

COMMENT/HEARING OVERVIEW REPORT
MAR 32-17-285

- ARM 32.3.212 additional requirements for cattle,
- ARM 32.3.212B importation of cattle from Mexico,
- ARM 32.4.201 identification of alternative livestock with the exclusion of omnivores and carnivores, and
- ARM 32.4.1302 requirements for mandatory surveillance of Montana alternative livestock farm cervidae for chronic wasting disease

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Original Notice published July 7, 2017
- B. Comment periods ended: August 4, 2017, August 18, 2017
- C. Requests for hearing
 - a. Ty Yost
- D. Hearing: August 16, 2017, Billings Livestock Commission, 1:00 p.m.
 - a. Hearing attendees (30 – signed in)
 - b. Presiding Officer: Tahnee Szymanski, DVM

II. BODY

- A. ARM 32.3.212, 32.3.212B
 - a. Four (4) responses in favor of amendments
 - i. One (1) Legislator gave hearing testimony
 - ii. Three (3) e-mail responses
 - b. Sixty-two (62) responses against amendments
 - i. Fifty-four (54) letters/e-mails (on file)
 - ii. Eight (8) gave hearing testimony (recorded and on file)
- B. ARM 32.4.201, 32.4.1302
 - a. Three (3) responses in favor of amendments
 - i. One (1) elk farm producer gave hearing testimony (recorded and on file)
 - ii. Two (2) associations wrote letters (on file)
 - 1. Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
 - 2. North American Elk Breeders Association
 - b. Zero responses against amendments
- C. All testimony/comments with responses are summarized below:

COMMENT #1: One importer of M-branded cattle stated that the incidence of TB in the United States is less than .001%. In addition, through exhaustive work between the government of Mexico and the USDA, there are states in Mexico that have a lower TB rate than some states in the USA. All of the cattle we import are from the state of Chihuahua, which has achieved “eradication” status as outlined by the USDA. Further, those cattle are required to have a negative TB test before they are allowed to cross into the US and then have a second clean test before they can ship into Montana. All of this means that our herd of M-branded roping steers has been tested and proved clean more than any native herd originating in Montana. I urge you to consider, as an alternative, requiring that the cattle be TB tested 60-90 days after entering the state to confirm that they are clean.

RESPONSE #1: Thank you for your comment. MDOL agrees that there is extensive work done by both the USDA and Mexico to ensure that animals imported into the United States and Montana are negative for tuberculosis (TB) and that Montana’s current importation requirements exceed those of the USDA. Despite these requirements, tuberculosis is still found in Mexican origin cattle.

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COMMENT #2: One commenter stated that Montana has the most stringent requirements of all states concerning TB. Don't let this pass; let's work together to figure out a better solution.

RESPONSE #2: The department disagrees. In consideration of this rule, MDOL consulted surrounding states for their import requirements and our current regulations that require two negative tests are consistent with multiple states. One noticeable difference, is that multiple states allow animals with a single negative test to enter the state under quarantine until a second TB test can be completed. The proposed language in this rule is modeled after North Dakota's current import requirements for Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #3: Another commenter stated that currently, the USDA requires at least one TB test prior to entry into the United States, which most states accept. Additionally, Montana requires another TB test prior to gaining entry into the state's borders. You would think that the minimum of two USDA tests would prove the animal does not have TB. If the tests results are not reliable, fix the tests.

RESPONSE #3: The current testing protocol used for cattle relies on the caudal fold test. This test is reported to have a sensitivity of 85%. This means that if the test is used on 100 positive animals, it is only capable of detecting 85 of them. For animals suspect on this test, the comparative cervical test is used as a confirmatory test. The sensitivity of the test is only 75%. Animal health regulations recognize the limitations of this test. The development of improved testing methods is beyond the scope of this rulemaking process.

COMMENT #4: Several commenters also expressed that cattle are already testing twice. What science is backing this rule? Since there has not been to date any TB directly related to a Mexican horned steer, banning on the basis they carry TB after being tested by the USDA not once, but twice before entering Montana is ludicrous.

RESPONSE #4: Thank you for your comment. The department agrees, the state of Montana has had no cases of TB associated with Mexican origin cattle. Please see Responses #2 and #3.

COMMENT #5: As a PRCA stock contractor, the proposed amendment will have a direct impact on my livelihood. I think it is important to note that we are in the unique position of making our living through the transportation of our livestock. As such we are more concerned about the health status of American livestock than most folks and support measures that legitimately secure that health. The steers we import from Mexico have been twice tested to TB by a USDA vet, before being allowed into Montana. The first test is done on the Mexico side of the border; if a steer is even a "reactor" to the test he is branded with an NC and will never be allowed to cross the border to America. The cattle are again tested, in the United States, before they are shipped to Montana. Each and every one of the cattle we import have had two negative TB tests before reaching Montana.

