at any rules hearing held by the department.

8. An electronic copy of this proposal notice is available through the Secretary of State's web site at <http://sos.mt.gov/ARM/Register>. The Secretary of State strives to make the electronic copy of this notice conform to the official version of the notice, as printed in the Montana Administrative Register, but advises all concerned persons that in the event of a discrepancy between the official printed text of the notice and the electronic version of the notice, only the official printed text will be considered. In addition, although the Secretary of State works to keep its web site accessible at all times, concerned persons should be aware that the web site may be unavailable during some periods, due to system maintenance or technical problems.

9. The bill sponsor contact requirements of 2-4-302, MCA, do not apply.

10. With regard to the requirements of 2-4-111, MCA, the department has determined that the amendment of the above-referenced rule will not significantly and directly impact small businesses.

/s/ Michael S. Honeycutt
Michael S. Honeycutt
Executive Officer
Board of Livestock
Department of Livestock

BY: /s/ Donna Wilham
Donna Wilham
Rule Reviewer

Certified to the Secretary of State December XX, 2017

Commented [RS1]: I borrowed and modified this language from a 2009 Board of Environmental Review notice:
<http://www.mtrules.org/gateway/ShowNoticeFile.asp?TID=1766>

Montana Department of Livestock
Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau

Appeals Guideline

DRAFT January 23, 2018, version

The Montana Department of Livestock (Department) administers a state meat and poultry inspection program that must be “at least equal to” the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act. See [21 U.S.C. 661](#). The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture administers the Federal rules applicable to the inspection and enforcement actions. Certain Federal regulations were adopted as state rules by the Department. See [ARM 32.6.712](#). The Department administers these rules through its Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau (MPI).

The rules provide a right of appeal from a decision of an MPI employee to that employee’s immediate supervisor. [9 CFR 306.5](#). This Guideline discusses the process for how the Department handles the appeals.

The appeal process is a mechanism for ensuring that disagreements between regulated parties and MPI staff are reviewed. The Department encourages regulated parties to appeal inspection decisions they believe are not consistent with applicable standards. Regulated parties may file an appeal without fear of retaliation. An appeal encourages communication between a regulated party and MPI staff that may lead to a better understanding of the food safety system and the standards that apply to both parties. For example, an appeal may uncover a long held misunderstanding of a standard by the plan that MPI staff can further explain.

Chain of Command

The appeal process follows the MPI chain of command. The chain of command ensures that program employees most familiar with the appeal facts evaluate the appeal first to minimize response time. The chain of command also allows a plant to appeal to the next highest level if unsatisfied with an appeal outcome. The MPI chain of command is:

1. MPI inspector
2. MPI regional supervisor
3. MPI bureau chief
4. Animal Health division administrator
5. Department executive officer
6. Board of Livestock

Appeal Process

What may be appealed?

Any inspection decision that adversely affects a regulated party may be appealed to the next highest level up the chain of command. Decisions that may be appealed include, for example, a non-compliance record (NR) and a review of an appeal at a lower level in the chain of command. Decisions that may not be appealed include a recall, which is an action by the regulated party, or a decision for which no adverse action was taken by the Department. Recall situations are governed by the state and federal recall procedures and guidelines.

Who may appeal?

When the regulated party adversely affected by an inspection decision is an individual, that individual may pursue the appeal individually or through legal counsel.

When the regulated party adversely affected by an inspection decision is not an individual, the regulated party may pursue the appeal through the plant manager up until the fifth level of the chain of command or through legal counsel. [An appealing regulated party that is not an individual must be represented through legal counsel for appeals reaching the sixth level of the chain of command.](#)

How must appeals be made?

All appeals must be in writing at each level of the appeal. Appeal must be delivered to the Department at the following address:

Executive Officer
Montana Department of Livestock
301 N Roberts
Helena, MT 59620

What is not an appeal?

Requests for reconsideration by the regulated party to the Department employee making the initial inspection decision are not appeals. However, these requests may be made orally to that Department employee for consideration.

Requests for consideration of actions that:

1. have not occurred (e.g., an anticipated action);
2. have been resolved (e.g., the remedy sought has been received);
3. are not adverse (e.g., a recommendation by the Department); or
4. are not by the Department (e.g., a party's decision to issue a recall);

are not appeals. Requests for damages or for a remedy other than revision of an initial inspection decision are not appeals. Personal attacks against Department personnel are not appeals.

Every non-appealable request contained within an appeal must be dismissed without consideration of the merits of the non-appealable request.

When must appeals be made?

Appeals must be made within 60 days of the prior decision being appealed. If an appeal is denied, the regulated party may subsequently appeal to the next level up the chain of command. The time limitation applies both to the appeal of the initial inspection decision and to any subsequent appeal up the chain of command.

What must be included in an appeal?

The regulated party must provide in the initial appeal:

1. A statement of the facts supporting revision of the initial inspection decision;
2. All documentation supporting the statement of facts;
3. A statement of the legal basis supporting revision of the initial inspection decision;
4. An explanation of how the statement of facts and the legal basis demonstrate that revision of the initial inspection decision is merited; and
5. A request for the specific remedy sought on appeal.

