



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Dr. Marty Zaluski	Division/Program: Animal Health & Food Safety Division	Meeting Date: 10/18/18
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Agenda Item: Out of State Travel Report – Salmonella Meeting

Background Info: Dr. Zaluski attended a meeting on on-farm sampling subsequent to the foodborne outbreaks in Washington linked to roaster pigs in 2015-16.

The meeting was held in Washington DC on September 24-25, 2018.

This workshop was held to define the circumstances when on farm sampling may be warranted following a foodborne disease outbreak. Participants included members from USDA (United States Department of Agriculture), FSIS (Food Safety Inspection Service), state animal health officials from four states, and members from the pork, poultry, and cattle industry associations. See attached trip report.

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	Board vote required?		
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Agenda Item:

Background Information:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:		Board vote required		
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Agenda Item:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:		Board vote required:		
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Agenda Item:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:		Board vote required:		
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Agenda Item:

Background Info:

Recommendation:

Report from the APHIS FSIS Preharvest Investigation Process Improvement Workshop

September 24-25, 2018

Patriots Plaza, Washington DC

This workshop was held to define the circumstances when on farm sampling may be warranted following a foodborne disease outbreak. Participants included members from USDA (United States Department of Agriculture), FSIS (Food Safety Inspection Service), state animal health officials from four states, and members from the pork, poultry, and cattle industry associations.

The group concluded that the circumstances that would warrant pre-harvest (on-farm) sampling would be rare, and several criteria would need to be met prior to a sampling effort targeted at any particular production facility.

The following conditions would need to be met:

- The disease agent is rare, or in other words not expected to be found on a typical production facility.
- There is a strong epidemiological link between the outbreak cases and the production facilities targeted for sampling.
- There is a reasonable expectation that on farm practices may control the disease agent of interest.

The workshop included with the draft set of criteria is the one listed above, but will require further review before implementation.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Tyler Thomas	Division/Program: Brands Enforcement Division	Meeting Date: 10/18/2018
<u>Agenda Item: Brands Enforcement Division Bureau Report for Consent Agenda</u>		
Background Info: (See attached Report)		
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
<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

Brands Enforcement Division – Board Update – October 2018

Submitted by Ty Thomas, Assistant Administrator

- The Fall run is starting to hit the markets and the field. Inspections are ramping up and there is a lot of trucks on the road.
- The Nile is the week of October 13th through the 20th we will have a big presence there as it is a major stock show in this region.
- Market sales are picking up along with inspections coming into the Helena office so the clerks in Brands will have their hands full for the next few months.
- Our Field staff are busy doing inspections as well as compliance in their respective areas.
- I have been working with the Animal Health bureau on ways to educate the public and our staff on the change of boundary for the vaccination rule.
- Helena staff has been working hard along with I.T. to get numbers Brian Simonson asked for to be available for the Legislature.
- As it is our busiest time of the year we are really focused on sales and getting cattle shipped in the country along with all of the everyday issues that arise this time of year.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: George Edwards	Division/Program: Livestock Loss Board	Meeting Date: 10/18/18
<u>Agenda Item: Livestock Loss Board Bureau Report for Consent Agenda</u>		
Background Info: Livestock Loss Board Statistics		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

October 5 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	Llama	Totals	Payments
Beaverhead	11	3		2			16	\$13,736.75
Carbon	20						20	\$19,870.89
Cascade	1	1					2	\$1,476.21
Daniels					1		1	\$1,500.00
Flathead	2	1					3	\$2,361.16
Glacier	8						8	\$8,378.27
Granite		1			1		2	\$136.45
Lake	2					2	4	\$5,059.80
L&C	9	8	6				23	\$11,879.81
Lincoln	1	1					2	\$1,487.80
Madison	23						23	\$35,600.66
Missoula		5					5	\$1,142.17
Park	3						3	\$2,936.62
Pondera	3						3	\$3,289.30
Powell	12	21					33	\$15,605.02
Ravalli	1	8					9	\$2,868.27
Sanders							0	
Stillwater		1					1	\$190.00
Sweet Gras	5						5	\$5,046.70
Teton	8	9					17	\$12,998.63
Totals	108	59	6	2	2	2	180	\$145,564.51

Wolves

Confirmed	41	6		2		
Probable	10	7				
Value	\$62,302.66	\$2,828.40		\$2,060.00		
Owners	27	3		1		

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	45	8				2
Probable	13	1				
Value	\$61,151.32	\$4,640.76				\$3,000.00
Owners	22	3				1

Mtn Lion

Confirmed		33	6		2	
Probable		4				
Value		\$7,063.46	\$1,017.91		\$1,500	
Owners		11	1		2	



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Gary Hamel	Division/Program: Meat & Poultry Inspection Bureau	Meeting Date: 10/18/18
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Audit Determination		
Background Info: (See attached report)		
Recommendation:		
Time needed: (consent agenda)	Attachments:	Yes No Board vote required? Yes No
<u>Agenda Item:</u> EIAO School		
Background Info: (see attached report)		
Recommendation:		
Time needed: (consent agenda)	Attachments:	Yes No Board vote required Yes No
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Bison Slaughter on Tribal Land		
Background Info: (see attached report)		
Recommendation:		
Time needed: (consent agenda)	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:		

Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau

Board Report in Lieu of a Presentation

October 18, 2018

Audit Determination

The recent targeted federal review has come to an official close. The Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau recently received a determination from the Federal State Audit Branch (FASB). According to the FSAB, Montana is operating its program in a manner that is “at least equal to” that of USDA. The next on-site audit of the Bureau will take place in 2020.

EIAO School

FSIS recently notified states that the next EIAO school will take place starting November 25th at College Station Texas. The course is about a month in duration and will last until December 21st. Dr. Kaleczyc was nominated to attend the course on October 5th. The Bureau has not yet received a confirmation for her attendance. However, we will continue to follow-up on the process to ensure she is able to attend the course. Having a trained EIAO is necessary to maintain our “at least equal to” status.

Bison Slaughter on Tribal Lands

The Fort Peck Reservation has expressed an interest to have some bison slaughtered under inspection on tribal lands this Fall. The Wild Idea Buffalo Company, which is a state inspected establishment, will utilize their mobile slaughter unit to conduct the slaughter. The Bureau has an inspector available to conduct this work.

Both the Bureau and the Tribe are in favor of this slaughter. However, upon consultation with Department legal counsel, it has been determined that the Governor’s office must be notified, and a memorandum of understanding (MOU) must be developed regarding the slaughter. Rob Stutz notified the Governor’s office and is working with the attorney representing the Tribe to develop the MOU. The establishment, the Tribe, and the Bureau are all interested in solidifying slaughter dates before severe weather arrives in the area.

The mobile unit conducts at least two inspected bison slaughter operations per year. All inspection protocols associated with a mobile unit will be followed. For example, the unit will be presented in a sanitary condition and slaughter will be observed and conducted in a humane manner. Further, blood samples will be taken from all animals and submitted for Brucellosis testing.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Dr. Zaluski	Division/Program: Animal Health & Food Safety Division	Meeting Date: 10/18/18
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Agenda Item: Request for Out of State Travel - FADD Training

Background Info: In order to investigate reported cases of a suspected foreign animal disease, regulatory veterinarians are required to be trained as Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians. Increasing the number of trained veterinarians in Montana is beneficial in case of a large-scale disease outbreak that would greatly tax our current FADD resources. This training is offered 3 times a year and the AHB would like to submit Dr. Forseth's for attendance.

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician Training
 Location: TBD
 Time: TBD 2019

Estimated cost of attendance:
 Flight: \$600
 Hotel: 12 nights at \$160 per night = \$1920
 Per Diem: 12 days at \$46 per day = \$552
 Total: \$3072

Travel and attendance for this training will be paid out of a Federal Cooperative Agreement.

Recommendation: CONSENT AGENDA Approve OOS travel.

Time needed: 5 min.	Attachments:	No	Board vote required?	Yes
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Agenda Item: Request for Out of State Travel - KS Dept. of Ag FAD exercise

Background Info: As a state, Kansas is extremely progressive in its FAD preparation efforts. This is due in large part to the size and diversity of the agriculture industry in the state. Attending the exercise would allow the veterinarian to participate in real-time discussion and make contacts from around the country that would be called upon during a true FAD response. A specific focus of this activity is on the Secure Food Supply Plans. A better understanding of these programs is of high importance as the AHB plans to encourage participation from producers throughout Montana. The AHB would like to submit Dr. Forseth's for attendance.

Foreign Animal Disease training focusing on Secure Food Supply Planning
 Location: Manhattan, KS
 Time: Dec. 16-20

Estimated cost of attendance:
 Flight: \$600
 Hotel: 4 nights at \$110 per night = \$440
 Per Diem: 5 days at \$46 per day = \$230
 Total: \$1270

Travel and attendance for this training will be paid out of a Federal Cooperative Agreement.

Recommendation: CONSENT AGENDA Approve OOS travel.

Time needed:	Attachments:	No	Board vote required	Yes
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Agenda Item:

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

Dr. Anna Forseth

3) Justification

In order to investigate reported cases of a suspected foreign animal disease, regulatory veterinarians are required to be trained as Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians. Increasing the number of trained veterinarians in Montana is beneficial in case of a large-scale disease outbreak that would greatly tax our current FADD resources. This training is offered 3 times a year and the AHB would like to submit Dr. Forseth's for attendance.

Estimated cost of attendance:

Flight: \$600

Hotel: 12 nights at \$160 per night = \$1920

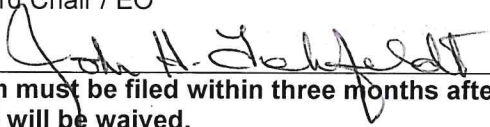
Per Diem: 12 days at \$46 per day = \$552

Total: \$3072

Travel and attendance for this training will be paid out of a Federal Cooperative Agreement.

4) Itinerary

The course historically is a two week long course at Plum Island, NY. Due to ongoing maintenance issues, it is possible the course will occur in two one week installments, the first being in Ames, IA in 2019, the second week at later time and TBD location.

5) Submitted By	Requested By Tahnee Szymanski	Title Assistant State Veterinarian	Date 10/11/2018
	Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel		
Date Approved by Board	Board Chair / EO 	Date 10-23-18	
<p>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.</p>			

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

Dr. Anna Forseth

3) Justification

Background Info: As a state, Kansas is extremely progressive in its FAD preparation efforts. This is due in large part to the size and diversity of the agriculture industry in the state. Attending the exercise would allow the veterinarian to participate in real-time discussion and make contacts from around the country that would be called upon during a true FAD response. A specific focus of this activity is on the Secure Food Supply Plans. A better understanding of these programs is of high importance as the AHB plans to encourage participation from producers throughout Montana. The AHB would like to submit Dr. Forseth's for attendance.

Estimated cost of attendance:

Flight: \$600

Hotel: 4 nights at \$110 per night = \$440

Per Diem: 5 days at \$46 per day = \$230

Total: \$1270

Travel and attendance for this training will be paid out of a Federal Cooperative Agreement.

4) Itinerary

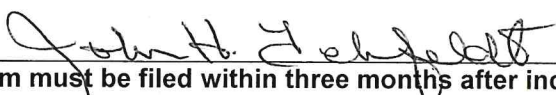
Foreign Animal Disease training focusing on Secure Food Supply Planning

Location: Manhattan, KS

Time: Dec. 16-20

5) Submitted By	Requested By	Title	Date
	Tahnee Szymanski	Assistant State Veterinarian	10/11/2018

Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel

Date Approved by Board	Board Chair / EO	Date
		10-23-18

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.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Dr. Marty Zaluski		Division/Program: Animal Health & Food Safety Division		Meeting Date: 10/18/18		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> 2018 Brucellosis Research Group						
Background Information: Dr. Eric Liska traveled to Cody Wyoming in late September to attend the annual brucellosis research group meeting. Livestock agency representatives from the three GYA states and USDA were in attendance to update researchers on current issues and recent epidemiologic investigations. Research conducted by USDA, USGS, the University of Wyoming and the three GYA state wildlife agencies were presented. An overview of the meeting and research topics will be presented by Dr. Liska.						
Recommendation:						
Time needed: 15 min.	Attachments:	Yes		Board vote required?		
<u>Agenda Item:</u>						
Time needed:	Attachments:			Board vote required		
<u>Agenda Item:</u>						
Background Information:						
Recommendation:						
Time needed:	Attachments:			Board vote required:		
<u>Agenda Item:</u>						
Background Info:						
Recommendation:						
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No

2018 Brucellosis Research Group (BuRGr) meeting-Cody, WY

The Brucellosis Research Group is an annual meeting held in one of the 3 Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) States each year. This year, the meeting was organized by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and held in Cody, WY. With out of state travel permission granted by the Board of Livestock, Dr. Eric Liska attended and spoke to the group.

Information was presented by individuals from State animal health departments, State wildlife agencies, USDA and researchers with USGS, the University of Wyoming, Montana State University and USGS. Highlights from the presentations follows:

1. Dr. Brant Schumaker, University of Wyoming, Wyoming veterinary diagnostic laboratory– A novel quantitative-PCR for *Brucella abortus*
 - Research suggests a nearly 100% sensitivity and specificity for *B. abortus*.
 - There has been some concern that the test is too sensitive and may have false positives due to contamination but arguments against this being an issue include:
 - i. Samples following positive cultures in bison were more likely to be negative – this suggests that contamination is not an issue
 - ii. PCR is a commonly used test and contamination can be managed
2. Jessica Jennings-Gaines, University of Wyoming – Determining bioequivalence of varying serum quality utilizing brucellosis serologic assays
 - Looked at utilizing different blood sample methods to improve the likelihood that hunter harvest samples are usable.
 - i. None performed well
 - Determined that frozen samples performed well.
3. Hank Edward, Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) - 2017-18 surveillance in non-feedground elk of WY
 - 11K hunter kits sent out 32% returned with great deal of effort from Game and Fish
 - Elk seroprevalence is low around DSA
 - Seroprevalence is increasing throughout the DSA
4. Eric Maichak, WGFD- Brucellosis surveillance, management, & collaboration in the Clarks Fork Basin
 - To help determine risk and seroprevalence, WGFD collared an additional 50 elk in the Bighorn Mountains along with a concerted effort for hunter harvest samples
 - Have seen an increase in seroprevalence in elk in Hunt District 49 (does not border on MT) since 2012.
 - WGFD is working with the Wyoming Livestock Board to map risk areas utilizing collar data to determine areas of greatest risk in Wyoming's Brucellosis Area of Concern.
5. Emily Almberg, Montana FWP – Montana's targeted elk brucellosis surveillance project
 - FWP is utilizing the captures, elk samples and collar data in the Madison Valley and the 6-mile creek area of Paradise Valley to help evaluate management actions
 - Elk habitat selection-elk distribution-disease distribution and seroprevalence- may help to determine livestock risk.
6. Dr. Debra Lawrence, Idaho Department of Agriculture- Idaho DSA update
 - No changes to regulations
 - 1 purebred cattle herd with heifers under quarantine until calving.
7. Dr. Eric Liska, Montana Department of Livestock-Montana DSA update

2018 Brucellosis Research Group (BuRGr) meeting-Cody, WY

- Updated the group on DSA testing numbers, boundary adjustment and vaccination rule
8. Dr. Paul Cross, United States Geological Survey (USGS), Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center- Comparing cattle risk between Montana and Wyoming
 - On private grazing property: estimated elk abortions 90 in WY vs 257 in MT (3.9x more)
 - MT highest risk areas include HD 313 (Gardener area), HD 311 (northern Madison to 3 Forks), and HD 362 (west Madison Valley)
 9. Dr. Thach Winslow, Wyoming Livestock Board- Brucellosis Area of Concern update
 - WY Livestock Board has reduced the BAC to Hunt Areas 39, 40 and 41.
 - 30 years of observation and more recent collar data suggest that elk remain in these HAs
 - 34 producers utilize property in these areas and will be placed on individual herd plans
 10. Gavin Cotterill, Utah State University, Department of Wildland Resources-Effects of feedground manipulation on brucellosis transmission among elk
 - Pregnancy rates are lower in seropositive elk-new study out soon
 - Working on a new study looking at loss of recoverable antibodies in elk
 - Modeling to determine cause of fluctuation in seroprevalence in feedground elk
 11. Kim Szcodronski, Montana State University and USGS- Habitat & land-use effects on scavenging rates & potential brucellosis transmission in southwest Montana
 - This study took place in Montana's DSA. A fetus remains intact in the environment for 86-102 hours.
 - A fetus on the prairie was scavenged faster than one in a sage pasture or forested area
 - Birds were by far the number 1 scavenger, with Golden Eagles as the primary. Coyotes were second.
 12. Dr. Jack Rhyan, USDA wildlife veterinary pathologist-pilot studies on a killed, mucosally-delivered, *Brucella abortus* vaccine for elk
 - Developed a powdered and aerosolized (with a fine clay) killed field strain *B. abortus* in a small number of elk for delivery
 - With delivery on feed 4 times in 2 weeks, animals
 - i. Animals had an initial titer which went away after a few weeks.
 - Promising results genetically modified "elk-mice" and in a small group of elk
 - Select Agent list closed the research with USDA but will be continued in a BSL-3 lab at Colorado State University.