Additionally, M-branded sport cattle (for PRCA purposes at least) are exclusively mature castrated males, which limits the methods TB could be transmitted. Unlike dairy and beef breeds that are at risk of contracting the disease from unpasteurized milk, these cattle are long ago weaned when they are repeatedly tested.

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Further, the US and Mexico have worked jointly to contain TB to such an extent that currently there are zones in Mexico with lower TB rates than some states in America. The 25 page “United States-Mexico Joint Strategic Plan for Collaboration on Bovine Tuberculosis” lays out the detailed plans implemented from 2013 to present to get zones in Mexico to “eradication” status. In previous years, the USDA has required even further testing of M-branded cattle before allowing importation to the United States

RESPONSE #5: The department appreciates your comment and agrees regarding the significant work done to prevent the importation of a TB-positive animal from Mexico. Regarding Mexican origin cattle for sporting purposes being exclusively castrated males and this limiting the methods that TB could be transmitted, TB is transmitted through respiratory secretions. This is typically through animals being in close approximation to each other or through exposure to contaminated shared equipment. The sexual status of animals has no impact on their ability to transmit disease.

Please see Responses #1 and #3 for additional information regarding the importation and testing of Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #6: One rodeo producer stated every year they import 180-220 M-branded sport type cattle for use in PRCA rodeos and some jackpots through the state. This rule could end up costing their company \$160,000 – 200,000 per year, depending on cattle prices. Due to the rules of the PRCA, they would still have to buy M- branded cattle for rodeos outside Montana, as well as native raised Corrientes-type cattle for Montana rodeos. Native raised Corrientes-type cattle are light boned, lighter horned and overall light made at the same weight, than M-branded cattle. They have less durability and need to be replaced after fewer runs than M-branded cattle.

RESPONSE #6: The department thanks the commenter for the perspective on the potential economic impact of the proposed regulation. The department is charged with both fostering and protecting our livestock industry from disease. The department agrees that particular care must be taken when considering rules that would significantly impact producers in our state.

COMMENT #7: I am a team roper and since ND has banned the importing of M-branded cattle, the quality of team ropings in our state has gone downhill, mainly due to and because of the fact that we do not have the proper number of cattle to produce a good event. We now go to Montana to the Yost arena in Billings and compete on great cattle at great events. A lot of North Dakotans come to Montana because of the quality of ropings in your state.

RESPONSE #7: The department thanks you for your comment. Please see Response #6 for the responsibilities of the department in protecting our livestock industry.

COMMENT #8: Many commenters stated that team roping is a huge sport and brings tourist/travel dollars to communities’ state wide. Don’t hurt Montana’s pocket book.

RESPONSE #8: Thank you for your comment. Please see Response #6 for the responsibilities of the department in protecting our livestock industry.

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COMMENT #9: Many commenters expressed concern that this amendment will cripple the team roping industry in Montana. Team ropers and their families are a very big part of the Ag industry in Montana and spend millions of dollars in travel, equipment, horses, tack every year in this state.

RESPONSE #9: Thank you for your comment. Please see Response #6 for the responsibilities of the department in protecting our livestock industry.

COMMENT #10: It is the opinion of the PRCA that the proposed amendments as to require that test eligible M-branded or Mx-branded cattle imported into Montana require proof of a whole herd negative tuberculosis test on the birth herd of origin are not only unnecessary, but place impossible restrictions on the importers and herd owners of said livestock. Adoption of such amendments would directly affect the quality of timed event stock and overall caliber of PRCA sanctioned events in Montana. The PRCA recognizes the seriousness of tuberculosis infection on the entire agriculture industry as well as human health. However, with a prevalence less than .001% nationwide and no cases of TB confirmed in Montana since 1991, the proposed amendments appear inordinate and misdirected.

RESPONSE #10: The department thanks you for your comment. The department is charged with the protection of our livestock industry and is authorized in MCA 81-2-102 (d) to "... adopt rules and orders that it considers necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and quarantine of all livestock and alternative livestock imported into the this state." The department agrees that the restrictions in the proposed rule are significant and are not commensurate with the risk of introduction of TB to domestic cattle from importation of Mexican origin cattle. The quality of these animals for sporting purposes is outside of the scope of these regulations. Please see Responses #1 and #6 for information on the incidence of TB and the potential economic impact of this regulation.

COMMENT #11: Several commenters stated that M-branded cattle have harder horns, are quicker and stronger, live longer, cowboys favor and spectators enjoy them. I would like to see the study that shows that bovines with horns have more susceptibility of TB than bovines without horns – that is a wild theory, a bovine is a bovine. So, why take this drastic measure of banning an industry?