The regulated party must provide in any subsequent appeal up the chain of command:

1. All documentation provided in the prior appeal up the chain of command.
2. An explanation of why the regulated party believes that revision of the prior appeal decision is merited.

What must be demonstrated in an appeal?

The regulated party must demonstrate that revision of the appealed decision is merited by a preponderance of the evidence. A preponderance of the evidence means that it is more likely than not that the appealed decision must be revised.

When will an appeal be decided?

Time is needed for Department employees or the Board to become familiar with the facts as the appeal moves up the chain of command. Generally, the higher up the chain of command an appeal moves, the longer it will take for that level of appeal to be decided. Appeals submitted at levels 1,2 and 3 of the chain of command should be answered within two weeks of receipt. Appeals submitted to levels 4 and 5 of the chain of command should be answered within 30 days of receipt. Appeals reaching the Board of Livestock may take as much as 60 days because of the timing and public notice requirements of their official business meetings. If an appeal becomes

stalled at a lower level in the chain of command and is not answered within the given time frame it may be escalated to the next level at that point.

How will an appeal be decided?

The Department employee or the Board decides the merits of the appeal based on the facts and law presented including, if necessary, review of Department documentation and consultation with subject matter experts and legal counsel. There is no right to a hearing on an appeal, except as otherwise may be provided by law.

Department Handling of Appeals

Process

Upon receipt of an appeal by a Department employee or Board member, the appeal and any related materials must be forwarded to the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer will distribute the appeal materials to the appropriate review level in the chain of command. The Department employee or the Board, as appropriate, must issue a written decision on the appeal that explains the basis for the decision. The Department employee or the Board must provide that decision to the Executive Officer, who will distribute the appeal decision to the regulated party.

Appeal File

The Department will organize all appeal materials in an identifiable appeal file that contains, at a minimum:

1. The appeal filed with the Department;
2. The documentation in support of the appeal filed with the Department;
3. Additional documentation of facts considered by the Department for the appeal; and
4. The Department's decision on the appeal.

The Department's organization of appeal documentation should be separate and complete for each level of appeal.

Legal Counsel

The Department employee or the Board, as appropriate in the chain of command, may seek the opinion of legal counsel about questions of law that arise at each level of review of the appeal. They may also seek a recommendation from legal counsel about the application of law to the facts at each level of review of the appeal. Legal opinions and recommendations, including communications with legal counsel, are privileged documents that are not part of the appeal file.

Judicial Review

The decision on appeal of the Board of Livestock is final. Any party aggrieved by the Board's decision may, within 10 days after the date of the decision, seek judicial review in the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located. §§ [81-9-231](#) and [-235\(3\)](#), MCA.

Resources

Some of the language in this Guideline is adapted or copied from the FSIS [Compliance Guideline for Small and Very Small Plants Appealing Inspection Decisions](#).

DRAFT

Montana Department of Livestock Meat and Poultry Inspection Food Recall Information and Procedures

Who regulates meat and poultry products in Montana?

The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) within the United States Department of Agriculture inspects and regulates meat and poultry products in federally inspected plants. The Montana Department of Livestock Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau regulates small and very small establishments that sell their product only within the state of Montana. This program is allowed under federal and state law through a cooperative agreement between the Montana Department of Livestock and USDA. The state controlled program must be operated in a manner that meets or exceeds all federal regulations for meat and poultry products. The recall process and procedures used by the MDOL meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau must conform to the most recent version of USDA FSIS Directive 8080.1.

What is a food recall?

A food recall is a voluntary action by a manufacturer or distributor to protect the public from products that may cause health problems or possible death. A recall is intended to remove food products from commerce when there is reason to believe the products may be adulterated or misbranded. Inspected establishments are required to have a recall plan to implement in these circumstances and should regularly test and update their plan as necessary.

Who decides when a recall is necessary?

Recalls are initiated by the manufacturer or distributor of the meat or poultry, sometimes at the recommendation of the MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau. All recalls are voluntary. However, if a company refuses to recall its products when recommended, then the MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau has the legal authority to detain and seize those products in commerce if necessary.

How are unsafe products discovered?

There are four primary means by which unsafe or improperly labeled meat and poultry products come to the attention of the MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau:

- The company that manufactured or distributed the food informs the Bureau of the potential hazard;
- Test results received by the Bureau as part of a sampling program indicate that the products are adulterated, or, in some situations, misbranded;
- MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau field inspectors and program investigators, in the course of their routine duties, discover unsafe or improperly labeled foods; and
- Epidemiological data submitted by State or local public health departments, or other Federal agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reveal unsafe, unwholesome or inaccurately labeled food.

As soon as the Bureau learns that a potentially unsafe or mislabeled meat or poultry product is in commerce, the Agency conducts a preliminary investigation to determine whether there is a need for a recall.

What occurs during a preliminary investigation?