HB 661 STUDY OF STATE LABS

A Report Prepared for the
Legislative Finance Committee

By
Shauna Albrecht

September 7, 2018



INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Legislature adopted and the Governor signed into law HB 661, an interim study on Montana state laboratories. The intent of this bill was for the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) to direct a study of the long-term future of and possible efficiencies to be gained from consolidating or collocating the state-supported labs that are currently located on the Montana State University campus in Bozeman. The study is being conducted by a bipartisan subcommittee comprised of two members each from LFC, Environmental Quality Council (EQC), and Economic Affairs Interim Committee (EAIC).

The goal of the subcommittee was to evaluate the function, condition, and needs of the six labs located within the MSU Bozeman campus and, if deemed appropriate, recommend a proposal to the LFC in regard to the subcommittee's findings. The labs included in the study are the Montana Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab, the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station's (MAES) Wool Lab, the MAES Seed Lab, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, & Parks (FWP) Wildlife Lab, the Montana State University (MSU) Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab, and the Montana Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab.

The purpose of this report is to convey the subcommittee's recommendation to the LFC, along with providing additional options for legislative consideration.

SUMMARY

The process for the Study of State Labs included hiring a consulting team with lab design experience. LPW Architecture and Clark Enersen Partners were hired to conduct initial research, analysis, and conceptual information options to assist in developing recommendations. The team that was assigned to this process conducted detailed space needs analysis, interviews with stakeholders, and worked closely with the subcommittee to identify concerns and proposed solutions. The recommendations of their work are:

- Option 1 – Construct a new building for the Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (VDL) and the Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab. The vacated space in Marsh Laboratory because of the VDL lab's departure would be renovated for the MAES Seed Lab, MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab, and the MAES Wool Lab. The FWP Wildlife Lab will remain in its current location
- Option 2 – Construct a new facility for the Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab only. The vacated space in Marsh Laboratory would be renovated for the Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab, MAES Seed Lab, and the MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. The MAES Wool Lab and the FWP Wildlife Lab will remain in their current locations
- Option 3 – Construct a new facility for the Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab only. The MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab would move into unrenovated space in Marsh Laboratory. The Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab, MAES Seed Lab, MAES Wool Lab, and the FWP Wildlife Lab will remain in their current locations

Based upon review of the consulting team's report, the subcommittee chose to recommend two alternate options for legislative consideration:

- Option 1A – Construct a new building to for the Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (VDL), the Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab, and the FWP Wildlife Lab. The vacated

space in Marsh Laboratory because of the VDL lab's departure would be renovated for the MAES Seed Lab, MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab, and the MAES Wool Lab

- Option 3A – Construct a new facility for the Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab and the FWP Wildlife Lab. The MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab would move into unrenovated space in Marsh Laboratory. The Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab, MAES Seed Lab, and MAES Wool Lab will remain in their current locations

The following report provides a background of the labs that were included in this study, the process the consulting team undertook to support their recommendations, and outlines the details of each recommendation along with possible sources of funding.

BACKGROUND & INVESTIGATION

THE LABS

This study analyzed six laboratories and associated programs located on the Montana State University campus. Each lab is a service lab that performs a variety of functions for stakeholder's primarily in Montana. The facilities that house these labs are the Marsh Laboratory, McCall Hall, Wool Lab, and the FWP Region 3 Headquarters.

The following paragraphs in this section are excerpts from the [Combined State Lab Study report](#) by Clark Enersen and LPW Architecture and provide a brief description of each lab, it's location within the MSU campus, and existing conditions and deficiencies noted during interviews with the design team.

Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

The Dept. of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) is the largest tenant housed in Marsh Laboratory. Located on West Lincoln Street, just west of 19th Avenue, the Marsh Laboratory complex was built in 1961 and has undergone numerous minor renovations and additions since then. The VDL is the only institution in Montana that is accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) and provides critical diagnostic testing serving Montana's food animal and veterinary industries. Like most accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratories, the facility is separated into dedicated laboratory sections, each with a specialized focus in the rapid detection of veterinary pathogens in the samples and animal carcasses that it receives every day.

Due to the age of the structure, outdated HVAC systems and continuously evolving methods and instrumentation in the diagnostic field, the current facility is in need of replacement and continuously in danger of losing its accreditation. The existing space allocation for the VDL includes 11,549 net square feet. Current deficiencies in the VDL include the following:

- Inadequate space sizes, allocation and organization
- Laboratory safety issues including inadequate safety showers, eye washes and egress
- Lack of standby emergency power
- Lack of general power
- Poor ventilation and inadequate make-up air
- Security issues due to multiple public corridors in close proximity to lab spaces handling unknown pathogens
- Biosecurity concerns due to the lack of a properly appointed and certified BSL-3 laboratory space
- Aged finishes and cleanability concerns
- Existence of hazardous materials (asbestos tile and insulation)

Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Seed Laboratory

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Seed Laboratory is also housed in Marsh Laboratory, occupying a relatively small footprint in the west wing. The organization provides seed analysis for farmers, regulatory agencies and industry groups. It also maintains a very large collection of seed samples that are intended to date back three years, but space constraints have made that policy difficult to meet.

The main laboratory area for the Seed Lab received a light renovation recently and the lab operations are not particularly stringent as there is little use of hazardous materials or chemicals. The main deficiency associated with the Seed Lab is a lack of space that is the result of sharing space with the expanding operations of the Pulse Crops Laboratory. If the Pulse Crops Lab were to be relocated in the Marsh Laboratory Complex, the Seed Lab could expand into that area with little or no renovations to alleviate most of their deficiencies. The existing space allocation for the Seed Laboratory includes 1,763 net square feet. Current deficiencies in the Seed Laboratory include the following:

- Inadequate space sizes
- Lack of standby emergency power (for growth chambers)
- Lack of general power
- Aged finishes and cleanability concerns

Montana State University Pulse Crops Laboratory

The Montana State University Pulse Crops Laboratory is the last of the three organizations housed in the Marsh Laboratory Complex. It is located in the west wing directly across and adjacent to the Seed Laboratory and shares some of its resources such as a sample receiving area, germination laboratory and growth chamber space.

The Pulse Crops Lab is presently occupying just 751 net square feet which is a small fraction of what it needs to perform efficiently. The lab also uses greenhouse space on campus and has requested that a small new greenhouse be constructed attached or adjacent to the Marsh Lab Complex to alleviate the problem of transporting plant materials on a regular basis. If the Pulse Crops Lab is provided with new or renovated space, it will be critical to ensure that the Seed Lab is located within the same building due to the continued sharing of functions, but the staffs of both labs have stated that the two areas do not need to be directly adjacent. Current deficiencies in the Pulse Crops Laboratory include the following:

- Inadequate space allocation and size – significant growth in lab and equipment space is needed
- Laboratory safety issues including inadequate safety showers, eye washes and egress
- Lack of standby emergency power
- Lack of general power
- Aged finishes and cleanability concerns
- Need of a small, local greenhouse

Department of Agriculture Analytical Laboratory

The Department of Agriculture Analytical Laboratory is located in McCall Hall at the northwest corner of Grant Street and 11th Avenue near the center of the Montana State University campus. It provides testing on pesticide residues in water, soil, vegetation and animal tissues as well as verification of product ingredients in pesticide, animal feeds and fertilizer. These services are provided to state ranchers, farmers, manufacturers, research organizations and regulatory agencies at the state and national level.

Of all the laboratory facilities included in this study, the Analytical Lab works with most chemically hazardous samples and materials and has the greatest need for properly functioning chemical fume hood containment devices and a properly balanced laboratory air flow system. The structure, built in 1952 originally housed what is now the film and photography department and included the university's television studio. The Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab has occupied most of the facility for many years and has made minor upgrades to accommodate new instrumentation and improve air flow

over the years. While a comprehensive engineering analysis has not been completed as part of this study, our on-site survey indicates that make up air, laboratory exhaust and laboratory air flow controls are inadequate for the hazardous chemical environment in the Analytical Lab. The facility users have stated that the building's location can sometimes be problematic for their clients due to heavy traffic in the heart of campus, lack of parking and unsuitable truck access. The facility is almost entirely occupied by the Analytical Lab and is comprised of approximately 6,708 net square feet. Current deficiencies in the Department of Agriculture Analytical Laboratory include the following:

- Space sizes are mostly adequate although some additional space could alleviate a few areas of concern for some of the instrumentation needs. The overall layout is not optimized for the general work and material flow for the lab
- The current layout of the building entrance and general organization of the plan compromises overall building security and monitoring
- Laboratory safety issues including inadequate safety showers, eye washes and egress
- Laboratory airflow and exhaust are major concerns due to the highly hazardous chemical nature of the work performed in the lab
- Lack of standby emergency power
- Lack of general power
- Aged finishes and cleanability concerns

Montana Ag Experiment Station Wool Laboratory

The Montana Ag Experiment Station Wool Laboratory is in a stand-alone historical building located at a major vehicular entrance on the north side of the Montana State University campus at the intersection of Harrison Street and 11th Avenue. The building was constructed in 1947 and is a two story, wood framed structure with a walk-out basement, storage attic and a large garage area in the rear. It is one of only two facilities in the country that provide wool fiber and fleece analysis to aid breeders in the selection of genetic traits, and the operation shares a long and significant history with Montana State University.

There are two major services provided by the Wool Lab that are difficult to accommodate in the historic structure. One of their most important analytical tools is the Optical Fiber Diameter Analyzer. This instrument should be located in a controlled laboratory environment where temperature and humidity can be reliably controlled, but no such space exists in the current facility. Another routine procedure involves boiling fleece samples in chemicals for which the existing exhaust system is not suitable. If the Wool Lab is to remain in the historic structure, certain spaces should be upgraded to accommodate these needs. Periodic national meetings and conferences involving breeders are also held in the Wool Lab and have become difficult to accommodate as the number of attendees has grown. Truck access is also a challenge on the existing site. The overall space and size of the facility is large enough to accommodate their needs now and into the future. The building is comprised of approximately 4,781 net square feet. Current deficiencies in the Wool Laboratory include the following:

- Laboratory safety issues including inadequate safety showers, eye washes and egress
- Poor vehicular and truck access
- Poor laboratory ventilation to accommodate certain procedures
- Lack of environmental temperature and humidity control for specialized instrumentation
- Security issues due to public corridors with direct access to the entrance of hazardous laboratory environments
- Aged finishes and cleanability concerns

Fish Wildlife and Parks Wildlife Laboratory

The Fish Wildlife and Parks Wildlife Laboratory is located on the east side of 19th Avenue across from Marsh Laboratory on the site of the FWP Region 3 headquarters. Situated in a stand-alone structure to the east of the main building, the Wildlife Lab consists of a main necropsy space with a small wet laboratory and walk-in cooler / freezer space.

The facility was undergoing a minor renovation at the time the initial discovery phase of this study began. The renovation has created the small wet lab space with a new chemical fume hood, improved the ventilation and made provision to add an overhead monorail system for the necropsy floor. The renovation also added a small storage room to accommodate a mobile x-ray unit that is often used in forensic investigation. The facility is not equipped with a means to dispose of carcasses, so the Wildlife Lab is required to transport its large animal waste across 19th Avenue to the incinerator at the VDL. This represents both a deficiency in both efficiency and biosecurity. Users of the Wildlife Lab, however, have stated that it is advantageous to be co-located with the FWP Region 3 for the purpose of increased interaction with field personnel and game wardens. Current deficiencies in the Wildlife Laboratory include the following:

- Lack of proximity to incinerator or digester for carcass disposal

THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS

During the first phase of the process, the consultants spent a week on the MSU campus touring labs and conducting design charrettes with various stakeholder groups. This process allowed for the consultants to evaluate the condition and adequacy of the existing facilities, and the agencies/labs to explain their duties, use of existing facilities, and express their needs for expanded spaces and capabilities as their missions continue to evolve to meet the demands of their respective customers and stakeholders. During this evaluation process, the consultants communicated frequently with the lab stakeholders and returned to the site at various times to verify and confirm important aspects of their conclusions and recommendations.

A report of the existing conditions of the facilities and deficiencies was provided by the consulting team. There were some common trends throughout:

- Insufficient space sizes, allocation, and organization
- Aged finishes and cleanability concerns
- Laboratory safety issues including inadequate safety showers, eye washes, and egress
- Poor building ventilation and inadequate make-up air
- Lack of fume hoods and associated exhaust systems
- Lack of redundant mechanical systems for lab areas
- Lack of backup power for critical systems
- Security issues due to multiple public corridors in close proximity to lab spaces handling potential pathogens
- Biosecurity concerns

From this process the consultants developed a baseline space allocation for each lab compared to the existing space. The baseline provides an overall scope of a new complex if all six laboratories were to be constructed in a new location. The baseline encompasses an 84,647 gross square foot building at an escalated project cost of approximately \$51.2 million (excluding land acquisition and extension of utilities to the site). While the baseline is not a recommended option, it does provide the necessary details to begin developing the following recommendations that have been presented by the consultants.

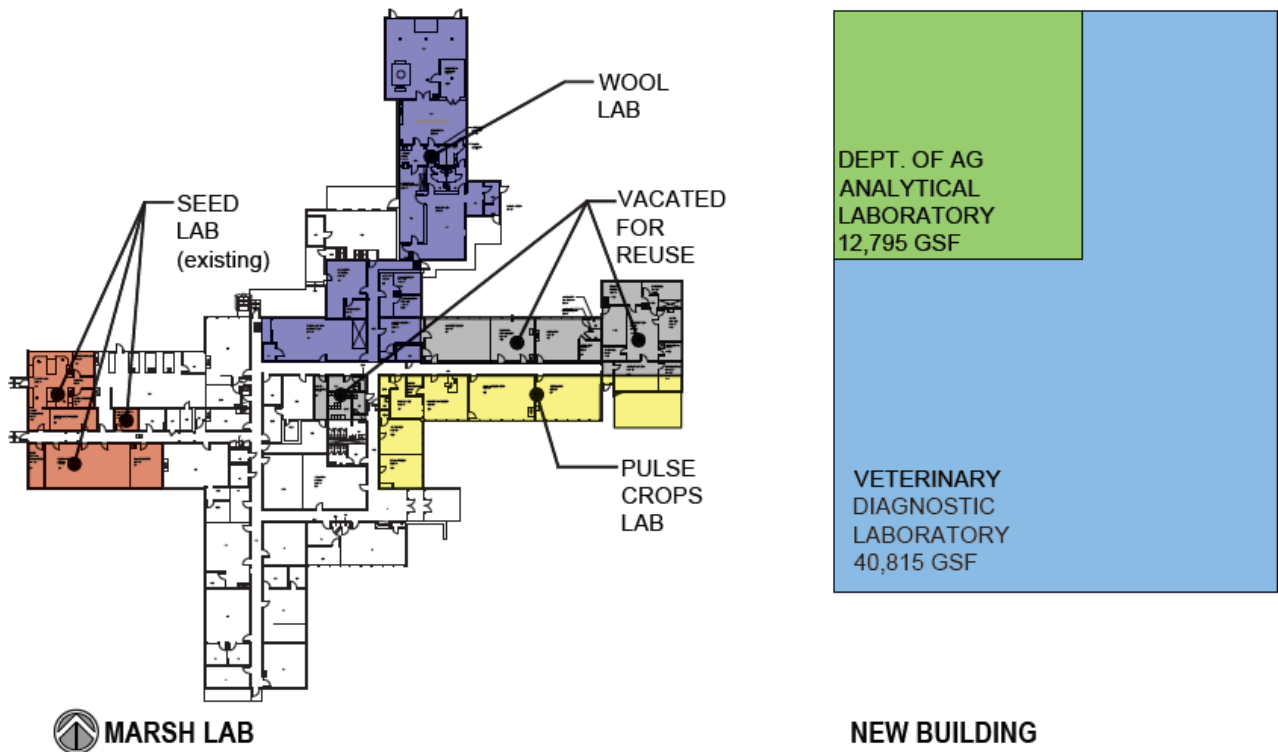
CONSULTANT'S RECOMMENDED OPTIONS

The options presented were created by prioritizing the most critical program elements that were identified through the baseline process. The options then were created utilizing baseline data with some

reductions in square footage, which will be clarified in the various options. The projected costs shown with each option include the cost of building construction and renovation, construction cost inflation assuming project appropriation in the 2019 Legislative Session, and project associated costs such as design fees and lab fixtures, furnishings, and equipment. All options exclude the cost of land acquisition, sitework, and extension of utilities to site if necessary.