RESPONSE #11: The department thanks you for your comment. The proposed rule was promulgated in response to the potential risk of introduction of TB from the importation of Mexican origin cattle. Please see Response #1 for information on TB in Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #12: One commenter stated that the rules and bylaws, by which the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association conducts business, are the backbone to a successful and progressive Livestock Welfare Program. These rules and bylaws do not only ensure fairness in competition, but preserve the historical integrity of, and provide for the future of, the sport. Specific requirements are set for timed event cattle utilized at PRCA - sanctioned events.

RESPONSE #12: The department thanks you for your comment. The content of the rules and bylaws of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association are beyond the scope of this rulemaking process.

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COMMENT #13: Another commenter also stated that per PRCA rules (R8.12.2, R8.12.3. AND R812.4), cattle used in steer wrestling, team roping and steer roping are required to be of Mexican origin. These rules are in place for two reasons: quality of competition and humane use of animals. The cattle from Mexico have bigger horns, better bone quality and more muscle structure, which all makes for cattle with more durability and longevity.

As well, native raised Corrientes cattle are of a much larger form at a much younger age, meaning they have softer, small horns, less bone mass and less muscle structure than M-branded cattle of the same weight. In addition, they are much larger at a young age so they are not as mature when they are a proper size to use as a sport. Along with all of this, there are not enough native, sport-type cattle being raised in the United States to fulfill the needs of the industry.

Native Corrientes-type cattle raised state-side are typically part of a cottage industry and are only produced in small herds. As a result, in order to put together enough cattle for a large event, several herds must be assembled together, making the cattle uneven for competition.

RESPONSE #13: The department thanks you for your comment. The quality and quantity of animals for sporting purposes is outside of the scope of these regulations. The department is charged with the protection of our livestock from the introduction of contagious and infectious disease. Please see Responses #10 and #11.

COMMENT #14: Several commenters feel there are no studies with facts that show horned cattle have spread more TB than nonhorned cattle. Humans have been incriminated in spreading TB to dairy cattle in some instances. Beef cattle, from everything I have been able to read have shown more prevalence's in positives. Most of the roping cattle end up in the feedlots at some point and are not breeding or standing around to die.

RESPONSE #14: The department thanks you for your comment. Please be informed, however, that the proposed amendment applies to all Mexican origin cattle and not just to horned or sporting cattle from Mexico. It is correct that humans have also been implicated in the spread of TB. Please see Response #1 for information on TB in Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #15: One commenter shared that data obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture shows that, since 2001, there have been 416 Tuberculosis cases in feeder and event cattle, of which only six cases have been attributed to event cattle of Mexico origin. Far and above the relatively low case could be attributed to event cattle, no tuberculosis cases have been attributed to event cattle of Mexico origin since 2011. Moreover, since 2001, less than 3% of all tuberculosis cases in the U.S. link back to an event cattle strain of tuberculosis. The philosophy that Mexico-origin Corriente event cattle pose increased risks in regard to bovine tuberculosis are not necessarily supported by current data.

RESPONSE #15: The department thanks you for your comment. The information that you included citing the low risk of TB from Mexican origin cattle is correct.

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COMMENT #16: Several commenters stated that North Dakota has implemented this same regulation and there are several cowboys who have completely quit entering rodeos in North Dakota. It is not out of the realm of possibility to have some of Montana's favorite sons designate other circuits and stop rodeoing all together in Montana if this rule is passed.

RESPONSE #16: Thank you for your comment. Please see Response #6 on the potential economic impact to industry in Montana.

COMMENT #17: Several commenters do not support this proposed amendment as the proposed measures would not provide any additional protection to the Montana beef industry and would be an extreme burden on those in the sport cattle industry. Similar regulations have been enacted in North Dakota and have proven ineffective. In addition, while the recent outbreak in Canada was a likely a catalyst for concerns, it should be noted that Canada does not allow M-branded cattle into the country.

RESPONSE #17: The department thanks you for your comment. The department agrees that this proposed rule would have a significant impact to producers in the sport cattle industry. While the risk from Mexican origin cattle is low, it should be noted that there are detections of TB in Mexican origin cattle in the U.S. on an annual basis. Please see Response #1 for additional information on the detection of TB in Mexican origin cattle.

North Dakota has enacted similar requirements for Mexican origin cattle and has recently had a TB positive dairy herd. The epidemiological investigation of the TB case suggests human introduction of TB into the positive herd. To our knowledge, North Dakota has not had any TB positive cases associated with Mexican origin cattle.

The statement about Mexican origin cattle not being eligible for entry into Canada is correct. The recent TB case, while of a strain previously isolated in a Mexican dairy cow, was not attributed to contact with Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #18: Several commenters stated that if the department was committed to changing the import requirements for Mexican origin cattle, that some middle ground should be evaluated instead of a ban on Mexican origin cattle into Montana.