The preliminary investigation may include some or all of the following steps:

- Contacting the manufacturer of the food for more information;
- Interviewing any consumers who allegedly became ill or injured from eating the suspect food;
- Collecting and analyzing food samples;
- Collecting and verifying information about the suspected food;
- Discussions with Bureau field inspection and compliance personnel;
- Contacting State and local health departments; and
- Documenting a chronology of events.

How does the MDOL Meat and Poultry Bureau notify the public when a product is recalled?

MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection notifies the public through a Recall Release for Class I and Class II recalls, and issues a Recall Notification Report (RNR) for Class III recall issues. (The RNR provides substantially the same information as the Recall Release; however, it is not distributed to media wire services or media outlets.) The Recall Release is issued to media outlets in the areas where the product was distributed. When possible, MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection also includes pictures of the recalled product labels as part of the Recall Release posting.

For every Class I recall, the MDOL meat and Poultry Bureau develops a list of retail consignees that have, or have had, the recalled products in their possession. The list of retail consignees includes the name, street address, city and state of each retail consignee and is posted within approximately 3 to 10 days of the date of the recall. The retail consignee list is updated periodically as additional retail consignee information becomes available.

What is the MDL meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau's role during a recall?

When there is reason to believe that adulterated or misbranded product has entered commerce, the MDOL meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau convenes the Recall Committee. The Committee evaluates all available information and then makes recommendations to the company about the need for a recall. The committee should consist of 5-7 members representing the following types of individuals:

- Meat Science Specialist (From Montana State University or other appropriate entity)
- Microbiologist
- Montana Board of Livestock member or MDOL Executive Officer
- MDOL Animal Health and Food Safety Division Administrator or MDOL meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau Chief
- MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau Enforcement, Investigations and Analysis Officer (EIAO) or equivalent.

If the Recall Committee recommends a recall, the Committee classifies the recall based on the relative health risk, as follows:

- Class I - A Class I recall involves a health hazard situation in which there is a reasonable probability that eating the food will cause health problems or death.
- Class II - A Class II recall involves a potential health hazard situation in which there is a remote probability of adverse health consequences from eating the food.
- Class III - A Class III recall involves a situation in which eating the food will not cause adverse health consequences.

In addition to determining the class of the recall, the Recall Committee verifies that the company has identified production and distribution information to facilitate the recall.

The Recall Committee advises the company of its recommendation and also provides an opportunity for the firm to offer any information it wishes the committee to consider regarding the recall after completing its investigation. The firm has 48 hours to present any information it disputes from the Recall Committee's findings and must declare its intent to accept or deny the recommendation in writing to the MDOL Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau Chief.

How does the MDOL Meat and Poultry Bureau ensure that a recall is effective?

Meat and Poultry Bureau field personnel conduct "effectiveness checks" to ensure that the recalling firm makes all reasonable efforts to notify the consignees of the recalled product that there is a need to remove the product from commerce. The Bureau conducts a sufficient number of effectiveness checks throughout the distribution chain to verify that the recalling firm has been diligent in notifying the consignees of the need to retrieve and control recalled product, and that the consignees responded accordingly.

If the Bureau determines that the recalling firm has been successful in contacting its consignees, and has made all reasonable efforts to retrieve and control products, the Agency notifies the firm that the recall is complete and no further action is expected.

Does the MDOL Meat and Poultry Bureau keep documentation on recalls?

The Bureau maintains comprehensive case files for all recalls coordinated by the Agency. Information on open and closed cases can be requested in accordance with state law.

How can consumers identify recalled products?

All containers of meat, poultry, and egg products must be labeled with a USDA mark of inspection and establishment (EST) number, which is assigned to the plant where the product was produced.

The establishment number may appear on the package within the USDA mark of inspection. It may also appear elsewhere on the exterior of the package container or package labeling (for example, on the lid of a can) if shown in a prominent and legible manner and in a size sufficient to insure easy visibility and recognition.

Related Item

FSIS Directive 8080.1, "Recall of Meat and Poultry Products" (PDF Only)
[<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OPPDE/rdad/FSISDirectives/8080.1Rev5.pdf>]

Montana Department of Livestock
Chronology to Fund a Wage Increase to 80% of Market - FY 2016
January 23, 2018

During the 2015 legislative session, legislatures were concerned about employees who were paid less than 80% of the 2014 market. Legislation was passed that if the Department of Livestock raised Per Capita Fee to cover the raises, appropriations would be increased by \$500,000 in personal services.

Per Capita Fees were increased in 2016 and 2017 and employee salaries were increased for those who were below 80% of market in June 2016. Personal service appropriations were increased in FY 2017.

Below is a timetable of major events that led to this error.