In all options other than the subcommittee recommendations, the FWP Wildlife Lab is proposed to remain in its current location. During the study of the labs, the Wildlife Lab was undergoing renovations to their existing space. These renovations were completed to overcome several deficiencies the that lab was experiencing. While there are some synergies between VDL and the Wildlife Lab, the consultant’s analysis concluded they were not enough to warrant a new building. Additionally, there are no specific functions or spaces that the administration or staff of either facility believe could be combined or shared. As such, the VDL and FWP have committed to continuing their relationship of lab testing and consulting. FWP has provided a response to the recommendations which is located in Appendix B.

OPTION 1



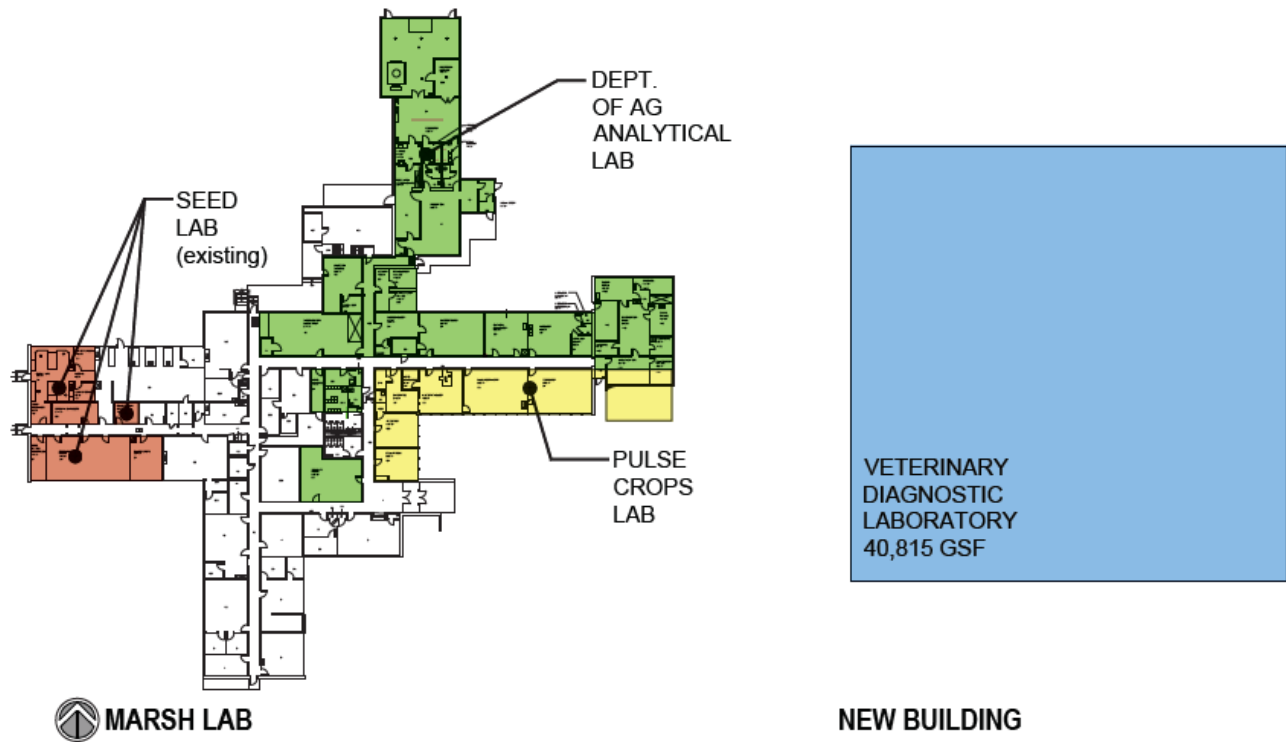
Under Option 1, the recommendation is to build a new lab facility that would house the VDL and Analytical Lab. The new construction would be the first phase of the project. The new building would be a total of 53,610 gross square feet. This scenario increases the size of the VDL by 12,940 net square feet, this is slightly smaller than the original scope presented in the baseline, due to removing the food safety and DNA sequencing lab spaces since these are not functions the agency is currently offering. Also, the square footages of the new BSL-2 enhanced necropsy and BSL-3 labs were slightly reduced. The Analytical Lab, will gain approximately 1,000 net square feet.

Phase 2 of this option would be to renovate Marsh Lab to accommodate the MAES Wool Lab and expansion of both the MAES Seed Lab and MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. The Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab is the in the most critical need for additional space. Their existing space is 751 net square feet. This proposal expands this lab by 2,653 net square feet and re-locates them in Marsh Lab to another area that was vacated by the VDL. With minimal renovations, the Seed Lab would then be able to expand into the area that was housed by Pulse Crop Diagnostics. The Seed and Pulse Crops labs would remain adjacent to each other and continue to capitalize on the synergies they have. By moving the Wool Lab, this alleviates many of the access and safety/ventilation issues they are currently experiencing. The Wool Lab would occupy renovated vacated space and would be decreased by approximately 450 net square feet compared to their current location. This reduction will not impact any functions of the lab.

PHASE 1: New Building Construction Cost Summary		PHASE 2: Renovation Construction Cost Summary	
Building Construction	27,049,626	Building Construction	3,338,751
Project Associated Costs	6,762,407	Project Associated Costs	834,688
New Building Cost	33,812,033	Renovation Cost	4,173,439

OPTION 1 Total Construction Cost Summary	
Phase 1: New Building	33,812,033
Phase 2: Renovation	4,173,439
Total Project Cost	37,985,471

OPTION 2



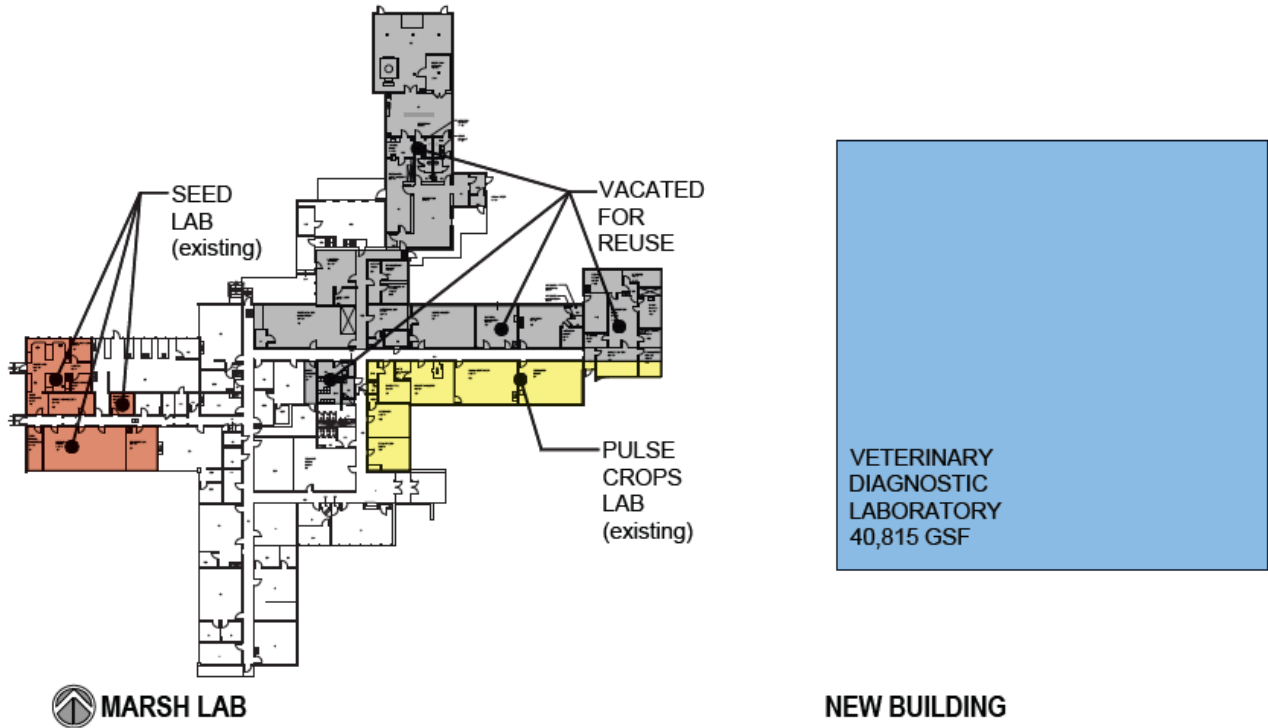
The second option presented is also a two-phase process. The first phase would be the construction of a new lab for the VDL. The new building would be a total of 40,815 gross square feet. This scenario increases the size of the VDL by 12,940 net square feet, this is slightly smaller than the original scope presented in the baseline, due to removing the food safety and DNA sequencing lab spaces since these are future functions desired by the agency. Also, the square footages of the BSL-2 enhanced necropsy and BSL-3 labs additions were slightly reduced.

Phase 2 includes renovation of 11,281 net square feet of vacated space in Marsh Lab. This option renovates most of the space for the Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab. By relocating into the Marsh Lab, the Analytical Lab will increase by approximately 1,200 net square feet. The remaining space would be the expansion of the MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. Like option 1, the Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab would increase by 2,653 net square feet. Without any renovation, the MAES Seed Lab would then be able to expand into the space vacated by move of the Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab.

PHASE 1: New Building Construction Cost Summary		PHASE 2: Renovation Construction Cost Summary	
Building Construction	20,823,183	Building Construction	5,860,220
Project Associated Costs	5,205,796	Project Associated Costs	1,465,055
New Building Cost	26,028,979	Renovation Cost	7,325,275

OPTION 2	
Total Construction Cost Summary	
Phase 1: New Building	26,028,979
Phase 2: Renovation	7,325,275
Total Project Cost	33,354,254

OPTION 3



The final option is the construction of a new lab for the VDL. The new building would be a total of 40,815 gross square feet. This scenario increases the size of the VDL by 12,940 net square feet, this is slightly smaller than the original scope presented in the baseline, due to removing the food safety and DNA sequencing lab spaces since these are future functions desired by the agency. Also, the square footages of the BSL-2 enhanced necropsy and BSL-3 labs additions were slightly reduced.

In a second phase, the MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab would move into a portion of the vacated space remaining in Marsh Lab. The MAES Seed Lab would be able to utilize the portion vacated by Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. Under this proposed option, no renovations have been included for the moving of Pulse Crops Diagnostic or MAES Seed Lab.

OPTION 3 Construction Cost Summary	
Building Construction	20,823,183
Project Associated Costs	5,205,796
Total Project Cost	26,028,979

CONSIDERATIONS

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, project costs for the recommendations do not include acquisition costs for land or the associated costs for site work. The subcommittee worked closely with MSU and the Board of Regents (Regents) throughout the lab study and conceptual design process. A request was made by the subcommittee in February 2017 for MSU to consider allowing the state to use 15 acres of MSU land adjacent to the existing Marsh Laboratory for any new construction if a building was funded. The Board of Regents and MSU have not declined or accepted this request. At the time of the request, there were many unknown variables and the Regents needed further information. Further discussions will be necessary to determine if land is available for a lab complex at MSU.

Until a site is decided, the consultants provided a range of costs that would be associated with site and utility costs. The range of an additional \$1.0 to \$2.5 million, is dependent upon site selection, zoning, access, site utilities, etc. These additional costs will need to be a consideration in the overall scope of any project selected.

The options that have been presented detail renovations and recommendation on what facilities should be moved to an existing building that is owned by MSU. In addition, if a new building is constructed for the VDL and Analytical Lab this would leave vacated space totaling 18,257 net square feet.

MSU has been a significant help during the lab study process including attendance at all subcommittee hearings, as well as participating in building tours and providing building details and floorplans. However, at this point MSU and the Regents have not been officially consulted regarding their long-term building plans for Marsh Lab, MAES Wool Lab, MAES Seed Lab, or the MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. Further discussion with MSU and the Board of Regents needs to take place if the legislature would like to proceed with any of the recommended options.

And finally, consideration needs to be made on the potential impacts to general fund once a new building is constructed. The labs that have been identified as a part of a new facility have minimal operation and maintenance (O&M) costs in their existing spaces. With a new building, additional and increased O&M would be anticipated creating a potential impact to general fund for the appropriation to those agencies. While both the VDL and Analytical Lab receive general fund, a portion could possibly be offset by the fees they charge for their services. A more in-depth analysis would need to be conducted to determine if their fee structure would be enough to offset any impacts to general fund or could their fees be increased to provide the funding source for the new O&M requirements. Please see Appendix A for an overview of the funding by source for the VDL, Analytical Lab, and FWP Wildlife Lab.

SUBCOMMITTEE FEEDBACK

Based upon review of the consulting team's report, the subcommittee chose to recommend alternate Option 1A and 3A for legislative consideration which are detailed below. These variations are based

upon certain concerns they had about the FWP Wildlife Lab even after the current renovations of their facility is complete.

The first concern is about the safety of transporting carcasses to the VDL for incineration. Currently, carcasses are transported in an open bed pick-up and there is concern regarding potential contamination and exposure to the public of harmful pathogens. While it is outside the scope of this study to evaluate the safety regulations related to this activity, the design team concluded that current transport practices could be altered if necessary to comply with current regulations.

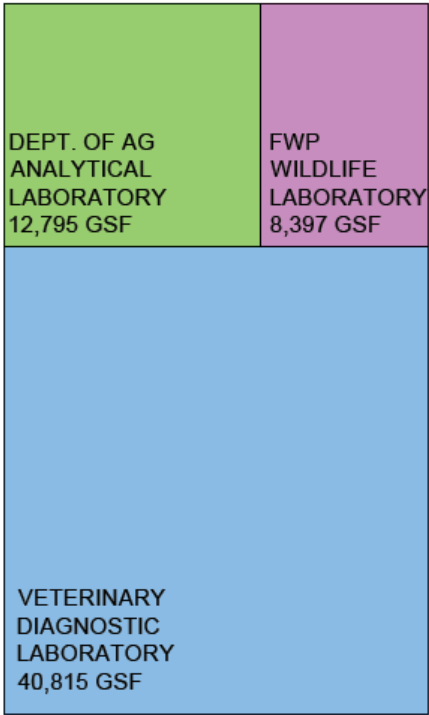
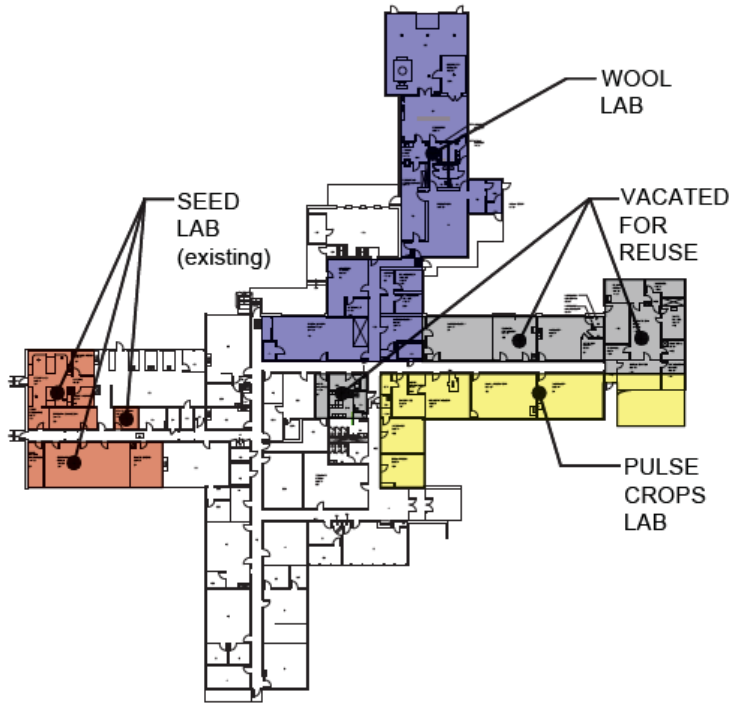
A secondary concern is the drainage system of the necropsy lab at FWP and the release of untreated effluent going to the waste water plant. Both the VDL and FWP Wildlife Lab are up to code requirements with their drainage systems. Both Department of Administration Architecture & Engineering Division and MSU University Services have provided confirming documentation. According to the lab consultants, effluent treatment is not required with the bio-safety level of labs that are included in this study. At such point in time as the regulations related to the labs changes to require effluent treatment, the consultants have identified a number of effluent sterilization systems that can be added to an existing lab. The design for new construction would incorporate the required code guidelines to ensure the drainage is following appropriate protocols based on the type of the effluent that is present.