RESPONSE #18: The department thanks you for your comment. It is important to note that the proposed regulations are not a ban of Mexican origin cattle. The department recognizes, however, that due to the unique management of Corrientes cattle in Mexico, obtaining the proposed negative test on the birth herd of origin will be a nearly impossible requirement for importers to meet. The department agrees that the risk from Mexican origin cattle is low and that working with industry on a revised import regulations would be appropriate.

COMMENT #19: Several commenters expressed concern that the proposed regulations regarding M-branded cattle are government overreach and were done with political motivations in mind.

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RESPONSE #19: The department thanks you for your comment. Evaluation of the merits of this rule are based upon the responsibilities of the Department of Livestock to protect the livestock industry of Montana and the risk of the introduction of TB from Mexican origin cattle. Please see Response #1 for information on the rate of TB in Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #20: One commenter stated the facts are that there have been significant strides in the eradication of TB both here in the United States and in Mexico, the facts also show that Mexican cattle are not the only source of TB but also wildlife and even humans can infect cattle with TB.

RESPONSE #20: The department thanks you for your comment. It is true that wildlife and humans can also serve as reservoirs for TB in the US.

COMMENT #21: One commenter states that small producers risk entire beef industry

RESPONSE #21: The department thanks you for your comment. The mission of the department is the protection of the entire livestock industry in Montana. Rules are established based upon risk, and not in response to the size of a particular segment of industry.

COMMENT #22: I live in Nebraska and agree 100% with the ban. There are enough USA native cattle to cover all rodeo and team roping events. It's time the USA steps up and protects the native USA cattle producer. We follow every law, and vaccine program. You know the Mexican cattle owners are not doing the same thing. Why should we all expose ourselves when there are enough cattle in the USA to support the roping and rode events? There are only a handful that make a 6 zero living but there are thousands of us that raise native cattle that suffer with the influx of Mexican cattle. They purchase them for less and it only benefits them – not the ranchers that raise healthy, native cattle. Rodeos and roping events will do fine without the Mexican cattle.

RESPONSE #22: Thank you for your comment. The department is considering this rule based upon the potential risk of introduction of TB from Mexican origin cattle. The number of cattle available for sporting events is beyond the scope of this rulemaking process. Please see Response #1 and #5 for information on the potential risk of TB from Mexican origin cattle.

COMMENT #23: One practicing veterinarian shared that he knows two people this change could affect, but he is not sure their 600 head are worth risking the industry in Montana. He doesn't believe 600 roping steers should have the potential to disrupt our whole beef industry. If they can figure out how to keep quarantined and ship directly to a lot out of state that has an M-branded plan, then he would say "ok", otherwise likes the idea of not allowing M-branded cattle.

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RESPONSE #23: The department thanks you for your comment. Please see Response #21 regarding the merits by which this rule is evaluated.

The department appreciates the suggestion on intermediate requirement to address the potential risk of the introduction of TB into Montana from Mexican origin cattle. Please see Response #18 on alternative options for import requirements for M-branded cattle.

ARM 32.4.201 and 32.4.1302

COMMENT 24: One elk farm producer and the North American Elk Breeders Associatio, support changes to the proposed rules. This change would bring Montana on par with common regulatory rules in other states..." Since 2012, states have overwhelmingly opted for states to train cervid producers to take their own samples and submit them to the lab and not incur a vet bill every time an animal dies. It is in the best interest for the elk producer to learn how to take good samples, they might not get credit for the test if it is not a quality sample. NAEBA believes the question to allow producers to tag their own animal should be resolved immediately to allow it. We are not aware of another state that does not allow this. Mandating veterinarians must tag animals is a solution in search of a problem. Montana already has a mandatory Chronic Wasting Disease program for elk producers, which requires an annual inventory. Therefore, a certificate veterinarian will hold ranches accountable for their inventories at least once every year. NAEBA respectfully urges Montana to make these changes without further delay.

RESPONSE #24: Thank you for your comment. Your comment is correct that this proposed rule change will make Montana more consistent with the regulatory rules of other state with alternative livestock programs. The department agrees that this change will benefit alternative livestock producers while not compromising surveillance for chronic wasting disease (CWD).

COMMENT #25: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) views CWD testing of all alternative livestock mortalities as a critical component of CWD surveillance for the state of Montana. The agency understands that the proposed rule changes, which will allow some alternative livestock owners to tag animals and collect samples for CWD testing, are intended to improve CWD program compliance and we deter for Montana Department of Livestock to determine the best practices to attain this goal. MFWP advocates that the Montana Department of Livestock maintain authority to adjust these rules if the proposed changes do not improve compliance.

RESPONSE #25: The department thanks FWP for their comments.