January 2015	During 2015 legislation, DOL was asked to provide an analysis of the amount that it would cost for the Department to raise salaries for those under 80% of 2014 market survey.
March 26, 2015	Former executive officer provided letter to lobbyists stating amount needed was \$1,048,646.
April 2015	A Legislative footnote was passed that, if the Department increased Per Capita Fees, personal services appropriations would be increased by \$500,000 to increase salaries for employees who were below 80% of the 2014 market survey.
Fall of 2015	Board of Livestock approved and increased Per Capita Fees for reporting periods 2016 and 2017. This was done in two different board meetings.
May 2016	BOL approved the increases of salaries for employees who were below 80% of 2014 market survey.
June 2016	The department completed the calculations of wages and implemented the salary increases at end of month.
Fall 2016	EPP request was submitted to Governor's office to include the 80% salary adjustments.
November 2016	Email was sent by EO to board members informing of them that the EPP request was not picked up because they did not want there to be a salary decision package outside of the pay plan. However, they built our personal services on the 17 Standard budgets and not our request which was based on FY16 actuals. By their analysis this nets an increase of 8% which would give us enough authority to cover it without a separate package.
Spring 2017	Following the 2017 legislative session, a report of the LFD Fiscal budget presented to the board. The lack of the authority was not identified and relayed to the board.
December 2017	This shortfall in budget appropriations for the salary increases, as raised by increase in Per Capita Fees, was brought to the attention of the board. The increase in PCF has raised adequate funds to sustain the salary increases.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Evan Waters		Division/Program: Centralized Services			Meeting Date: 01/23/2018		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> January 2018 through June 2018 Expenditure Projections							
Background Info: Background Info: Report expenditure projections by division and/or bureau and attached boards.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 30 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> December 31, 2017 Budget Status report							
Background Info: Report expenditure to budget comparison report by division and/or bureau and attached boards. This report also compares current YTD expenditures to prior same-period expenditures.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Year-to-Date as of December 31, 2017 Revenue comparison							
Background Info: Report YTD revenues and compare to prior same-period revenues							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 10 Min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Aerial Hunting information							
Background Info: Explain process of applying for aerial hunting permits and hunting report requirements. Report on number of pilots registered with the Department and list of counties covered by registered pilots. Report on predators taken by aerial hunters in calendar year 2016.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 15 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Refunds of Per Capita Fee for Livestock Moved Between States							
Background Info: Inform the Board on requirements to issue refunds for livestock that are moved between states. -update on applications received for refunds for livestock that has been moved between states, per MCA 15-24-922							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 15 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Office Budget & Program Planning Calendar							
Background Info: Information on OBPP calendar for 2021 legislative session. Gives timeline for budgeting process							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Tahnee Szymanski		Division/Program: Animal Health Bureau		Meeting Date: 1/23/2018	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Update on Preparation for 3-Day Functional FMD Exercise (May 8-10, 2018)					
<p>Background Info: The Animal Health Bureau is preparing for a 3-day functional Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) exercise. The exercise will occur May 8-10, 2018 in real-time. The goal of participating in this exercise is to evaluate our current preparedness efforts and to identify systemic gaps in our program in order to improve emergency preparedness planning. To prepare for the upcoming exercise, AHB is working to complete certain recommended activities ahead of the exercise date.</p> <p>The AHB has previously reported on two table top exercises conducted in preparation for this event. The first was held in October 2017 and covered establishment of an Incident Command System (ICS) and identifying gaps in department resources. The second table top was held in December 2017 and covered establishment of a Unified Command between USDA and DOL.</p> <p>The most recent exercise was held January 9, 2018 and covered the process to request a National Incident Management Team and identifying specific state resources from other agencies that could be used in the response to a large-scale disease outbreak.</p> <p>Additional preparation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 6-7 and February 20-21 – Incident Command System (ICS) 300 and 400, working with DES to get trainings in Helena to which we could send multiple people April 25 – National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) table top, hopefully working with national NVS team to make this an official NVS table-top exercise <p>Recommendation: NA</p>					
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	<u>Yes</u>		Board vote required?	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Chronic Wasting Disease Update					
<p>Background Info:</p> <p>Fish Wildlife and Parks detected CWD in wildlife for the first time during the 2017 General Season. CWD has been detected in two areas of the state (north central and south east). AHB will provide information on the disease and a brief update on how this detection impacts alternative livestock producers in Montana.</p> <p>Recommendation: NA</p>					
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	<u>Yes</u>		Board vote required	<u>No</u>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>					
Background Info:					
Recommendation:					
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:		<u>No</u>	Board vote required:	<u>No</u>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>					



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Steve Smith	Division/Program: Veterinary Diagnostic Lab	Meeting Date: 1/23/2018
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Options for Pathologist Contract Work		
Background Info:		
<p>With one pathologist position currently open at the lab following a retirement, we are short-staffed in this area, with no mechanism for adequately covering the pathology workload under extenuating situations (sick/medical leave, family leave, increased caseload, etc.) that further strain the pathology workforce.</p> <p>The ideal short-term solution would be to negotiate with individual pathologists to provide part-time contract work to help maintain laboratory operations and case turn-around time during these periods, but other options may also exist, including using an aggregate FTE position.</p>		
Recommendation:		
Approval of the proposal (to include either contract work or an aggregate position) to move forward with negotiation and confirmation of an agreement for part-time pathologists, to be utilized as needed up to a predetermined cap.		
Time needed: 20 min	Attachments: Yes	No Board vote required? Yes No
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Time needed:	Attachments: Yes No	Board vote required Yes No
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments: Yes No	Board vote required: Yes No
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments: Yes No	Board vote required: Yes No
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Leslie Doely		Division/Program: Brands Enforcement			Meeting Date: January 23, 2018		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Market Data Information							
Background Info: Presentation of data on cattle sold through Montana markets.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 20 Minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No X	Board vote required?	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Single Character Brands							
Background Info: Explanations for why the Department stopped issuing single-character brands							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 30 Minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Animal ID Management Software							
Background Info:							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: TBD	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
Background Info:							
Recommendation:							
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
Background Info:							
Recommendation:							
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	