And a third but primary concern to the subcommittee is the ability for Montana to conduct Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing. Currently the FWP Wildlife Lab and VDL must send suspect samples to Colorado State University's Veterinary Diagnostic Lab for confirmation of CWD. Due to the limited number of labs that can conduct the diagnostic tests for CWD, the results can take up to six weeks to be returned to FWP and VDL. As an outcome of a new lab facility would be to provide the available space and equipment to allow VDL to conduct CWD diagnostic testing.

Option 1A

Under Option 1A, the recommendation is to build a new lab facility that would house the VDL, Analytical Lab, and the FWP Wildlife Lab. The new construction would be the first phase of the project. The new building would be a total of 62,007 gross square feet. This scenario increases the size of the VDL by 12,940 net square feet, this is slightly smaller than the original scope presented in the baseline, due to removing the food safety and DNA sequencing lab spaces since these are not functions the agency is currently offering. Also, the square footages of the new BSL-2 enhanced necropsy and BSL-3 labs were slightly reduced. The Analytical Lab will gain approximately 1,000 net square feet. An additional 2,046 net square feet would be added to the FWP Wildlife Lab.

Phase 2 of this option would be to renovate Marsh Lab to accommodate the MAES Wool Lab and expansion of both the MAES Seed Lab and MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. The Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab is the in the most critical need for additional space. Their existing space is 751 net square feet. This proposal expands this lab by 2,653 net square feet and re-locates them in Marsh Lab to another area that was vacated by the VDL. With minimal renovations, the Seed Lab would then be able to expand into the area that was housed by Pulse Crop Diagnostics. The Seed and Pulse Crops labs would remain adjacent to each other and continue to capitalize on the synergies they have. By moving the Wool Lab, this alleviates many of the access and safety/ventilation issues they are currently experiencing. The Wool Lab would occupy renovated vacated space and would be decreased by approximately 450 net square feet compared to their current location. This reduction will not impact any functions of the lab.



MARSH LAB

NEW BUILDING

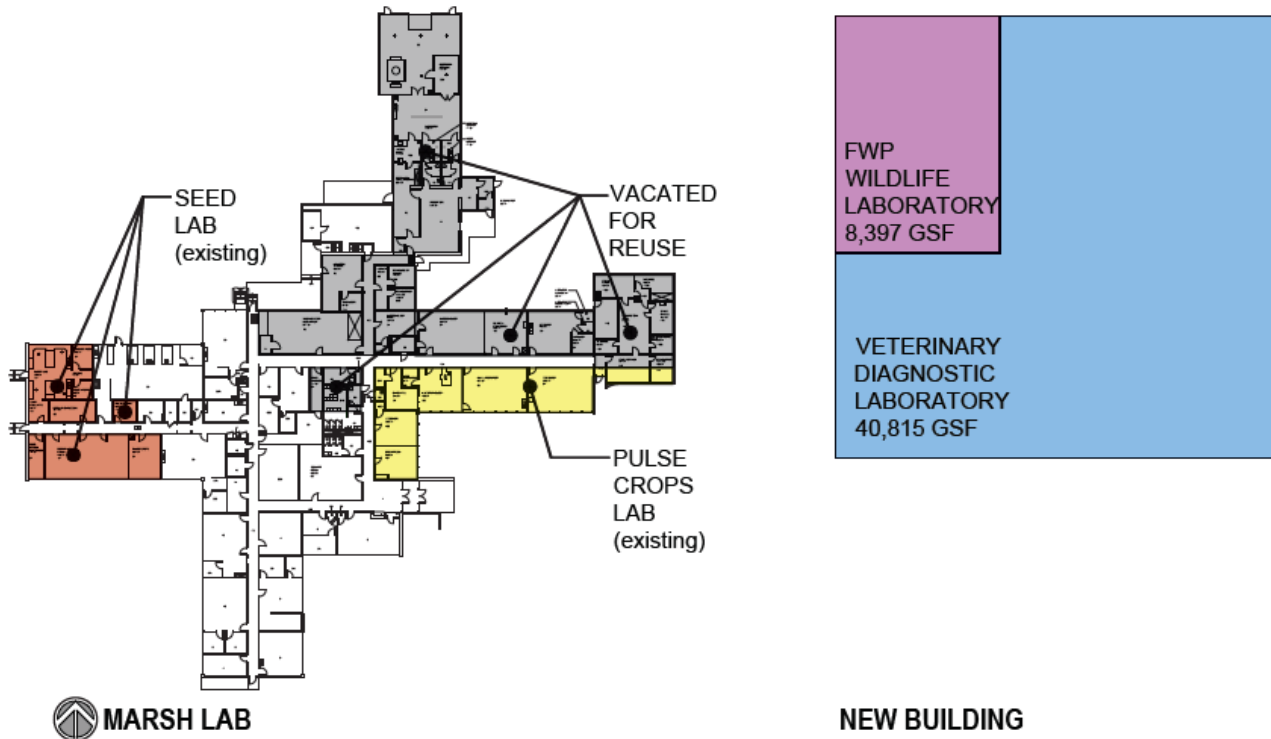
PHASE 1: New Building Construction Cost Summary		PHASE 2: Renovation Construction Cost Summary	
Building Construction	31,320,863	Building Construction	3,338,751
Project Associated Costs	7,830,216	Project Associated Costs	834,688
New Building Cost	39,151,079	Renovation Cost	4,173,439

OPTION 1A Total Construction Cost Summary	
Phase 1: New Building	39,151,079
Phase 2: Renovation	4,173,439
Total Project Cost	43,324,518

Option 3A

This option is the construction of a new lab for the VDL and the FWP Wildlife Lab. The new building would be a total of 49,212 gross square feet. This scenario increases the size of the VDL by 12,940 net square feet, this is slightly smaller than the original scope presented in the baseline, due to removing the food safety and DNA sequencing lab spaces since these are future functions desired by the agency. Also, the square footages of the BSL-2 enhanced necropsy and BSL-3 labs additions were slightly reduced. The FWP Wildlife Lab will gain approximately 2,000 net square feet.

In a second phase, the MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab would move into a portion of the vacated space remaining in Marsh Lab. The MAES Seed Lab would be able to utilize the portion vacated by Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab. Under this proposed option, no renovations have been included for the moving of Pulse Crops Diagnostic or MAES Seed Lab.



OPTION 3A Construction Cost Summary	
Building Construction	25,094,419
Project Associated Costs	6,273,605
Total Project Cost	31,368,024

FUNDING OPTIONS

There are a range of options that could be considered to fund the construction of a new lab complex. The viability of any funding option depends upon many factors including but not limited to: which mix of labs are included in the project; the overall cost of the project; availability of state or non-state funds available for a cash program; and level of legislative interest in a bonded construction program.

Historically, state and university projects similar to the labs have been funded through general fund appropriations, proceeds from the sale of GF general obligation bonds, federal grants, private donations, or a combination of those. During the 2017-2018 interim study into alternative financing concepts, LFD staff has provided additional funding options that have not traditionally been used for state or university-owned buildings and which would require statutory framework or change. Additional information about alternative funding concepts can be found at the following links:

- [Funding Concepts for State Building Projects](#), June 18, 2018 LFC Meeting
- [State and Local Infrastructure Financing Options](#), September 6, 2018 LFC Meeting

Of interest to the subcommittee are funds that may be available through federal programs, or the possibility of a public-private partnership. There currently is a proposed bill supported by Senator Tester which would supply funding for chronic wasting disease if passed. The current bill, S.2252 Chronic Wasting Disease Support for State Act would provide grant funds to eligible state agencies for the research, identification, and management of chronic wasting disease. Due to the bill not being passed at the date of this publication, there is uncertainty on the availability of these funds in the future.

The United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD) offers Business & Industry Loan Guarantees for purchase and development of land, business development, and other eligible purposes. In the case of a new lab complex, this program would allow a private lender to borrow funds with a federal guarantee to construct the complex. Public-private partnerships have been used by the university system for the construction of certain revenue-producing facilities such as dormitories, parking structures, and athletic facilities. The state, outside of the university system for revenue-producing facilities, has not ventured into this area of financing to date.

Staff will continue to research the public-private partnership option, as well as any other option(s) the LFC deems appropriate to determine each option's legality, necessary statutory changes, and other requirements.

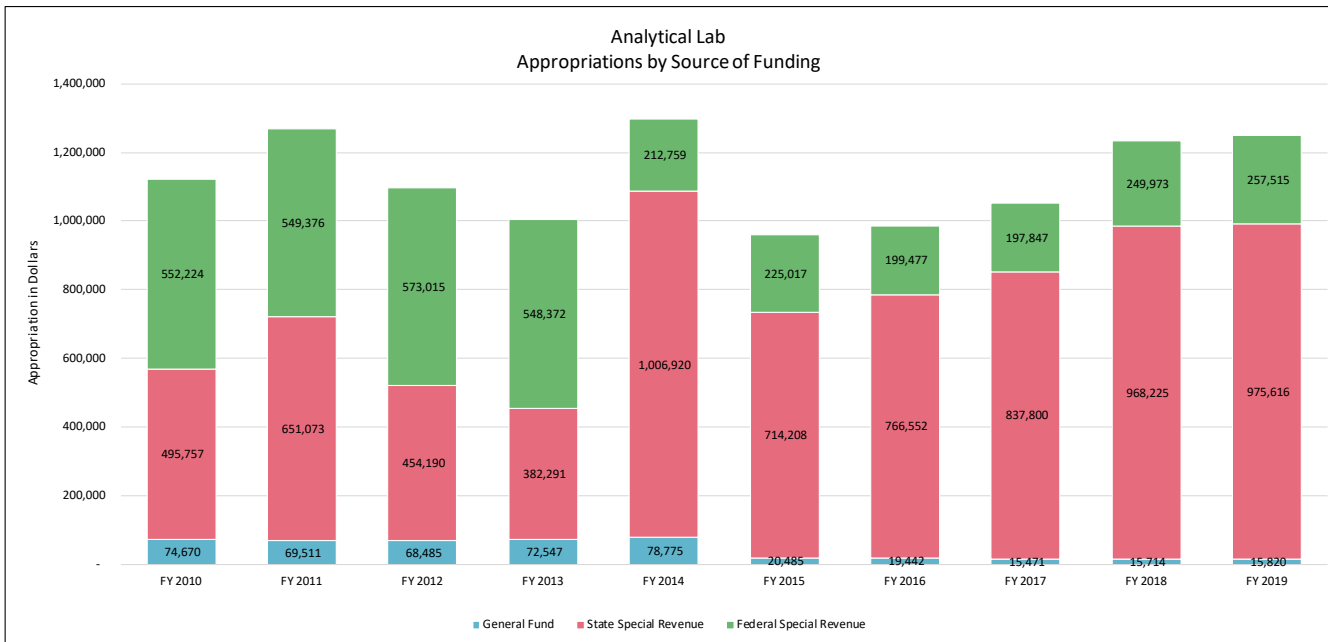
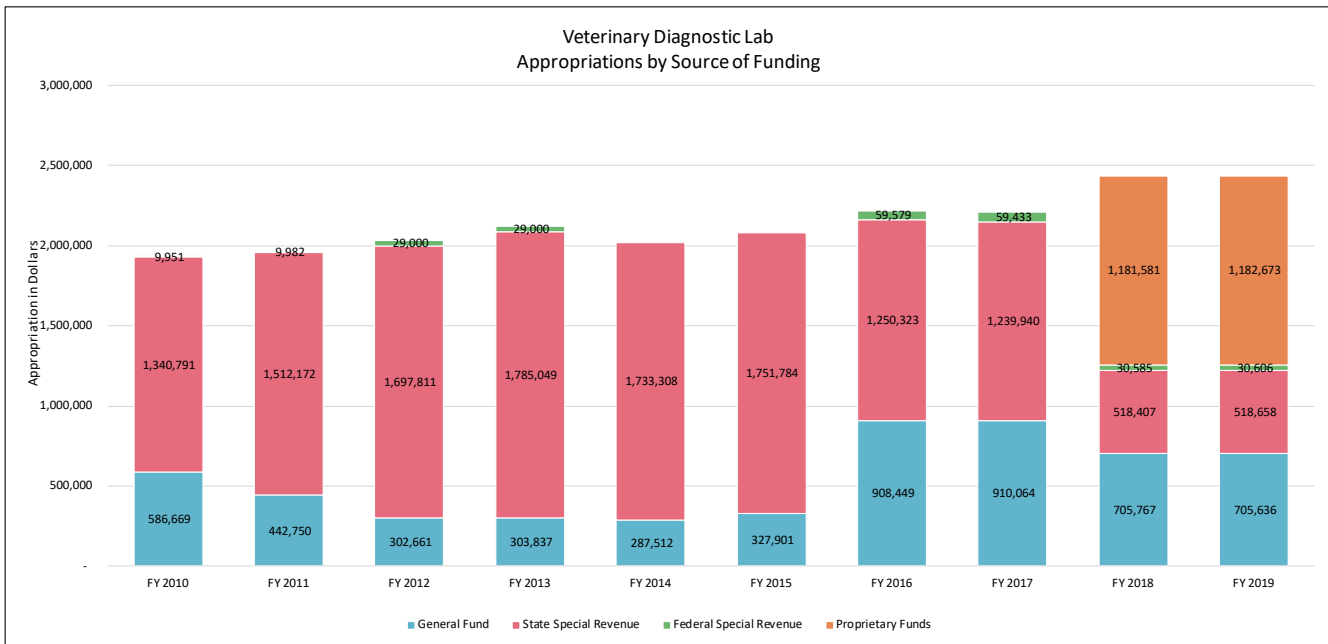
NEXT STEPS

LFD and Legislative Services Division (LSD) staff is available and prepared to assist the LFC, should the committee desire additional information, research, or to draft committee legislation intended to appropriate funds to construct or renovate the state labs located on the MSU Bozeman campus. Alternately, individual legislators may seek similar assistance through the following contacts:

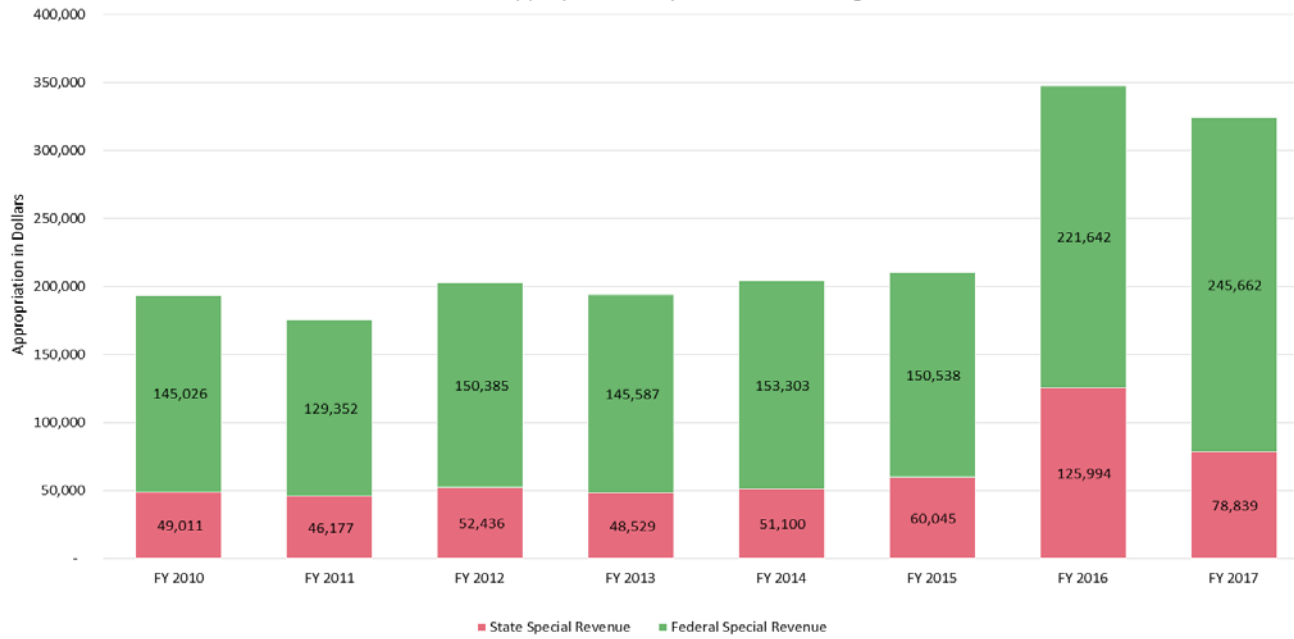
- Shauna Albrecht, LFD, salbrecht@mt.gov, 444-1783, Capitol Building Room 110Q
- Joe Kolman, LSD, kolman@mt.gov, 444-3747, Capitol Building Room 171B

APPENDIX A

The following charts provide an overview of the funding by source for the VDL, Analytical Lab, and FWP Wildlife Lab.