III. CONCLUSION

- A. Board of Livestock to hear report and decide action.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: George Edwards	Division/Program: LLB	Meeting Date: August 30
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Agenda Item:

Background Info: USFWS has published guidelines for grizzly bear deterrence guidelines

Recommendation:

Time needed: 10 Minutes	Attachments:	Yes		Board vote required?		No
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Agenda Item:

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No
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Grizzly Bear Caught-in-the Act Deterrence Guidelines

Guidance for Livestock Owners and Homeowners

Grizzly bears are listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As such, harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting grizzly bears is not permitted. However, if a grizzly bear is caught in the act of attacking, killing, or threatening to kill livestock or pets, obtaining non-natural food, in the immediate area of homes or developed camp sites, or otherwise actively causing conflicts, individuals may use the following **non-injurious** methods to deter grizzly bears:

Non-Injurious Deterrence Methods:

Non-Projectile Auditory Deterrents: Yelling, clapping, banging pots or other objects, air horns, vehicle horns, vehicle sirens, and P.A. systems (vehicle-based or hand-held) are often sufficient to move bears short distances.

Visual Stimuli/Deterrents: Sometimes simple visual stimuli, such as spotlights or flashing lights can frighten a bear away. Use in combination with yelling so the bear associates the stimuli with human presence.

Vehicle Threat Pressure: Vehicles can be an effective hazing tool. By driving vehicles towards bears (without hitting them), it can apply enough threat pressure to get bears to leave the immediate vicinity. The effectiveness of vehicle pressure can be enhanced by using it in combination with auditory deterrents such as sirens or horns. Caution must be taken that no contact is made between the vehicle and the bear(s). As soon as the bear(s) is clear of the immediate vicinity, pressure and noise should be discontinued.

Water: The use of water in a large steady stream has proven effective at temporarily displacing some bears from human use areas. Hoses with a nozzle that gives a high pressure, long-range stream, such as a fire hose, can be an effective deterrence tool. As with all deterrence techniques, use of water for hazing should be accompanied by yelling so the bear associates the experience with human presence.

Dogs: Dogs, such as Karelian Bear Dogs or guard dogs used on a leash can be an effective deterrence tool.

Preventative Methods:

Livestock owners should take measures to prevent or minimize losses from predation through good husbandry and strategic use of pro-active deterrent methods such as electric fence, guard animals, and human presence. More information is provided in the [Loss Prevention Toolkit](#) on the Montana Livestock Loss Board website: www.llb.mt.gov.

Human Safety:

Individuals may legally take a grizzly bear in an act of self-defense or defense of another human if there is an immediate danger of being attacked.

For more information, or to report a livestock depredation, please contact one of the following:

- USFWS Grizzly Bear Recovery Program at 406-243-4903
- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks at 406-444-2535
- USFWS Office of Law Enforcement at 406-247-7355
- Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife Department at 406-338-7207
- Confederated Salish Kootenai at 406-270-3387

August 25 2017

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Counties	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Guard	Horse	Swine	Totals	Payments
Beaverhead	13	2					15	\$14,830.54
Carbon	7						7	\$7,309.47
Cascade							0	
Choteau							0	
Deer Lodge							0	
Gallatin	1						1	\$1,088.59
Glacier	8						8	\$7,777.07
Granite							0	
Judith Basin	4						4	\$4,120.72
Lake						3	3	\$525.36
L&C	6	1					7	\$6,311.37
Lincoln		8					8	\$2,086.05
Madison	3						3	\$3,129.94
Missoula							0	
Park	2						2	\$1,720.43
Pondera	3	2					5	\$3,747.30
Powell	10						10	\$10,248.54
Ravalli	2						2	\$2,130.10
Sanders		2					2	\$518.44
Silver Bow							0	
Stillwater							0	
Sweet Grass							0	
Teton	10						10	\$10,240.45
Totals	69	15	0	0	0	3	87	\$75,784.37

Wolves

Confirmed	37	3				
Probable	2	2				
Value	\$39,447.38	\$2,511.40				
Owners	14	3				

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	16	9				
Probable	14	1				3
Value	\$30,738.68	\$2,561.55				\$525.36
Owners	17	2				1



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Evan Waters		Division/Program: Centralized Services			Meeting Date: 8/23/2017		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> FY 2017 Ending Budgets							
Background Info: Includes HB 2 Budget for 2017 and changes to the budget during the year for such items as Language Appropriations, prior year budget carryforwards and adjustment to program budgeting							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 15 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> FY 2017 Year End Expense report (Budget Status Report)							
Background Info: Compares FY 2017 actual expenses to the budget as presented in Agenda Item 1 and compared to FY 2016							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 15 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> FY 2017 Year End Revenues							
Background Info: Compares FY 2017 actual revenues to the budget and compared to FY 2016							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> FY 2017 State Special Revenue Ending Cash Balance							
Background Info: Report on the Department's main SSR ending cash balances.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Predator Control - Wildlife Services							
Background Info: Present the balance available for the three county's allocation and balance to be paid to Wildlife Services for predator control to operate the Department's helicopter							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Evan Waters	Division/Program: Centralized Services	Meeting Date: August 23-24, 2017
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Agenda Item: Per Capita Fee rate setting

Background Info:
Present the Department's projected PCF fund balance by end of FY 2019. Present the Department's potential increase in Per Capita fee. Action on this is requested to be done by the October board meeting.