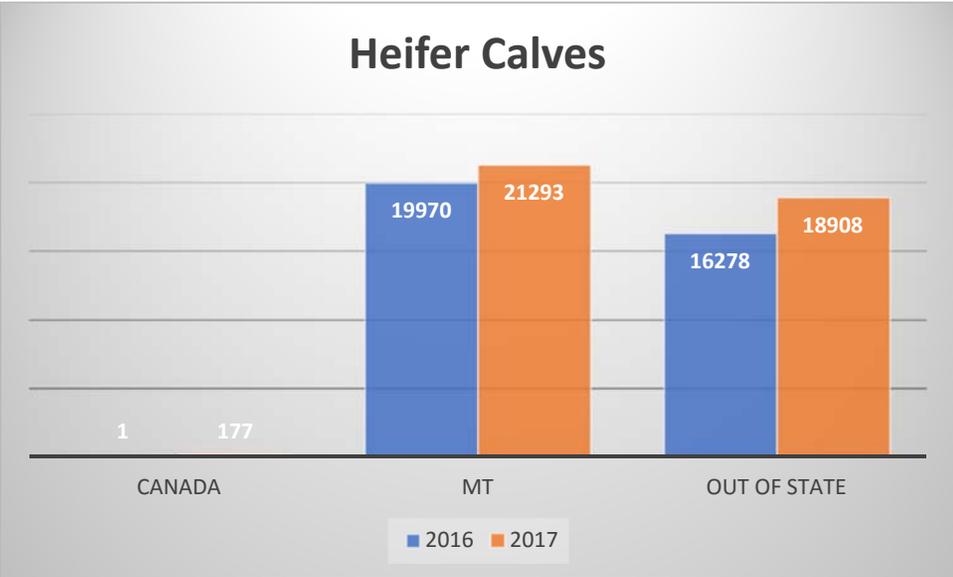
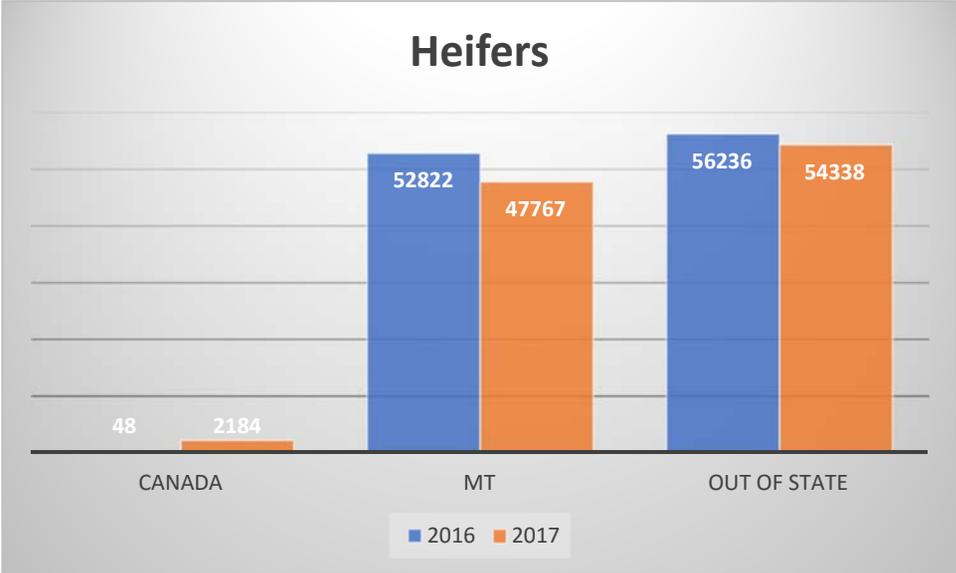
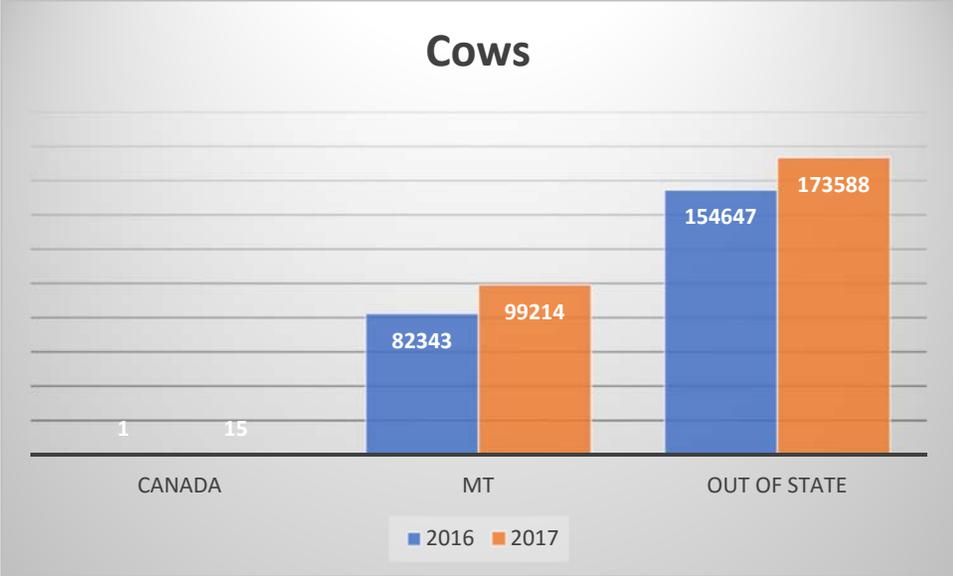
2016-2017 Comparison of Cattle Sold through MT Livestock Markets by Gender and Market