FWP Wildlife Lab
Appropriations by Source of Funding



APPENDIX B

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' response to lab consultant report

While Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) and the Montana Department of Livestock (DOL) have some similar lab needs, there are also differences in functional scope and quantity. Additionally, FWP is different from DOL in that we don't need additional lab space and do not face an ongoing lab accreditation situation.

We appreciate the concept of potential synergies with co-located lab facilities and the hard work by legislators, staff, and consultants working on this topic. However, given FWP's federal funding sources and the strings attached to them, it would be difficult to be part of a capital investment option unless the facility was owned and operated by the department and used to further specific fish and wildlife goals. For capital investment or leasing, FWP's federal funding involves grant writing, making the expenditure, and then being reimbursed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). These funding stipulations and circumstances as represented by the USFWS make it more practical for FWP to be part of a tailored leasing arrangement rather than a joint capital project.

Out of the context described above, FWP does agree with the consultant report inasmuch that it accurately describes the FWP lab situation, including recent facility enhancements. If the FWP lab were not part of a joint facility, there would remain the need at some frequency to transfer biological samples or carcasses to a joint lab facility. Such efforts are now and can be appropriately managed with fitting protocols and procedures. As for the FWP lab drain, while it is not consistent with a biosecurity level 3 facility, a biosecurity level 3 facility is not needed by FWP except for a very small number of cases, as is the case with other comparable wildlife necropsy labs. The limited number of cases where pathogen exposure is of higher concern can be handled using specific protocols between the FWP and DOL labs. As for the relatively small volume of biosafety

concerns these specifics represent, they could be further addressed by being housed within a joint facility with DOL that allowed for higher biosecurity or perhaps future upgrades to the FWP facility. The recent upgrades include a class II biological safety cabinet that can be used to necropsy smaller animals that are suspect for infectious disease.

The consultant's report also recognizes the reduced interaction between FWP lab staff and other FWP staff if FWP were part of a joint facility. While accurate, FWP recognizes that loss would not be over- impactful to the FWP lab's mission because required, albeit reduced, interactions would necessarily continue in a joint facility.

To be clear, if the joint lab was to move forward without FWP we would still look for a significant service-for-fee relationship with the DOL Diagnostic lab. FWP would also maintain the option for additional biosafety enhancements at the FWP lab and would approach its lease expiration date (2026) with MSU under the assumption that a lease renewal option would maintain the current facilities.

In summary, FWP concurs with the consultant's recognition that current circumstances and functions do enable the FWP lab to continue as is, so long as we maintain our working relationship with the DOL Diagnostic lab. This, coupled with the constraints of FWP's federal funding and its complicated allocation process, does arguably make the case for a continued stand-alone FWP lab. That said, FWP respects the concept of shared efficiencies, and remains open to hear additional options for a shared lab if legislators wish to further explore that potential.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Steve Smith	Division/Program: MVDL	Meeting Date: 10/18/18		
<u>Agenda Item: Laboratory Fee Update</u>				
Background Info: After performing a market analysis, I am presenting a proposed update to all laboratory fees, for the board's consideration and approval. The attached document lists current fees, proposed fees, percent change, projected income, and comments as necessary. This not only adjusts lab fees according to market levels, but also significantly streamlines and simplifies the fee schedule to make it more user-friendly.				
Recommendation: Approval of the proposed fee structure.				
Time needed: 10 min	Attachments: <u>Yes</u>	No	Board vote required <u>Yes</u>	No

2018 MVDL Fee Proposal, with Projections

10/4/18

NOTE: The "FY19 Proj." column reflects possible test numbers for the current fiscal year, based on the trend of the previous two fiscal years. These figures are compared with the current and proposed fees to estimate increases or decreases in income, if implemented for an entire fiscal year. In total, these changes would be projected to result in \$246,168.69 of increased income. However, test numbers can be highly unpredictable due to the presence or absence of disease events, so these figures should be interpreted with caution.

Test Name	Current Fee	New Fee	% Change	FY19 Proj.	Income Change	Comment
aerobic culture	\$17.60	\$20.00	13.6%	2,049	\$4,917.74	
aerobic culture - additional isolate	\$8.80	\$10.00	13.6%	109	\$130.43	
anaerobic culture	\$20.90	\$24.00	14.8%	3	\$10.44	
anaerobic culture - additional isolate	\$8.80	\$10.00	13.6%	0	\$0.00	
antibiotic sensitivity - per isolate	\$11.55	\$15.00	29.9%	836	\$2,884.32	market adjustment
brucella culture	\$17.60	\$20.00	13.6%	146	\$351.35	
campylobacter culture	\$14.30	\$16.00	11.9%	1,852	\$3,148.04	
dermatophyte culture	\$28.87	\$30.00	3.9%	15	\$17.28	
direct microscopy/gram stain	\$9.35	\$10.00	7.0%	282	\$183.06	
fecal occult blood	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	7	\$12.15	
fungal culture	\$25.57	\$30.00	17.3%	8	\$35.74	
listeria culture	\$18.70	\$24.00	28.3%	1	\$5.30	market adjustment
mycoplasma culture	\$17.60	\$20.00	13.6%	448	\$1,076.22	
non-dermatophyte fungal culture	\$25.57	\$30.00	17.3%	8	\$35.74	
salmonella culture	\$17.32	\$20.00	15.5%	323	\$864.67	
salmonella enteritidis	\$23.10	\$28.00	21.2%	251	\$1,227.84	
trichomonas foetus culture (1-100):	\$6.50	\$7.00	7.7%	1,599	\$799.49	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
trichomonas foetus culture (101-500):	\$6.00	\$7.00	16.7%	0	\$0.00	volume discount elimination
trichomonas foetus culture (500+):	\$5.50	\$7.00	27.3%	0	\$0.00	volume discount elimination
cryptosporidia exam	\$9.35	\$10.00	7.0%	195	\$126.71	
dirofilaria immitis (canine heartworm) ELISA	\$10.45	\$12.00	14.8%	148	\$229.78	
dirofilaria immitis microfilaria filtration	\$9.50	\$12.00	26.3%	5	\$13.33	market adjustment
fecal flotation	\$11.55	\$15.00	29.9%	792	\$2,731.86	market adjustment
giardia ELISA	\$32.45	\$34.00	4.8%	92	\$143.23	

2018 MVDL Fee Proposal, with Projections

10/4/18

parasite or arthropod identification	\$31.35	\$28.00	-10.7%	10	-\$32.71	market adjustment
liver fluke sedimentation	\$28.50	\$30.00	5.3%	1	\$0.89	
trichinella – pepsin degradation (1-4):	\$80.00	\$84.00	5.0%	2	\$7.20	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
trichinella – pepsin degradation (5-10):	\$65.00	\$84.00	29.2%	0	\$0.00	volume discount elimination
small animal health screen	\$46.25	\$58.00	25.4%	42	\$489.74	market adjustment
large animal health screen	\$46.25	\$60.00	29.7%	14	\$185.63	market adjustment
small animal clinical profile	\$35.00	\$43.00	22.9%	643	\$5,147.82	market adjustment
large animal clinical profile	\$35.00	\$46.00	31.4%	312	\$3,433.96	market adjustment
small animal pre-anesthetic profile	\$25.25	\$30.00	18.8%	55	\$261.62	
feline profile	\$69.50	\$80.00	15.1%	43	\$448.90	
equine fitness profile	\$34.00	\$40.00	17.6%	1	\$4.00	
canine thyroid panel	\$29.50	\$35.00	18.6%	285	\$1,570.04	
thyroid panel - feline	\$25.25	\$30.00	18.8%	48	\$229.00	
canine total T4	\$10.50	\$12.00	14.3%	256	\$383.55	
total T4	\$10.50	\$12.00	14.3%	175	\$262.14	
canine TSH	\$10.50	\$12.00	14.3%	18	\$27.00	
free T4 – canine & feline	\$10.50	\$12.00	14.3%	69	\$103.34	
total T3	\$10.50	\$12.00	14.3%		\$0.00	
cortisol: canine, feline, equine	\$16.00	\$18.00	12.5%	170	\$340.46	
ACTH stimulation	\$31.50	\$35.00	11.1%	254	\$889.24	
cortisol: pre & post	\$31.50	\$35.00	11.1%		\$0.00	
dexamethasone suppression: pre & post	\$47.25	\$50.00	5.8%	335	\$921.46	
small animal panel	\$26.25	\$30.00	14.3%	1,004	\$3,763.86	
large animal panel	\$26.25	\$30.00	14.3%	335	\$1,255.26	
small animal hepatic panel	\$21.00	\$24.00	14.3%	60	\$180.19	
small animal renal panel	\$21.00	\$24.00	14.3%	29	\$88.17	
canine endocrine panel	\$24.25	\$28.00	15.5%	1	\$3.75	
feline geriatric panel	\$15.00	\$18.00	20.0%	8	\$25.41	

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electrolyte panel	\$10.50	\$13.00	23.8%	24	\$60.36	
expanded electrolyte panel	\$15.75	\$18.00	14.3%	0	\$0.23	
PLI: canine, feline	\$23.75	\$28.00	17.9%	34	\$144.00	
bile acids: canine, feline, equine (single)	\$25.25	\$30.00	18.8%	79	\$375.50	
bile acids: pre & post	\$35.75	\$42.00	17.5%	0	\$0.00	
phenobarbital	\$25.25	\$28.00	10.9%	103	\$282.59	
CBC/differential	\$15.75	\$18.00	14.3%	1,026	\$2,309.21	
large animal CBC/differential	\$15.75	\$18.00	14.3%	390	\$876.47	
small animal CBC/without differential	\$7.00	\$10.00	42.9%	4	\$11.31	market adjustment
large animal CBC/without differential	\$7.00	\$10.00	42.9%	0	\$0.00	market adjustment
reticulocyte count	\$7.00	\$8.00	14.3%	16	\$16.00	
feline anemia panel	\$38.00	\$48.00	26.3%	0	\$3.33	market adjustment
fibrinogen	\$4.25	\$6.00	41.2%	24	\$42.35	market adjustment
hemotropic parasite screen	\$4.25	\$6.00	41.2%	3	\$5.25	market adjustment
urinalysis	\$12.75	\$15.00	17.6%	763	\$1,716.02	
blood cross match	\$15.75	\$18.00	14.3%	0	\$0.00	
buffy coat exam	\$31.50	\$32.00	1.6%	0	\$0.00	
canine direct coombs	\$31.50	\$32.00	1.6%	5	\$2.70	
individual coagulation test – PT & APTT only	\$21.00	\$24.00	14.3%	12	\$37.00	
IgG RID – bovine & equine	\$15.75	\$18.00	14.3%	*	*	data not available
ocular nitrate	\$14.75	\$16.00	8.5%	79	\$98.90	
FNA: imprint, smear, stained, or unstained	\$39.32	\$45.00	14.4%	246	\$1,398.15	
CSF analysis	\$27.77	\$60.00	116.1%	1	\$32.23	adjustment to market and to include referral fee
fluid analysis	\$41.80	\$47.00	12.4%	47	\$244.81	
biopsy standard, per biopsy (1-3 slides)	\$39.32	\$50.00	27.2%	2,260	\$24,136.93	fee simplification and inclusion of special stains
per biopsy or necropsy (4-6 slides)	\$46.20	\$50.00	8.2%	0	\$0.00	fee simplification
per biopsy or necropsy (7-10 slides)	\$53.35	\$50.00	-6.3%	0	\$0.00	fee simplification
per biopsy or necropsy (11 or more slides)	\$60.22	\$50.00	-17.0%	0	\$0.00	fee simplification
decalcification/keratin	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	18	\$30.32	

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margin inking	N/A	\$10.00	N/A	*	*	new test - data not available
duplicate/research/processing H & E	\$5.77	\$7.00	21.3%	383	\$470.52	market adjustment
immunohistochemistry (IHC)	\$28.87	\$32.00	10.8%	84	\$263.28	
special stains (special request/research)	\$9.35	\$10.00	7.0%	*	*	new test - data not available
added water	\$3.25	\$5.00	53.8%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
antibiotic	\$24.25	\$25.00	3.1%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
brucella ring	\$2.25	\$8.00	255.6%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
coliform count	\$5.25	\$10.00	90.5%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
component	\$1.25	\$5.00	300.0%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
gerber	\$3.25	\$5.00	53.8%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
majonnier	\$13.25	\$15.00	13.2%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
phosphatase	\$6.50	\$8.00	23.1%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
direct SCC	\$5.25	\$7.50	42.9%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
electronic SCC	\$1.25	\$4.00	220.0%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
standard plate count	\$6.00	\$8.00	33.3%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
yeast & mold	\$6.00	\$8.00	33.3%	*	*	milk lab market adjustment - # data not available
avian influenza (AI) PCR	\$34.65	\$40.00	15.4%	5	\$27.61	
Bovine coronavirus/rotavirus multiplex PCR	\$37.77	\$45.00	19.1%	147	\$1,065.98	
BVD PCR (individual)	\$34.65	\$40.00	15.4%	14	\$76.21	
BVD PCR (pooled)	\$57.75	\$65.00	12.6%	151	\$1,094.30	
E. coli - K99 PCR	\$34.65	\$40.00	15.4%	39	\$209.26	
BOV Resp. PCR Panel (viral/mycoplasma)	N/A	\$50.00	N/A	*	*	new test - data not available
Johne's PCR (individual)	\$34.65	\$36.00	3.9%	*	*	data not available
Johne's PCR (pooled)	\$40.42	\$42.00	3.9%	750	\$1,185.67	
salmonella enteritidis PCR	\$32.45	\$36.00	10.9%	823	\$2,921.58	
Trichomonas foetus PCR (individual)	\$28.50	\$30.00	5.3%	2,817	\$4,225.60	
Trichomonas foetus PCR (pooled)	\$52.50	\$55.00	4.8%	1,395	\$3,487.84	
abortion workup, livestock - MVDL kits only	\$57.75	\$65.00	12.6%	85	\$613.64	
neonatal diarrhea workup - livestock, MVDL	\$110.00	\$125.00	13.6%	148	\$2,213.84	