Recommendation: No Change

Time needed: 10 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No
					X	

Agenda Item: Federal Grants Accountant Position

Background Info:
Federal Grants accountant resigned effective 8/16/17. Updating position description to include other duties: Diagnostic Lab Finance Manager; Contract Reviewer; Procurement Specialist. This position will remain the Department's Federal Grants Accountant as well.

Recommendation:

Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required	Yes	No
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Agenda Item:

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No
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Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Dan Turcotte		Division/Program: Milk & Egg Bureau			Meeting Date: Aug. 30, 2017		
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
Background Info: General updates, summary of weekly reports.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 10 min	Attachments:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Board vote required?	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<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	



Montana Department of Livestock Meat and Poultry Inspection Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Gary Hamel	District: Meat and Poultry Inspection.	Meeting Date: August 30, 2017				
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Audit Update						
Background Info:						
Discuss the status of the recent on-site federal audit including audit results and corrective action plan. The audit began on April 11 and ended April 20 of this year. There were multiple findings in the audit which were primarily sanitation and record keeping issues. A corrective action plan was developed and submitted on June 15. That plan has been accepted and implementation of that plan is ongoing.						
Recommendation:						
Time needed: 1 hour	Attachments:	yes	No X	Action required?	yes	No X
<u>Agenda Item:</u>						
Background Info:						
Time needed:	Attachments:	yes	No	Action required	yes	no
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Audit Update						
Recommendation:						
Time needed:	Attachments:	yes	No	Action required:	yes	No X
<u>Agenda Item:</u>						
Background Info:						
Recommendation:						
Time needed:	Attachments:	yes	no	Action required:	yes	No
<u>Agenda Item:</u>						
Background Info:						
Recommendation:						
Time needed:	Attachments:	yes	no	Action required:	yes	no



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Tahnee Szymanski, DVM	Division/Program: Animal Health Bureau	Meeting Date: August 30, 2017
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Agenda Item: Request to Hire Administrative Specialist Replacement

Background Info: Evaleen Starkel is retiring after 33 years with the Department. This position supervises five individuals in the import office, provides administrative support to the state and assistant state veterinarians, as well as administers the alternative livestock program in Montana. Having this position filled is critical to the daily operation of the Animal Health Bureau.

Recommendation: Approval for AHB to complete hiring process for a new administrative specialist

Time needed: 5 minutes	Attachments:	<u>No</u>	Board vote required?	<u>Yes</u>
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Agenda Item: Request to Hire Staff Veterinarian for Animal Health Bureau

Background Info: The Animal Health Bureau is requesting permission to hire a new veterinarian position to enhance emergency preparedness efforts and continue to meet public health and veterinary needs. The workload of the position would be as follows:

- 40% Emergency preparedness
- 35% Animal health to include avian influenza surveillance and zoonotic disease surveillance/response
- 25% Meat inspection and Milk and Egg – provide subject matter expertise and technical guidance

The Animal Health Bureau (previously Division) was staffed by four veterinarians until 2012 with sufficient workload for all four. With the recent reorganization and new duties assigned to Drs. Zaluski and Szymanski, as well as the unified mission of the Animal Health and Food Safety Bureau, this position will help meet the workload of the Bureau as well as the mission of the Division. The FTE will come from bison operations which is expected to have an unfilled position. The position will be funded with Umbrella Cooperative Agreement money.

Recommendation: Approval for AHB to create a new position and hire a new Staff Veterinarian.

Time needed: 15 minutes	Attachments:	<u>No</u>	Board vote required	<u>Yes</u>
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Agenda Item: Request to Hire Bison Manager

The bison manager position has been vacant since a retirement effective January 1, 2017, and the duties have been temporarily assigned to other bison operations staff.

This position has responsibility for attending IBMP meetings, law enforcement and public safety duties relating to bison operations, liaison duties with other law enforcement agencies operating in West Yellowstone and Gardiner areas. The position also directs and participates in bison operations to meet DOL's statutory and obligations according to MCA 81-2-120, and IBMP policy.

The position will be posted internally.