MARKET:	Calf				Cow				Steer			
			%	#			%	#			%	#
	2016	2017	Change	Change	2016	2017	Change	Change	2016	2017	Change	Change
CHINOOK	4,030	5,738	42%	1,708	5,452	8,227	51%	2,775	993	977	-2%	-16
BLS	40,719	59,922	47%	19,203	46,873	52,607	12%	5,734	19,172	14,854	-23%	-4,318
DILLON	3,822	3,700	-3%	-122	8,465	8,748	3%	283	1,083	1,089	1%	6
GLASGOW	19,899	25,520	28%	5,621	13,080	18,600	42%	5,520	2,842	2,961	4%	119
GLENDIVE	20,018	20,623	3%	605	10,466	11,341	8%	875	734	405	-45%	-329
THREE FORKS	11,516	16,106	40%	4,590	12,497	13,159	5%	662	3,280	2,785	-15%	-495
LEWISTOWN	13,493	14,996	11%	1,503	19,117	20,917	9%	1,800	2,673	2,249	-16%	-424
MILES CITY	45,063	50,353	12%	5,290	28,930	34,571	19%	5,641	4,891	5,520	13%	629
MISSOULA	9,024	10,903	21%	1,879	5,177	6,555	27%	1,378	1,505	2,008	33%	503
RAMSAY	26,978	26,244	-3%	-734	22,211	21,139	-5%	-1,072	4,498	3,260	-28%	-1,238
PAYS	34,763	40,968	18%	6,205	33,396	39,207	17%	5,811	11,204	8,518	-24%	-2,686
SIDNEY	41,045	50,647	23%	9,602	12,018	16,199	35%	4,181	2,193	1,928	-12%	-265
GREAT FALLS	27,404	34,222	25%	6,818	19,538	21,804	12%	2,266	2,890	2,975	3%	85
TOTAL	297,774	359,942	21%	62,168	237,220	273,074	15%	35,854	57,958	49,529	-15%	-8,429