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carcass disposal (CD) – livestock (per lb)	\$0.40	\$0.40	0.0%	29,251	\$0.00	
carcass disposal (CD) – small animal (per lb)	N/A	\$1.00	N/A	*	*	new test - data not available
Animal remains return/transfer	\$25.00	\$25.00	0.0%	3	\$0.00	
Pathologist time - after hours/insurance/legal	\$173.25	\$200.00	15.4%	3	\$80.25	
Necropsy - livestock (includes histology)	N/A	\$120.00	N/A	104	\$2,245.53	fee simplification to two baseline necropsy fees
Necropsy - other (includes histology)	N/A	\$150.00	N/A	85	\$5,745.09	fee simplification to two baseline necropsy fees
Necropsy - bovine/equine fetus	\$80.85	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - bovine/equine (<150lb)	\$98.17	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - bovine/equine (150-500 lb)	\$127.05	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - bovine/equine (>500 lb)	\$173.25	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - canine/feline	\$127.05	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - porcine fetus	\$80.85	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - porcine (<25lb)	\$80.85	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - porcine (25-200 lb)	\$98.17	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - porcine (>500 lb)	\$127.05	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - small ruminant fetus	\$80.85	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - small ruminant (<20lb)	\$80.85	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - small ruminant (>20 lb)	\$98.17	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
Necropsy - other species	\$46.20	N/A	N/A	*	*	fee simplification
spinal cord removal (small animal)	\$57.75	\$75.00	29.9%	*	*	data not available
spinal cord removal (large animal)	\$115.50	\$125.00	8.2%	*	*	data not available
small animal rabies	\$31.50	\$35.00	11.1%	466	\$1,631.19	
livestock rabies with histopathology	\$58.00	\$65.00	12.1%	48	\$336.93	
anaplasmosis cELISA	\$8.80	\$10.00	13.6%	919	\$1,103.30	
AI AGID (1-9)	\$6.60	\$8.00	21.2%	0	\$0.27	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
AI AGID (10-24)	\$5.50	\$8.00	45.5%	*	*	volume discount elimination
AI AGID (25-49)	\$3.30	\$8.00	142.4%	*	*	volume discount elimination
AI AGID (50+)	\$2.20	\$8.00	263.6%	*	*	volume discount elimination

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BT ELISA (1-100)	\$9.62	\$10.00	4.0%	857	\$325.77	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
BT ELISA (101-500)	\$7.15	\$10.00	39.9%	*	*	volume discount elimination
BT ELISA (500+)	\$4.40	\$10.00	127.3%	*	*	volume discount elimination
bovine leukemia virus (BLV) ELISA (1-100):	\$7.70	\$8.00	3.9%	1,040	\$312.07	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
bovine leukemia virus (BLV) ELISA (101-500):	\$6.60	\$8.00	21.2%	*	*	volume discount elimination
bovine leukemia virus (BLV) ELISA (500+):	\$4.40	\$8.00	81.8%	*	*	volume discount elimination
bovine leukemia virus (BLV) AGID	\$8.00	\$10.00	25.0%	*	*	volume discount elimination
bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) – SN	\$7.70	\$10.00	29.9%	239	\$549.92	market adjustment
bovine virus diarrhea type I, II – SN	\$15.12	\$18.00	19.0%	635	\$1,828.92	
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) ELISA (1-100):	\$5.77	\$6.00	4.0%	2,261	\$520.04	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) ELISA (101-500):	\$4.67	\$6.00	28.5%	*	*	volume discount elimination
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) ELISA (500+):	\$4.12	\$6.00	45.6%	*	*	volume discount elimination
B. abortus card, BAPA, or RAP	\$1.60	\$2.50	56.3%	89,728	\$80,755.37	market adjustment
B. abortus FP	\$1.60	\$3.50	118.8%	12,895	\$24,500.35	market adjustment
B. abortus rivanol, SPT, CF, STT	\$2.65	\$3.50	32.1%	1,954	\$1,660.48	market adjustment
B. ovis ELISA	\$8.00	\$9.00	12.5%	557	\$557.28	
CAE cELISA	\$7.15	\$9.00	25.9%	86	\$159.17	
epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) – AGID	\$11.55	\$13.00	12.6%	780	\$1,130.49	
equine infectious anemia (EIA) AGID (1-15):	\$8.00	\$10.00	25.0%	6,472	\$12,943.10	market adjustment, but actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
equine infectious anemia (EIA) AGID (16-50):	\$6.00	\$10.00	66.7%	*	*	volume discount elimination
equine infectious anemia (EIA) AGID (50+):	\$4.75	\$10.00	110.5%	*	*	volume discount elimination
EIA Global Vet Link submission charge	\$1.10	\$2.00	81.8%	*	*	data not available
equine infectious anemia (EIA) cELISA (1-15)	\$13.00	\$14.00	7.7%	2,891	\$2,890.52	market adjustment, but actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
equine infectious anemia (EIA) cELISA (16-50)	\$10.50	\$14.00	33.3%	*	*	volume discount elimination
equine infectious anemia (EIA) cELISA (50+)	\$9.50	\$14.00	47.4%	*	*	volume discount elimination

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infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR)-SN	\$7.70	\$9.00	16.9%	737	\$957.59	
Lepto MAT (5 serovars)	\$11.55	\$15.00	29.9%	1,193	\$4,115.37	market adjustment
L. autumnalis, L. bratislava/per each	\$2.47	\$3.00	21.5%	72	\$38.21	
M. paratuberculosis (PTB) ELISA (1-100)	\$8.80	\$9.00	2.3%	1,425	\$285.08	actual increase may be larger because of volume discount elimination
M. paratuberculosis (PTB) ELISA (101-500)	\$6.60	\$9.00	36.4%	*	*	volume discount elimination
M. paratuberculosis (PTB) ELISA (500+)	\$4.40	\$9.00	104.5%	*	*	volume discount elimination
OPP AGID or cELISA	\$7.15	\$8.00	11.9%	*	*	data not available
parainfluenza 3 (PI3) - HAI	\$5.77	\$7.00	21.3%	59	\$72.13	
pseudorabies - gB ELISA	\$6.60	\$7.50	13.6%	173	\$155.46	
salmonella pullorum MAT	\$5.22	\$6.50	24.5%	0	\$0.53	
Vesicular stomatitis CF	\$51.97	\$55.00	5.8%	0	\$0.00	
Vesicular stomatitis - NJ & Ind - SN	\$15.12	\$18.00	19.0%	117	\$335.92	
WNV IgM ELISA	\$23.10	\$26.00	12.6%	64	\$185.79	
B. canis - RSAT screen, 2ME-TAT confirmation	\$23.00	\$26.00	13.0%	54	\$161.52	
feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) ELISA	\$31.35	\$35.00	11.6%	57	\$208.12	
feline leukemia virus (FeLV) SNAP	\$19.80	\$24.00	21.2%	108	\$453.60	
FeLV/FIV/heartworm SNAP	\$31.35	\$32.00	2.1%	87	\$56.43	
canine parvovirus SNAP	\$27.77	\$30.00	8.0%	6	\$14.27	
bovine coronavirus (BCV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
canine distemper (CDV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	80	\$132.14	
canine parvovirus (CPV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	2	\$3.30	
equine herpesvirus (EHV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
feline panleukopenia (FPLV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
feline herpes (FHV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	

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leptospira FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	16	\$25.90	
parainfluenza - 3 Virus (PI-3) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
porcine parvovirus (PPV) FA	\$9.35	\$11.00	17.6%	0	\$0.00	
virus isolation (livestock only)	\$28.87	\$34.00	17.8%	41	\$208.76	
duplicate test result reporting	\$3.30	\$4.00	21.2%	*	*	data not available
organization fee	\$69.30	\$75.00	8.2%	*	*	data not available
stat fee/after hours fee	\$17.32	\$20.00	15.5%	16	\$42.88	
out of state submitter	50% charge	50% charge	N/A	*	*	data not available
shipping and handling	N/A	\$20.00	N/A	*	*	administrative fee standardization and simplification; data not available
neospora ELISA	N/A	\$8.00	N/A	*	*	new test - data not available
pregnancy ELISA	N/A	\$6.00	N/A	*	*	new test - data not available
kits (abortion, diarrhea, necropsy, biopsy)	N/A	\$5.00	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
pads of forms	N/A	\$5.00	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
rabies shipper	N/A	\$22.00	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
blood tube mailer (small)	N/A	\$2.50	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
blood tube mailer (medium)	N/A	\$5.00	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
blood tube mailer (large)	N/A	\$7.50	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
40 tube blood mailer	N/A	\$5.00	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
trich pouch	N/A	\$7.50	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
campy tube	N/A	\$2.00	N/A	*	*	supplies for purchase - data not available
accession fee	\$4.00	\$5.00	25.0%	10,826	\$10,826.00	EIA submissions remain the exception to this fee

32.2.403 DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FEES (1) Test services available through the Montana Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (MVDL) are listed in the chart in (4), entitled MVDL Services and Fees.

(a) A 50 percent surcharge will be assessed for testing performed on non-resident submissions ~~tests conducted on nonresident animals.~~

(b) Mailing costs:

- (i) all submissions must have shipping cost or postage prepaid;
- (ii) "collect on delivery" shipments are not accepted;
- (iii) any mailing costs incurred by the laboratory will be billed to the submitter.

(c) Delinquent accounts:

- (i) A 1.5 percent monthly interest rate will be charged on accounts over 30 days.
- (ii) Laboratory results on any account 90 days delinquent will be withheld until the entire payment is received.

~~(2) A minimum laboratory fee of \$8.00 will be charged on all accessions.~~

(3) Accession is defined as the MVDL case number assigned to specimens from animals that are submitted by a veterinarian, owner, or other agent to the laboratory for diagnostic or surveillance testing.

(a) A fee of \$5.00 ~~4.00~~ will be assessed for each accession except those that are exempted. Exempted accessions are Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) tests.

(4) MVDL services and fees:

(a) Clinical Microbiology/Bacteriology:

Test	Fee
aerobic culture	<u>\$20.00</u> 17.60
<u>aerobic aerobic culture</u> - additional isolate	<u>\$10.00</u> 8.80 each
anaerobic culture	<u>\$24.00</u> 20.90 each
<u>anaerobic culture</u> - each additional isolate	<u>\$10.00</u> 8.80 each
antibiotic sensitivity - per isolate	<u>\$15.00</u> 11.55
brucella culture	<u>\$20.00</u> 17.60
campylobacter culture	<u>\$16.00</u> 14.30
clostridium perfringens genotyping	referral lab fee + shipping/handling
dermatophyte culture & PAS	<u>\$30.00</u> 28.87
direct microscopy	<u>\$10.00</u> 9.35
environmental culture	<u>\$20.90</u> each
fecal occult blood	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
fungal culture	<u>\$30.00</u> 25.57

listeria culture	<u>\$24.00</u> 18.70
milk culture	<u>\$17.60</u>
mycoplasma culture	<u>\$20.00</u> 17.60
non-dermatophyte fungal culture	\$25.57
salmonella culture	<u>\$20.00</u> 17.32
salmonella enteritidis <u>confirmatory culture</u> /if negative	<u>\$28.00</u> 23.10

salmonella enteritidis/additional testing	\$26.95
special requests	contact lab
trichomonas foetus culture:	<u>\$7.00</u>
1-100	\$6.50 each
101-500	\$6.00 each
501 or more	\$5.50 each

(b) Clinical Microbiology/Parasitology

Test	Fee
cryptosporidia exam	<u>\$10.00</u> 9.35
dirofilaria immitis (canine heartworm) ELISA	<u>\$12.00</u> 10.45
dirofilaria immitis microfilaria filtration	<u>\$12.00</u> 9.50
fecal flotation	<u>\$15.00</u> 11.55
giardia ELISA	<u>\$34.00</u> 32.45
parasite or arthropod identification	<u>\$28.00</u> 31.35
special parasite identification procedures	contact lab
liver fluke sedimentation	<u>\$30.00</u> 28.50
trichinella – pepsin degradation:	<u>\$84.00</u>
1-4 samples	\$80.00 each
5-10 samples	\$65.00 each

(c) Clinical Pathology

Test	Fee
Clinical profiles:	
small animal health screen	<u>\$58.00</u> 46.25
large animal health screen	<u>\$60.00</u> 46.25
small animal clinical profile	<u>\$43.00</u> 35.00
large animal clinical profile	<u>\$46.00</u> 35.00
small animal pre-anesthetic profile	<u>\$30.00</u> 25.25
feline profile	<u>\$80.00</u> 69.50
equine fitness profile	<u>\$40.00</u> 34.00
Endocrinology:	
canine thyroid panel	<u>\$35.00</u> 29.50
thyroid panel - feline	<u>\$30.00</u> 25.25
canine total T4	<u>\$12.00</u> 10.50
total T4	<u>\$12.00</u> 10.50
canine TSH	<u>\$12.00</u> 10.50
free T4 – canine & feline	<u>\$12.00</u> 10.50
total T3	<u>\$12.00</u> 10.50
cortisol: canine, feline, equine	<u>\$18.00</u> 16.00 each
ACTH stimulation	<u>\$35.00</u> 31.50

cortisol: pre & post	<u>\$35.00</u> 31.50
dexamethasone suppression: pre & post	<u>\$50.00</u> 47.25
Biochemistry panels:	
small animal panel	<u>\$30.00</u> 26.25
large animal panel	<u>\$30.00</u> 26.25
small animal hepatic panel	<u>\$24.00</u> 21.00
small animal renal panel	<u>\$24.00</u> 21.00
canine endocrine panel	<u>\$28.00</u> 24.25
feline geriatric panel	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.00
electrolyte panel	<u>\$13.00</u> 10.50
expanded electrolyte panel	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.75
Other serum chemistry:	
PLI: canine, feline	<u>\$28.00</u> 23.75
bile acids: canine, feline, equine	<u>\$30.00</u> 25.25
bile acids: pre & post	<u>\$42.00</u> 35.75
phenobarbital	<u>\$28.00</u> 25.25
individual biochemical test	contact lab
Hematology:	
<u>small animal</u> CBC/differential	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.75
large animal CBC/differential	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.75
small animal CBC/without differential	<u>\$10.00</u> 7.00
large animal CBC/without differential	<u>\$10.00</u> 7.00
reticulocyte count	<u>\$8.00</u> 7.00
feline anemia panel	<u>\$48.00</u> 38.00
fibrinogen	<u>\$6.00</u> 4.25
hemotropic parasite screen	<u>\$6.00</u> 4.25
urinalysis	<u>\$15.00</u> 12.75
urinalysis with culture & sensitivity	\$35.75
Miscellaneous clinical pathology tests:	
blood cross match	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.75
buffy coat exam	<u>\$32.00</u> 31.50
canine direct coombs	<u>\$32.00</u> 31.50
individual coagulation test – PT & APTT only	<u>\$24.00</u> 21.00
IgG RID – bovine & equine	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.75
ocular nitrate	<u>\$16.00</u> 14.75

(d) Cytology

Test	Fee
bone marrow cytology	\$46.20
CSF analysis: SG, microprotein, cytopsin, cytology	\$60.00 27.77 plus microprotein referral fee
cytology with culture	\$39.32 + culture

fluid analysis: total cell count, TP, SG, cytology	\$47.00 41.80
FNA: imprint, smear, stained, or unstained	\$45.00 39.32 + culture

(e) Histopathology Histology/Immunohistochemistry

biopsy standard, per site biopsy (1-3 slides)	\$50.00 39.32
<u>mail-in necropsy</u>	\$50.00
per biopsy or necropsy (4-6 slides)	\$46.20
per biopsy or necropsy (7-10 slides)	\$53.35
per biopsy or necropsy (11 or more slides)	\$60.22
decalcification/keratin	\$11.00 9.35
<u>margin inking/evaluation</u>	\$10.00
hematoxylin & eosin (H & E):	
duplicate H & E (up to 3 slides)	\$19.80
additional H & E (4 or more slides)	\$5.77 each
immunohistochemistry (IHC)	\$32.00 28.87
special stains (<u>additional request</u>)	\$10.00 9.35 each
<u>Duplicate/research/other slide processing (H&E) bulk</u> research - slide prep staining only	\$7.00 per slide 4.40/slide + \$26.40/hour