Time needed: 5 minutes	Attachments:	<u>No</u>	Board vote required	<u>Yes</u>
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Agenda Item: Request for Out of State Travel for 4 attendees to the USAHA Annual Meeting

Background Info: The Animal Health Bureau is requesting travel authorization for four individuals to attend the United States Animal Health Association annual meeting in San Diego, CA (October 12-18). This annual meeting is

the single most critical meeting for discussing animal health programs, preparedness, and timely issues relating to animal health with other state animal health officials and federal counterparts. Dr. Zaluski currently sits on the executive committee of USAHA. Dr. Szymanski is the current president of the Western States Livestock Health Association and will preside over the Western States District Meeting. Dr. Liska is the chair of the Brucellosis Subcommittee and will be presiding over the sub-committee meeting. The fourth attendee, Emily Kaleczyc, is necessary to cover committee meetings due to commitments associated with the Executive Committee, WSLHA, and brucellosis related meetings. Kaleczyc is involved with brucellosis as well as the alternative livestock program and emergency preparedness. Both of these latter topics are covered in committee meetings that she would attend.

Cost of attendance expected to be covered by cooperative agreement (Zaluski, Szymanski) and General Fund (Liska, Kaleczyc)

Travel: \$1600 (estimated)

Hotel: \$1000 (Zaluski), \$1000 (Szymanski), \$600 (Kaleczyc), \$450 (Liska)

Per Diem: \$368 (Zaluski), \$322 (Szymanski), \$230 (Kaleczyc), \$276 (Liska)

TOTAL: \$5846

Recommendation: Approve

Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	<u>Yes</u>		Board vote required:	<u>Yes</u>	
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Agenda Item: Request for Out of State Travel for Zaluski/Szymanski to attend NAIA Traceability Meeting

Background Info: The National Institute for Animal Agriculture and USAHA are holding a joint strategy forum on livestock traceability September 26-27 in Denver, CO. Dr. Zaluski has been asked to serve as a panelist at the forum to speak about the role of brands in traceability and Dr. Szymanski has primary responsibility for traceability for the Animal Health Bureau.

Cost of attendance expected to be covered by the animal disease traceability cooperative agreement.

Travel: \$1200 (estimated)

Hotel: \$800

Per Diem: \$274

TOTAL: \$2274

Recommendation: Approve travel.

Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	<u>Yes</u>		Board vote required:	<u>Yes</u>	
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Agenda Item: Request to publish proposed changes to administrative rule regarding OCV requirements

Background Info: At the last meeting, the BOL requested a review of the brucellosis vaccination rule. The Board requested a version that reflected a statewide-vaccination utilizing the same language as the current ARM. Some additional version, that may reflect the Board's desire to address risk, are included for review:

(Board requested) Statewide vaccination requirement

32.3.436 BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION WITHIN THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE DSA IS LOCATED

(1) ~~Within the entirety of counties in which the DSA is located all s~~Sexually intact female cattle and domestic bison, that are four months of age or older as of January 1, of any year must be Official Calfhood Vaccinates (OCV).

(a) Female cattle or domestic bison that are not OCV eligible may become Official Adult Vaccinates (AV).

(b) Variances or exceptions to requirements will be considered on an individual basis by the administrator.

(Recommended) DSA bordering counties breeding females

32.3.436 BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION WITHIN THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE DSA IS LOCATED

(1) ~~Within the entirety of counties in which the DSA is located all s~~Sexually intact female cattle and domestic bison ~~that are four 12~~ months of age or older ~~as in the following counties: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Park, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass, of January 1 of any year~~ must be ~~O~~fficial ~~G~~alfhood ~~V~~vaccinates (OCV).

(a) ~~Female cattle or domestic bison that are not OCV eligible may become Official Adult Vaccinates (AV).~~

(b) Variances or exceptions to requirements will be considered on an individual basis by the administrator.

Explanation: The 12-month-old designation simplifies enforcement and allows for feeder heifers that have been held over, beyond January 1, to be sold without having to be vaccinated. It lists counties that contain or border a DSA (Montana's or Wyoming's) to address wildlife movement uncertainty.

Recommendation:

Time needed: 20 minutes	Attachments:		<u>No</u>	Board vote required:	<u>Yes</u>	
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Agenda Item: General Updates

- Brucellosis update
- TB epidemiological investigation
- Canine influenza
- Other

Recommendation:

Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:		<u>No</u>	Board vote required:	<u>Yes</u>	
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Agenda Item:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:		<u>No</u>	Board vote required:	<u>Yes</u>	
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Agenda Item:

Recommendation: NA

Time needed:	Attachments:		<u>No</u>	Board vote required:		<u>No</u>
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Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal HHealth and Food Safety
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2) Employees Traveling

Marty Zaluski
Tahnee Szymanski
Eric Liska
Emily Kaleczyc

3) Justification

The Animal Health Bureau is requesting travel authorization for ^{five} ~~four~~ individuals to attend the United States Animal Health Association annual meeting in San Diego, CA (October 12-18). This annual meeting is the single most critical meeting for discussing animal health programs, preparedness, and timely issues relating to animal health with other state animal health officials and federal counterparts. Dr. Zaluski currently sits on the executive committee of USAHA. Dr. Szymanski is the current president of the Western States Livestock Health Association and will preside over the Western States District Meeting. Dr. Liska is the chair of the Brucellosis Sub-committee and will be presiding over the sub-committee meeting. The fourth attendee, Emily Kaleczyc, will help cover committee meetings. The meeting runs several committees concurrently and due to Drs. Zaluski and Liskas required attendance at sessions covering brucellosis, having an additional attendee will allow better coverage of additional topics at the meeting. Kaleczyc is involved with brucellosis as well as the alternative livestock program and emergency preparedness. Both of these latter topics are covered in committee meetings that she would attend.