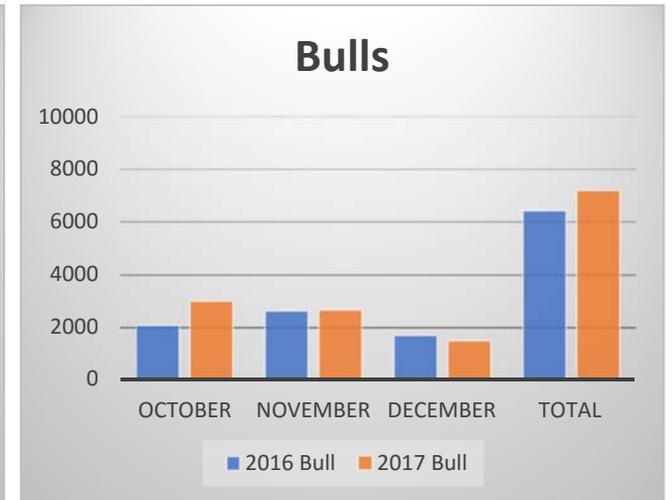
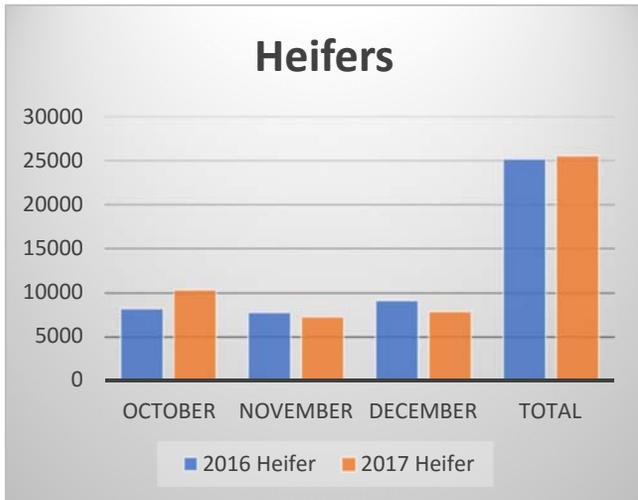
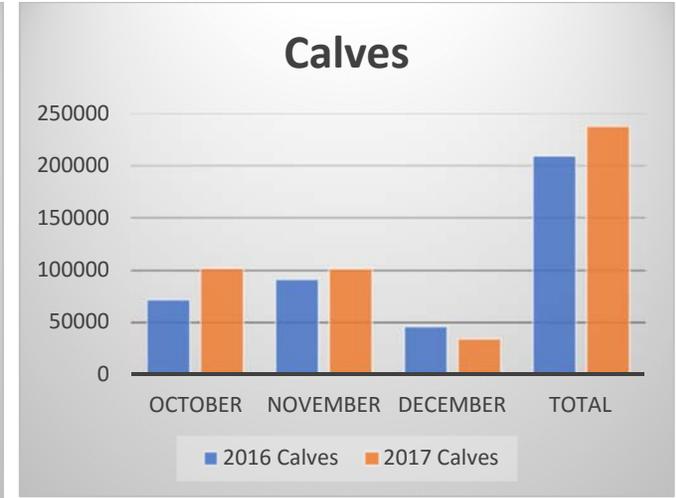
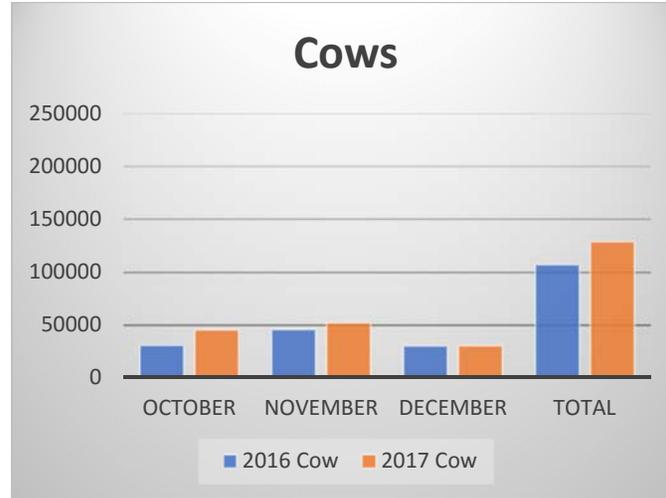
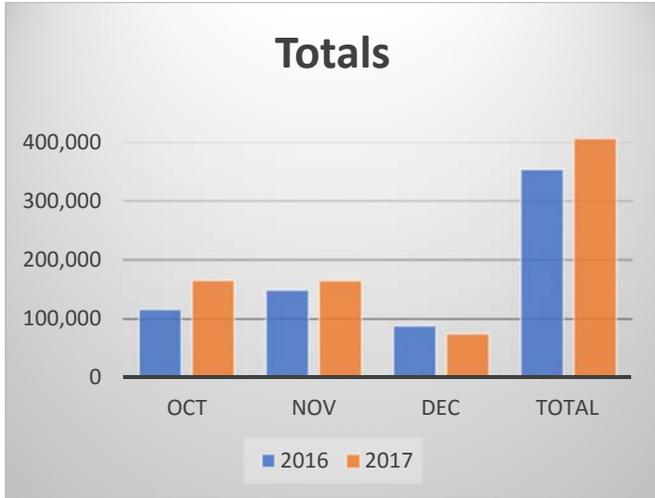
MARKET:	Bull				Heifer				Totals			
			%	#			%	#			%	#
	2016	2017	Change	Change	2016	2017	Change	Change	2016	2017	Change	Change
CHINOOK	1,379	1,557	13%	178	2,039	1,976	-3%	-63	13,893	18,475	33%	4,582
BLS	4,237	5,066	20%	829	27,518	24,573	-11%	-2,945	138,519	157,022	13%	18,503
DILLON	1,298	1,024	-21%	-274	4,292	3,628	-15%	-664	18,960	18,189	-4%	-771
GLASGOW	2,454	2,943	20%	489	4,406	4,762	8%	356	42,681	54,786	28%	12,105
GLENDIVE	1,682	1,736	3%	54	2,101	1,617	-23%	-484	35,001	35,722	2%	721
THREE FORKS	1,384	1,635	18%	251	2,649	2,843	7%	194	31,326	36,528	17%	5,202
LEWISTOWN	2,846	2,939	3%	93	5,229	4,637	-11%	-592	43,358	45,738	5%	2,380
MILES CITY	4,072	4,468	10%	396	12,616	12,312	-2%	-304	95,572	107,224	12%	11,652
MISSOULA	1,207	1,422	18%	215	1,893	1,880	-1%	-13	18,806	22,768	21%	3,962
RAMSAY	2,484	2,463	-1%	-21	5,528	4,761	-14%	-767	61,699	57,867	-6%	-3,832
PAYS	4,441	4,720	6%	279	30,349	31,683	4%	1,334	114,153	125,096	10%	10,943
SIDNEY	1,493	1,783	19%	290	5,195	3,980	-23%	-1,215	61,944	74,537	20%	12,593
GREAT FALLS	3,913	4,441	13%	528	5,636	5,677	1%	41	59,381	69,119	16%	9,738
TOTAL	32,890	36,197	10%	3,307	109,451	104,329	-5%	-5,122	735,293	823,071	12%	87,778