(f) Milk Testing

Test	Fee
added water	\$5.00 3.25
antibiotic	\$25.00 24.25
brucella ring	\$8.00 2.25
coliform count	\$10.00 5.25
component	\$5.00 1.25
gerber	\$5.00 3.25
laboratory certification review	contact milk lab
listeria environmental culture	\$11.75/swab site
majonnier	\$15.00 13.25
pesticide:	
organophosphate & carbamates	\$25.25 minimum
chlorinated hydrocarbons	\$220.50 minimum
phosphatase	\$8.00 6.50
somatic cell count:	
direct	\$7.50 5.25
electronic	\$4.00 1.25
standard plate count	\$8.00 6.00
yeast & mold	\$8.00 6.00

(g) Molecular Diagnostics (PCR)

Test	Fee
new tests as implemented	contact lab

avian influenza (AI)	<u>\$40.00</u> 34.65
Bovine coronavirus/rotavirus multiplex	<u>\$45.00</u> 37.77
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD):	
individual samples (ear notch samples)	<u>\$40.00</u> 34.65
MVDL pooled (ear notch samples)	up to 24 samples for <u>\$65.00</u> 57.75
retest in positive pools/antigen capture-ELISA	\$4.40/sample
E. coli - K99	<u>\$40.00</u> 34.65
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) Call lab first	\$40.42
<u>bovine respiratory disease viral PCR panel</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>
National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) tests performed: Classical Swine Fever, Foot & Mouth Disease, Vesicular Stomatitis Virus, Swine Influenza Virus, <u>or and Avian Paramyxovirus PCR</u>	<u>\$40.00</u> each-contact lab
mycobacterium <u>avium</u> paratuberculosis (Johne's):	
individual sample	<u>\$36.00</u> 34.65
MVDL pooled (up to 5 feces samples)	<u>\$42.00</u> 40.42
retest in positive pools	\$34.65/sample
salmonella enteritidis PCR	<u>\$36.00</u> 32.45
suspect culture confirmation	\$36.30
tritrichomonas foetus:	
individual sample	<u>\$30.00</u> 28.50
MVDL pooled (up to 5 samples)	<u>\$55.00</u> 52.50/pool
retest in positive pools	\$28.50/sample

(h) Pathology

Test	Fee
abortion workup, livestock -MVDL kits only	<u>\$65.00</u> 57.75
neonatal diarrhea workup - livestock, MVDL kits only	<u>\$125.00</u> 110.00
carcass disposal (CD) – incineration (livestock)(per lb)	<u>\$0.40</u> 40.00 per 100 lbs
<u>carcass disposal – incineration (other species)(per lb)</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
Animal remains return/transfer	\$25.00
Pathologist time (after hours) -insurance/legal cases)	<u>\$200.00</u> 173.25/hour
<u>after hours carcass receiving</u>	<u>\$25.00</u>
necropsy – bovine & equine:	
fetus	\$80.85 + CD
less than 150 lbs	\$98.17 + CD
150 to 500 lbs	\$127.05 + CD
more than 500 lbs	\$173.25 + CD
necropsy - canine & feline:	\$127.05 + CD
necropsy – porcine (swine):	

fetus (same litter)	\$80.85 + CD
less than 25 lbs	\$80.85 + CD
25 to 250 lbs	\$98.17 + CD
more than 250 lbs	\$127.05 + CD
necropsy – small ruminant:	
fetus (same dam)	\$80.85 + CD
up to 20 lbs	\$80.85 + CD
more than 20 lbs	\$98.17 + CD
<u>necropsy - livestock</u>	<u>\$120.00</u>
necropsy - other species	<u>\$150.00</u> 46.20 minimum CD
research	contact lab
spinal cord removal (in addition to necropsy fee):	
small animal	<u>\$75.00</u> 57.75
large animal	<u>\$125.00</u> 115.50
transmissible encephalopathies:	
brain removal only	\$34.65 minimum
immunohistochemistry and ELISA test	referral + shipping/handling

(i) Rabies

Test	Fee
small animal	<u>\$35.00</u> 31.50
livestock with histopathology	<u>\$65.00</u> 58.00
entire carcass disposal (excluding bats & small rodents):	
Up to 30 lbs	\$55.00
31-60 lbs	\$85.00
61-90 lbs	\$115.00

(j) Serology

Test	Fee
anaplasmosis cELISA	<u>\$10.00</u> 8.80
avian influenza (AI) AGID:	<u>\$8.00</u>
1-9	\$6.60 each
10-24	\$5.50 each
25-49	\$3.30 each
50 or more	\$2.20 each
bluetongue (BT) AGID - contact laboratory	\$7.15 minimum
bluetongue cELISA:	<u>\$10.00</u>
1-100	\$9.62 each
101-500	\$7.15 each
501 or more	\$4.40 each
bovine leukemia virus (BLV) ELISA:	<u>\$8.00</u>

1-100	\$7.70 each
101-500	\$6.60 each
501 or more	\$4.40 each
bovine leukemia virus (BLV) AGID	<u>\$10.00</u> 8.00 each
bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) – SN	<u>\$10.00</u> 7.70
bovine virus diarrhea type I, II – SN	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.12
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) ELISA:	\$6.00
1-100	\$5.77 each
101-500	\$4.67 each
501 or more	\$4.12 each
brucella abortus:	
card, BAPA, FP _i or RAP	<u>\$2.50</u> 1.60 each
FP	<u>\$3.50</u>
rivanol, SPT, CF, STT	<u>\$3.50</u> 2.65 each
brucella ovis ELISA	<u>\$9.00</u> 8.00
caprine arthritis encephalitis (CAE) <u>cELISA</u> :	<u>\$9.00</u>
AGID	\$7.15
cELISA	\$7.15
epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) – AGID	<u>\$13.00</u> 11.55
equine infectious anemia (EIA) AGID individual sample	<u>\$10.00</u> 8.00
equine infectious anemia (EIA) AGID – same owner:	
1-15	\$8.00 each
16-50	\$6.00 each
51 or more	\$4.75 each
equine infectious anemia (EIA) cELISA individual sample	<u>\$14.00</u> 13.00 each
EIA Global Vet Link <u>surcharge submissions (per animal)</u>	<u>\$2.00</u> 1.40
equine infectious anemia (EIA) cELISA same owner:	
1-15	\$13.00 each
16-50	\$10.50 each
51 or more	\$9.50 each
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR)-SN	<u>\$9.00</u> 7.70
leptospirosis MAT:	
(routine) L. canicola, L. grippo, L. hardjo, L. ictero, L. pomona	<u>\$15.00</u> 11.55
L. autumnalis, L. bratislava/per each	\$3.00/serovar 2.47/sample
mycobacterium paratuberculosis (PTB) ELISA:	<u>\$9.00</u>
1-100	\$8.80 each
101-500	\$6.60 each
501 or more	\$4.40 each
ovine progressive pneumonia (OPP):	

AGID or cELISA	<u>\$8.00</u> 7.15
parainfluenza 3 (PI3) - HAI	<u>\$7.00</u> 5.77
pseudorabies - gB ELISA	<u>\$7.50</u> 6.60
salmonella pullorum MAT	<u>\$6.50</u> 5.22
vesicular stomatitis (VS):	
CF	<u>\$55.00</u> 51.97
NJ & Ind - SN	<u>\$18.00</u> 15.12
west nile virus <u>IgM ELISA (WNV):</u>	<u>\$26.00</u>
July 1 - Oct 15 IgM ELISA	<u>\$23.10</u>
off season	referral lab fee + shipping/handling

(k) Serology - Small Animal

Test	Fee
brucella canis - RSAT screen, 2ME-TAT confirmation	<u>\$26.00</u> 23.00
feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) ELISA	<u>\$35.00</u> 31.35
feline leukemia virus (FeLV) <u>SNAP ELISA</u>	<u>\$24.00</u> 19.80
feline leukemia/feline immunodeficiency virus/ <u>heartworm</u> <u>SNAP (FeIV, FIV) ELISA</u>	<u>\$32.00</u> 31.35

(l) Virology

Test	Fee
bovine virus diarrhea - cELISA	see serology section
canine parvovirus <u>SNAP ELISA</u>	<u>\$30.00</u> 27.77
electron microscopy (EM)	\$34.65
fluorescent antibody (FA) testing - per agent:	
bovine coronavirus (BCV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) SN	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
bovine virus diarrhea (BVD)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
canine distemper (CDV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
canine parvovirus (CPV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
equine herpesvirus (EHV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
feline panleukopenia (FPLV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
feline infectious peritonitis (FIP)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
feline herpes (FHV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
leptospira	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
parainfluenza - 3 Virus (PI-3)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
porcine parvovirus (PPV)	<u>\$11.00</u> 9.35
rotavirus ELISA	\$28.87
virus isolation (livestock only)	<u>\$34.00</u> 28.87

(m) Miscellaneous Tests/Fees

Test	Fee
duplicate test result reporting (<u>hard copy</u>)	<u>\$4.00</u> 3.30
organization fee	<u>\$75.00</u> 69.30 /hour
referral testing	referral lab fee + shipping/handling
stat/ <u>after hours reporting fee</u>	<u>\$20.00</u> 17.32
<u>shipping and handling (referrals)</u>	<u>\$20.00</u>
<u>neospora ELISA</u>	<u>\$8.00</u>
<u>pregnancy ELISA</u>	<u>\$6.00</u>
<u>kits (abortion, diarrhea, necropsy, biopsy)</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
<u>pads of forms</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
<u>rabies shippers</u>	<u>\$22.00</u>
<u>blood tube mailers (small)</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>blood tube mailers (medium)</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
<u>blood tube mailers (large)</u>	<u>\$7.50</u>
<u>40 tube blood mailers</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
<u>trich pouches</u>	<u>\$7.50</u>
<u>campylobacter tube</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>

AUTH: 81-1-102, 81-2-102, MCA
IMP: 81-1-301, 81-1-302, 81-2-102, MCA

REASON:

The department proposes to amend the above-stated rule to ensure that fees charged by the Montana Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (MVDL) are commensurate with the cost of performing the tests or services as listed, as required by 81-1-102(2), MCA. The cost of performing testing has increased since the last fee adjustment, but it is not possible to raise fees to that full extent because of competitive market levels. Therefore, the current fee adjustments are based on market levels for the same and similar tests at other regional laboratories. The increase in the accession fee and addition of new fees for supplies and other administrative functions offset administrative expenses that were previously unaccounted for.

Pricing for some tests, including necropsies and histopathology for biopsies and "mail-in" necropsies, has been streamlined and restructured for simplification and better client service. Several volume discounts have been eliminated, as they did not reflect either the cost to perform the tests or the surrounding market.

The department also proposes to add new test fees for new assays and remove tests that are no longer performed.

The department estimates that the increase in fees will generate approximately \$246,000 of revenue over an entire fiscal year, based on an anticipated 20,000 accessions and similar testing numbers to previous years, though testing fluctuates

significantly with the presence or absence of animal disease. There are approximately 600 veterinary submitters, at least 150 nonveterinary submitters, and 100 governmental entities affected by the proposed fee adjustments.

PLAN FOR DETERMINING GRIZZLY BEAR
NUISANCE STATUS and FOR CONTROLLING
NUISANCE GRIZZLY BEARS

I. Preamble

THE INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR COMMITTEE RECOGNIZES THAT:

WHEREAS, it is mutually recognized that it is necessary to:

- A. Comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act which requires Federal agencies to protect the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*), a threatened species, and its habitat.
- B. Comply with Fish and Wildlife Service rules and regulations relating to the removal of nuisance bears (FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 40, No. 145 - Monday, July 28, 1975).
- C. Comply with Fish and Wildlife Service rules and regulations relating to interagency cooperation under the Endangered Species Act with emphasis on formal consultation related to management actions affecting grizzly bears (FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 43, No. 2 - Wednesday, January 24, 1978).
- D. Identify the responsibilities of the respective agencies for determining grizzly bear nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzly bears.
- E. Provide a mutually developed and mutually acceptable plan which contains a uniform interagency approach for management of grizzly bears and their habitat and for determining grizzly bear nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzlies.
- F. Provide for an Aggregate Consultation on all management actions related to grizzly bears specified in the IGBC Guidelines, including nuisance bear control measures.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the above premises, the parties hereto agree as follows:

- A. To accept the "Guidelines" as the primary source for management decisions involving grizzly bears and their habitat and not to determine grizzly bear nuisance status or control nuisance bears without assistance of other appropriate parties to the agreement.
- B. The Forest Service, as the public land administering agency on National Forests, shall:

Coordinate all actions and participate in decisions relating to the determination of grizzly bear nuisance status and controlling nuisance grizzly bears on National Forest lands. Coordination means requesting assistance and participation of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Departments, and, in some cases, the Park Service.

- C. The Fish and Wildlife Service, as advisor to the Federal land management agencies in matters pertaining to fish and wildlife management, shall:

In those cases when the Fish and Wildlife Service is aware of the grizzly-human conflict situation first, initiate the coordination process by notifying the Departments and the Federal land management agency and participate in the determination of grizzly bear nuisance status, and shall provide necessary expertise required for the control of nuisance grizzly bears.

- D. The Departments as the agencies responsible for the management of the States' wildlife resources, shall:

In those cases when the Departments are aware of the grizzly-human conflict situation first, initiate the coordination process by notifying the appropriate Federal land management agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service and otherwise participate in the determination of grizzly bear nuisance status and shall contribute necessary expertise, operational services or other acceptable methods for the control of nuisance grizzly bears.

- E. The Park Service, as the agency responsible for the management and administration of all resources in the National Parks shall:

Govern the taking of grizzly bears in National Parks. Park Service personnel shall be invited to participate in the determination of grizzly bear nuisance status and to participate in the relocation of those bears judged to be potentially suitable for relocation into National Parks.

- F. It is Mutually Agreed and Understood By and Among the Said Parties that:

1. All IGBC agencies will exchange phone contact lists of designated representatives assigned to implement these provisions and to decide on nuisance bear status.
2. All IGBC agencies will make an effort to have permittees notify the land management agency of all grizzly bear associated problems and to notify the respective State wildlife agencies when property damage occurs.
3. Relocations of bears between grizzly bear ecosystems will be done in accordance with State and Federal laws, regulations, and policy.
4. Amendments to this Plan may be made at any time with written concurrence of the IGBC and appropriate consultation.
5. Each IGBC agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (Tribes) will coordinate its respective grizzly bear control procedures in full accordance with this Plan.
6. This Plan will become effective on the publication of the final notice in the Federal Register on the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines. This Plan shall automatically be renewed annually and remain in force until revoked or amended.

7. Any IGBC agency may terminate participation in this Plan upon 120 days written notice to each of the other agencies.
8. The attached Plan provides operational guidelines for determining grizzly bear nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzly bears in the conterminous United States. Handling and control of nuisance grizzly bears will be governed by the grizzly bear special rule (50 CFR 17.40) and per discussions and/or resulting agreements between IGBC member agencies and APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) animal damage control.
9. The "Guidelines and a "Plan" have been submitted to the Fish and Wildlife Service as a formal aggregate consultation since the projects, activities, and programs are logically grouped, their effects should be similar and such an aggregate consultation should greatly economize consultation activities related to and required for grizzly management.

The purpose of this document is to:

1. Document management direction agreed upon by participating agencies with respect to determination of grizzly bear nuisance status, and the capture, translocation, release and/or disposal of nuisance grizzly bears.
2. Guide managers in making rapid, effective, and responsible decisions and initiating action regarding grizzly bear control actions.

II. Guidelines for Determining Grizzly Bear Nuisance Status

These guidelines apply to the Management Situation Areas defined in Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines. In Management Situations Areas 1 and 2, grizzlies must be determined to be a nuisance by specific criteria before they can be controlled. In Situation Areas 3 and 5, any grizzly involved in a grizzly-human conflict situation is considered a nuisance and will be controlled. Control must be compatible with Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan objectives for limiting man-caused grizzly mortality and with Federal and State laws and regulations.