2016-2017 Comparison of Female Cattle Sold through MT Livestock Markets by Destination

The number of cows leaving the state from livestock markets increased by 11% while the number with a Montana destination increased by 17%.

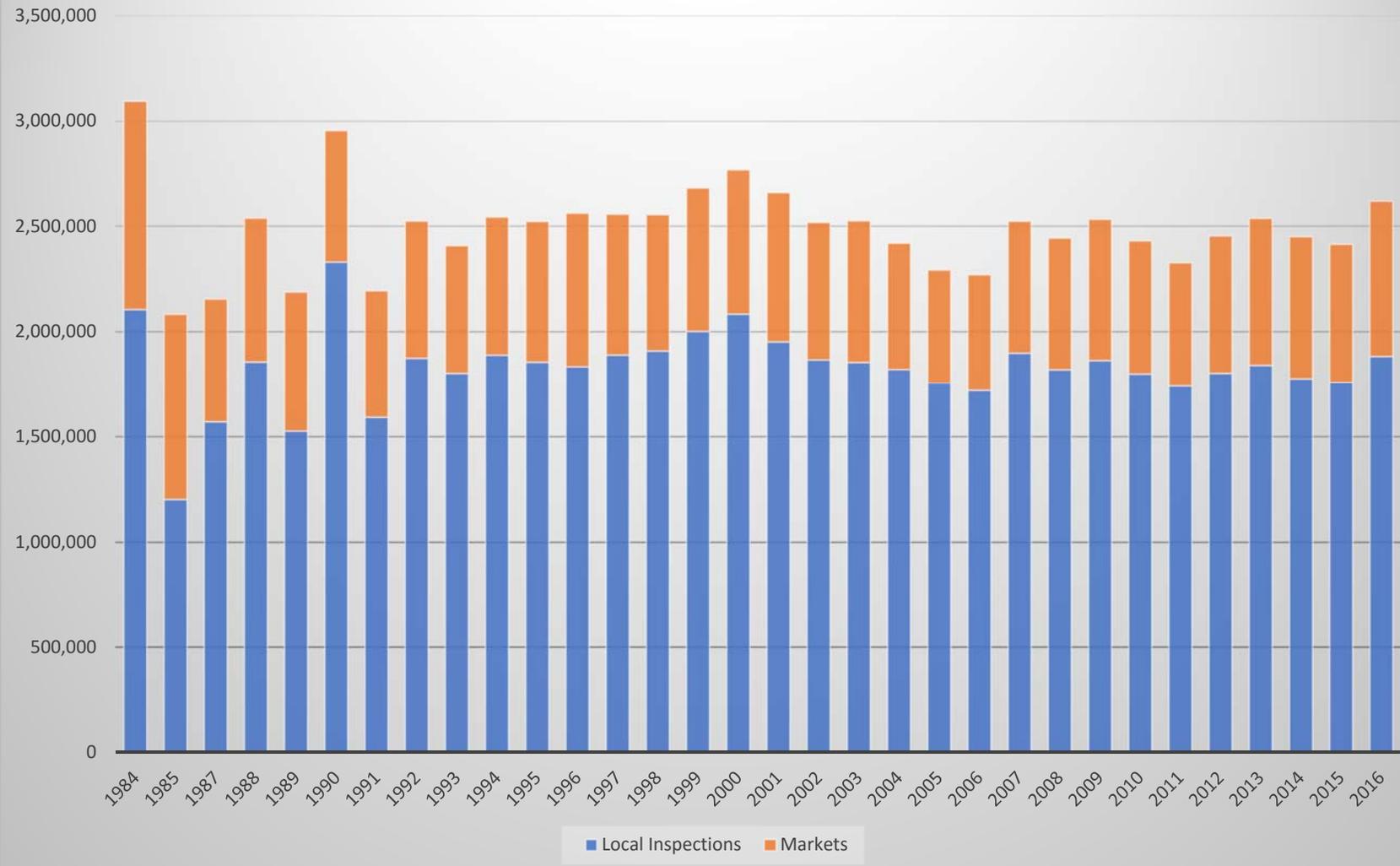


2016-2017 Fall Run Comparison (note that the vertical axis scale is different in each chart)



Other Data Sources

Local Inspections and Market Sales of Cattle by Year



Cattle Per Capita has increased 8% since 2010.