A grizzly bear may be determined to be a nuisance if any or all of the following conditions apply:

- Condition A. The bear causes significant depredation to lawfully present livestock or uses unnatural food materials (human and livestock foods, garbage, home gardens, livestock carrion, and game meat in possession of man) which have been reasonably secured from the bear resulting in conditioning of the bear or significant loss of property.
- Condition B. The bear has displayed aggressive (not defensive) behavior toward humans which constitutes a demonstrable immediate or potential threat to human safety and/or a minor human injury resulted from a human/bear encounter.

Condition C. The bear has had an encounter with people resulting in a substantial human injury or loss of human life.

The following are considerations in determining grizzly nuisance status under Condition A:

Unnatural foods were reasonably secure from grizzlies. Reasonably secure means all steps were taken to comply with guideline objectives (a) Maintain and Improve Habitat and (b) Minimize Grizzly-Human Conflict Potential. The following are examples of reasonably secure conditions:

- (1) sight and/or smell of edibles and/or garbage was not dominant (i.e., food was canned or in other sealed containers) and edibles and/or garbage was made unavailable (hung out of reach or secured in a solid-sided-bear-proof structure). Livestock use did not occur in habitat components critically important to grizzlies in time or space;
- (2) livestock and wildlife carcasses were removed, destroyed or treated so that the material would not reasonably be expected to attract grizzlies.
- (3) game meat was stored at least 100 yards from any sleeping area;
- (4) no baits were placed for purposes of sport hunting black bears, nor did any artificial feeding of bears occur.

The following are considerations in determining grizzly nuisance status under Condition B:

The bear has displayed aggression toward man. Sound evidence must be available to establish that the bear acted aggressively without provocation (not defensively), and that such behavior constituted a threat to human safety and/or a minor human injury occurred as a result of a nondefensive grizzly attack.

The following are considerations in determining grizzly nuisance status under Condition C:

An encounter with people which resulted in a serious human injury or loss of human life. A bear that is involved in an accidental encounter with people, defense of young, or in a provoked attack (the bear acted defensively not aggressively) which results in a minor human injury should not be considered a nuisance under this condition.

If information is insufficient to clearly establish the above requisites under Conditions A, B, and C, then the involved bear(s) probably should not be determined a nuisance under that condition. The criteria in Table 1 should be used to guide control actions.

Preventive Action

Certain specific grizzlies have known behavioral patterns, which, when combined with location, time and other factors, indicate that an incident is highly probable. In such situations, direct preventive action designed to safely remove the bear(s) from the situation (prior to an occurrence which would result in nuisance status and possible loss of the bear(s) to the ecosystem) can be implemented regardless of the Management Situation involved. Human activities must be in compliance with applicable guidelines to minimize potential for grizzly-human conflicts for that Management Situation. Control actions should be designed to capture and remove the specific target bear(s).

In other situations, a bear may move into a visitor use or residential area without causing an incident, but there is indication that due to its persistent use of the area, it may become overly-familiar with humans and may become habituated. The animal may be relocated if a suitable release site (free of circumstances similar to the capture site) is available. This is an action to prevent a possible incident or habituation of the bear. It does not count as an offense when determining the disposition of the bear (using Table 1), should the bear be recaptured in a future control action.

III. Grizzly Bear Control Action

1. If a grizzly bear is not determined to be a nuisance after consideration of criteria in Section II, no control action will be initiated.
2. Capture of nuisance grizzly bears outside National Parks is the primary responsibility of the State Fish and Game Agency in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Park Service is responsible for bear capture within National Parks. Figure 1 is a schematic diagram showing the sequence of notification and the decision process which will be used in all grizzly control actions. Data forms for recording information about the captured bear(s) and the control action are provided in the Appendix. Nuisance bear forms should be completed by the on-site official and forwarded to the Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator for subsequent distribution.
3. Nuisance grizzlies that are sick or injured beyond a point where natural recovery is likely will be removed from the population. Other nuisance grizzlies will be controlled according to the guidelines in Table 1.
4. After a bear has been captured during a control action, the decision on where to relocate the bear or whether to kill it must be made within 24 hours of its capture. The relocation must be made as expeditiously as possible after the disposition of the bear is determined. Bears will not be held in a snare but will be immobilized, marked, and placed in an appropriate holding facility (can be a culvert trap).

With due consideration of mortality risk associated with immobilization, grizzly bears released should be marked with numbered ear tags, lip tattoo, and functioning radio transmitters. Monitoring will be a cooperative effort between State and Federal agencies. On-site release may be

accomplished if the bear taken is: (a) determined not to be a nuisance bear or; (b) on a first offense when the bear cannot be relocated because of terrain, weather, or inaccessibility to a relocation site. Females with cubs, where relocation is identified in the above table, will be released on-site if relocation is not feasible for previously stated reasons or if the cubs cannot also be caught and relocated with the female. An on-site release will not be conducted in developed areas. On-site releases will be accomplished after approval of the land management agency if the release is monitored in such a way to determine its success or failure with respect to bear survival and conflict resolution.

5. If a bear is to be killed, the action will be completed only by authorized State or Federal or Tribal employees. A grizzly bear mortality report form should be completed and the carcass forwarded to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks lab in Bozeman, Montana, for examination and subsequent disposition.
6. The initiating agency may "take back" a relocated bear, according to case-by-case agreements.
7. The State Fish and Game Regional Office will be the principal coordination point for all control actions, unless specified otherwise in the initial discussions on a particular incident.

The public and news media are extremely interested in all operations involving grizzly bears. To insure that they receive the proper information, it is critical that information be shared between all involved agencies in an accurate and timely manner. Planned news releases will be the responsibility of the State Fish and Game agency in close consultation with the administering land management agency (or Tribe) and the Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator.

Table 1. GUIDELINES FOR GRIZZLY BEAR CONTROL ACTION
(See Footnotes)

TYPE OF GRIZZLY	NO OFFENSE OFFENSE	TYPE OF PROBLEM					
		CONDITION A			CONDITION B		CONDITION C
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	1st
<u>Females</u>							
Orphaned Cub	*** RLS/REL *						
Cub		REL	REL	REM **	REL	REM	REM
Yearling		REL	REL	REM	REL	REM	REM
Subadult		REL	REL	REM	REL	REM	REM
Prime Adult with Young		REL	REL	REM	REL	REM	REM
Old Adult ***				(Adult)		(Adult)	(Adult)
Old Adult with Young		REL	REM	--	REM	--	REM
		REL	REL	REM (Adult)	REL	REM (Adult)	REM (Adult)
<u>Males</u>							
Orphaned Cub	*** RLS/REL *						
Cub		REL	REL	REM	REL	REM	REM
Yearling		REL	REM	--	REM	--	REM
Subadult		REL	REM	--	REM	--	REM
Prime Adult		REL	REM	--	REM	--	REM
Old Adult		REM		--	REM	--	REM

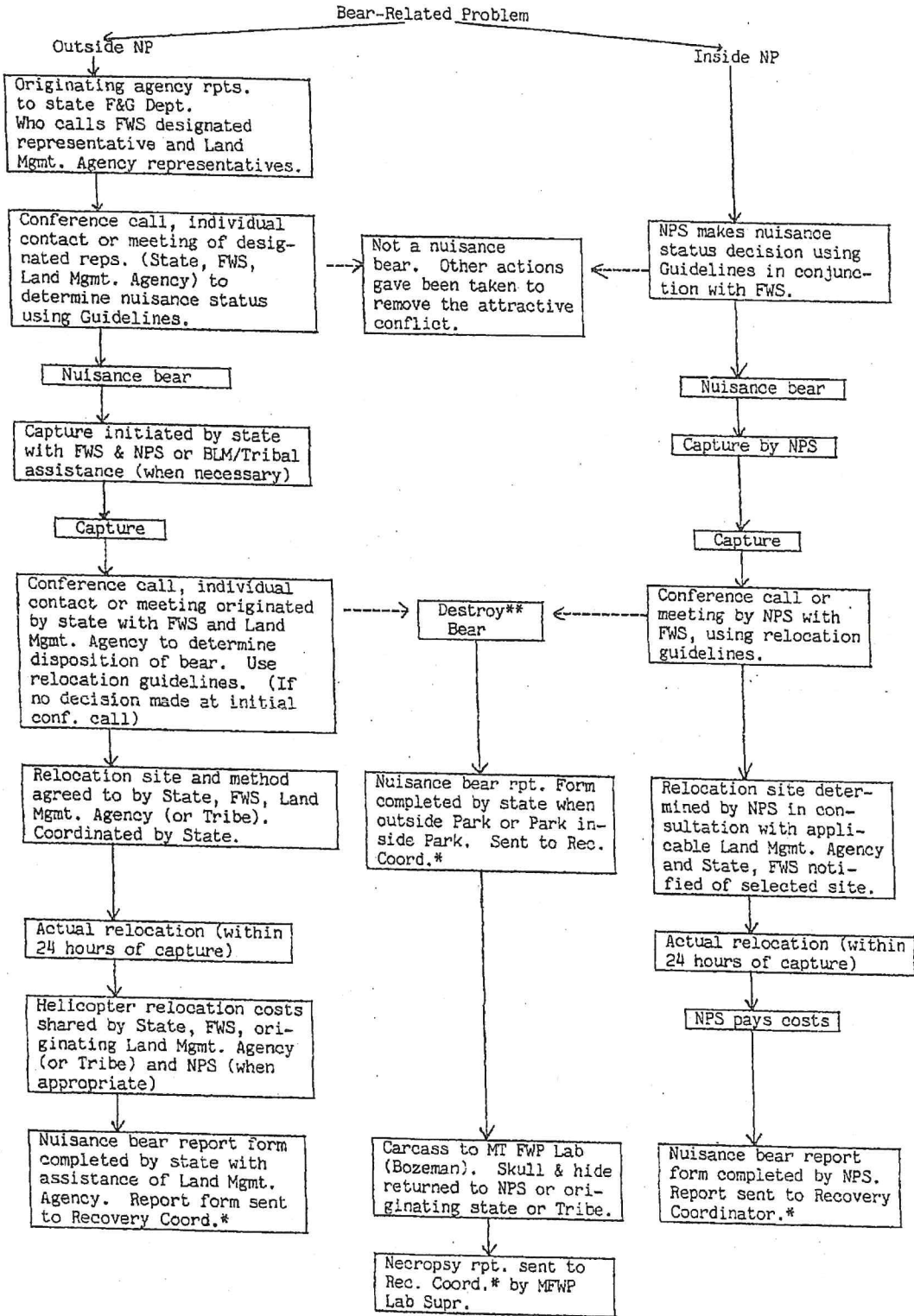
* REL - RELOCATE ** REM - REMOVE FROM POPULATION *** RLS - RELEASE ON SITE
(Nuisance grizzlies that are sick or injured beyond a point where natural recovery is likely will be removed.)

Cub - Young of the Year
Yearling - 12 to 24 months old
Subadult - 24 to 48 months old
Young - Cub, yearling, or subadult accompanying mother
Old - Indicates advanced age and deteriorated physical state, indicators are tooth wear and physical appearance

* Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, USFWS, HS 105D, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

FIGURE 1

ACTION PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING BEAR NUISANCE STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ACTION



*Recovery Coordinator distributes report to agency representatives in Ecosystem.

**Alternative may include transport to a zoo or research. Decision made at second phone call.

*Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, USFWS, US 105D, University of MT, Missoula, MT 59812

FIGURE 2

ACTION PROCEDURES IN CASES OF GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT

All grizzly bear habitat

1. All incidents of grizzly-human conflict will be investigated immediately and a factual and detailed report (answering who, what, when, why, where and how) submitted to the line officer. In case of human death, notify the County Sheriff and County Coroner. In case of grizzly death, notify the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the appropriate State wildlife management agency.
2. State wildlife management agencies and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Tribe will handle nuisance grizzlies.
3. County sheriffs will have primary responsibility for backcountry rescue outside National Parks and Indian Reservations.
4. The site of an incident will be closed immediately to human use until the investigation is complete and the problem solved or corrected. This closure is the responsibility of the managing agency.
5. All incidents resulting in serious human injury or death will be investigated by an interagency team with members from the county law enforcement agency, State wildlife management agency, land management agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS and appropriate outside experts as necessary.
6. News releases involving grizzly-human conflict incidents will be coordinated through all concerned agencies.

Further, in National Parks,

7. All grizzly-human conflicts will be investigated and a factual and detailed bear incident report submitted to the Superintendent's Office. In incidents where injury and/or property damage have occurred, the investigating officer's report will be supplemented when possible by the statements of witnesses to the incident. All incidents of grizzly inflicted human death will be investigated by an interagency investigation team (as in No. 5).
8. All management actions involving bears will be reported by telephone to the Bear Management Office/Resource Management Office.
9. All grizzly bear sightings will be recorded in the station log and telephoned daily to the Bear Management Office/Resource Management Specialist. Information shall include observer, date, location, time, number, activity, and if possible, sex, age class, and individual description.

IV. Relocation Sites

The proper selection of a relocation site is dependent upon many factors including age, sex, history of the bear, type of offense, season, land uses/human activity, distance from capture site and overall logistics. The rate of successful relocations can be materially affected by the selection of the relocation site. Distance moved appears to be one of the major factors, so bears should be moved as far as possible within the constraints applied by other considerations.

Potential release areas for grizzly bears are listed below. Specific site selection will be made by agreement among all designated agency representatives participating in each grizzly bear control action. Release of bears at sites not listed will require the specific approval of the receiving land management agency.

SITE	NF	LOCATION		STATUS	GENERAL SUITABILITY	
		T.	R.		OFFENDING	SEASON
1. Red Cr. Divide	Shoshone	54N	109W	Wilderness	Any	Any
2. Hoodoo Peak	Shoshone	53N	109W	Wilderness	Non-livestock	Any
3. Upper Sunlight	Shoshone	54N	107W	Non-wilderness	Any	Any
4. Upper Crouch & Eagle Creeks	Shoshone	51N	109W	Wilderness	Any	Any
5. Thoroughfare Plateau	Bridger-Teton	47N	108W 47N 109W(E1/2)	Wilderness	Any	Any
6. Buffalo Plateau	Bridger-Teton	45N	109W(E1/2) 108 46N 109W(E1/2) 108	Wilderness	Non-campground	Any
7. Two Ocean Plateau	Bridger-Teton			Wilderness	Non-campground	Any
8. Mountain Creek	Bridger-Teton	49N	109W 50N 109W	Wilderness	Any	Any
9. Coulter Cr. & Big Game Ridge	Bridger-Teton	48N	113W 48N 114W	Wilderness	Any	Prior to Sept. 1
10. Monument-Sage	Gallatin	T10S	R5E	Non-wilderness	On a case-by-case basis	Prior to Sept. 1
11. Hell Roaring Buffalo Fork	Gallatin	T9S	R10E T9S R11E	Wilderness	On a case-by-case basis	Prior to Sept. 1
12. Yellowstone					On a case-by-case basis	Any

John B. Crowell, Jr. John B. Crowell, Jr. 5 January 1984
U.S. Department of Agriculture Date
Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources
and Environment

G. Ray Arnett G. Ray Arnett 5 Dec 83
U.S. Department of the Interior Date
Assistant Secretary for Fish
and Wildlife and Parks

Garrey E. Carruthers Garrey E. Carruthers 12/31/83
U.S. Department of the Interior Date
Assistant Secretary - Land
and Water Resources

Kenneth L. Smith Kenneth L. Smith 1/4/84
U.S. Department of the Interior Date
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs

John V. Evans John V. Evans 2-6-84
State of Idaho Date

Ted Schwinden Ted Schwinden 3/1/84
State of Montana Date

John Spelman John Spelman 3/21/84
State of Washington Date

Ed [unclear] Ed [unclear] 4/5/84
State of Wyoming Date



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Evan Waters		Division/Program: Centralized Services			Meeting Date: 10/18/2018		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> October 2018 through June 2019 Expenditure Projections							
Background Info: Report expenditure projections by division and/or bureau and attached boards.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 10 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> September 30, 2018 Budget Status report							
Background Info: Report expenditure to budget comparison report by division and/or bureau and attached boards. This report also compares current year expenditures to prior year expenditures.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> 2019 Legislative Update							
Background Info: Report out progress and news related to the budget process moving towards this legislative session.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 15 Min	Attachments:	Yes	No X	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<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	