Cost of attendance expected to be covered by cooperative agreement (Zaluski, Szymanski) and General Fund (Liska, Kaleczyc)

Travel: \$1600 (estimated)
Hotel: \$1000 (Zaluski), \$1000 (Szymanski), \$600 (Kaleczyc), \$450 (Liska)
Per Diem: \$368 (Zaluski), \$322 (Szymanski), \$230 (Kaleczyc), \$276 (Liska)

TOTAL: \$5846

4) Itinerary

Marty Zaluski - October 12-19
Tahnee Szymanski - October 12-18
Eric Liska - October 14-18
Emily Kaleczyc - October 13-18

5) Submitted By	Requested By	Title	Date
	Tahnee Szymanski	Assistant State Veterinarian	8/15/2017

Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel

Date Approved by Board	Board Chair / EO	Date
8-30-17	<i>John H. Zaluski</i>	

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

Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal Health and Food Safety
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2) Employees Traveling
 Marty Zaluski
 Tahnee Szymanski

3) Justification
 The National Institute for Animal Agriculture and USAHA are holding a joint strategy forum on livestock traceability September 26-27 in Denver, CO. Dr. Zaluski has been asked to serve as a panelist at the forum to speak about the role of brands in traceability. Dr. Szymanski will be attending to benefit her extensive involvement with our state traceability system.

Cost of attendance expected to be covered by the animal disease traceability cooperative agreement.

Travel: \$1200 (estimated)
 Hotel: \$800
 Per Diem: \$274

TOTAL: \$2274

4) Itinerary
 Travel Monday September 25
 Meeting September 26,27
 Return travel September 27

5) Submitted By	Requested By	Title	Date
	Tahnee Szymanski	Assistant State Veterinarian	8/15/2017

Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel		
Date Approved by Board	Board Chair / EO	Date
8-30-17	<i>John H. Tiefel</i>	

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: Layton		Division/Program: Lab			Meeting Date: Aug, 2017		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> AAVLD travel							
Background Info: Annual meeting, three attendees, T.Moore , QM; Jeff Marshall, pathologist; Steve Smith, pathologist. Three have attended this meeting for the last 5 years. Moore attendance allows for continued update on the laboratory quality system for accreditation purposes; Marshall oversees molecular testing and his area of interest is virology. Smith needs become better acquainted with the AAVLD apparatus and governance and this would be his first introduction.							
Estimated costs for the three attendees are: Hotel-\$1800; airfare- \$1800; registration-\$750; per diem and miscellaneous (ie ground transport)- \$700. Total-\$5650							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 2-5min	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u>							
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	

Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal Health - VDL
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2) Employees Traveling

T. Moore - QM; Jeff Marshall - Pathologist; Steve Smith, Pathologist

3) Justification

Background Info: Annual meeting, three attendees, T.Moore , QM; Jeff Marshall, pathologist; Steve Smith, pathologist. Three have attended this meeting for the last 5 years. Moore attendance allows for continued update on the laboratory quality system for accreditation purposes; Marshall oversees molecular testing and his area of interest is virology. Smith needs become better acquainted with the AAVLD apparatus and governance and this would be his first introduction.

Estimated costs for the three attendees are: Hotel-\$1800; airfare- \$1800; registration-\$750; per diem and miscellaneous (ie ground transport)- \$700. Total-\$5650

4) Itinerary

5) Submitted By	Requested By Dr. Layton	Title VDL Director	Date 8/17/2017
Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel			
Date Approved by Board 8-30-17	Board Chair / EO <i>John H. Schofield</i>	Date	
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: Leslie Doely		Division/Program: Brands Enforcement Division			Meeting Date: August 30, 2017		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> BE Division Structure							
Background Info: A proposal was made at a previous meeting to formalize 3 work units in BE Division into Bureaus. Board decision is needed.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 20 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Grazing Permit Rule Proposal							
Background Info: HB 338 has changed requirements for livestock grazing permits. Rules are needed to accommodate this new language.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 20 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Personnel & General Updates							
Background Info: Personnel and other general updates							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> BLS and PAYS Sale Day Changes							
Background Info: A request has been made to modify the sale days between Billings Livestock Commission and Public Auction Yards. Per 32.15.104, changes to market operations are subject to prior approval by the Board.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 30 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No	

32.18.202 ADJOINING COUNTY LINE-GRAZING PERMITS

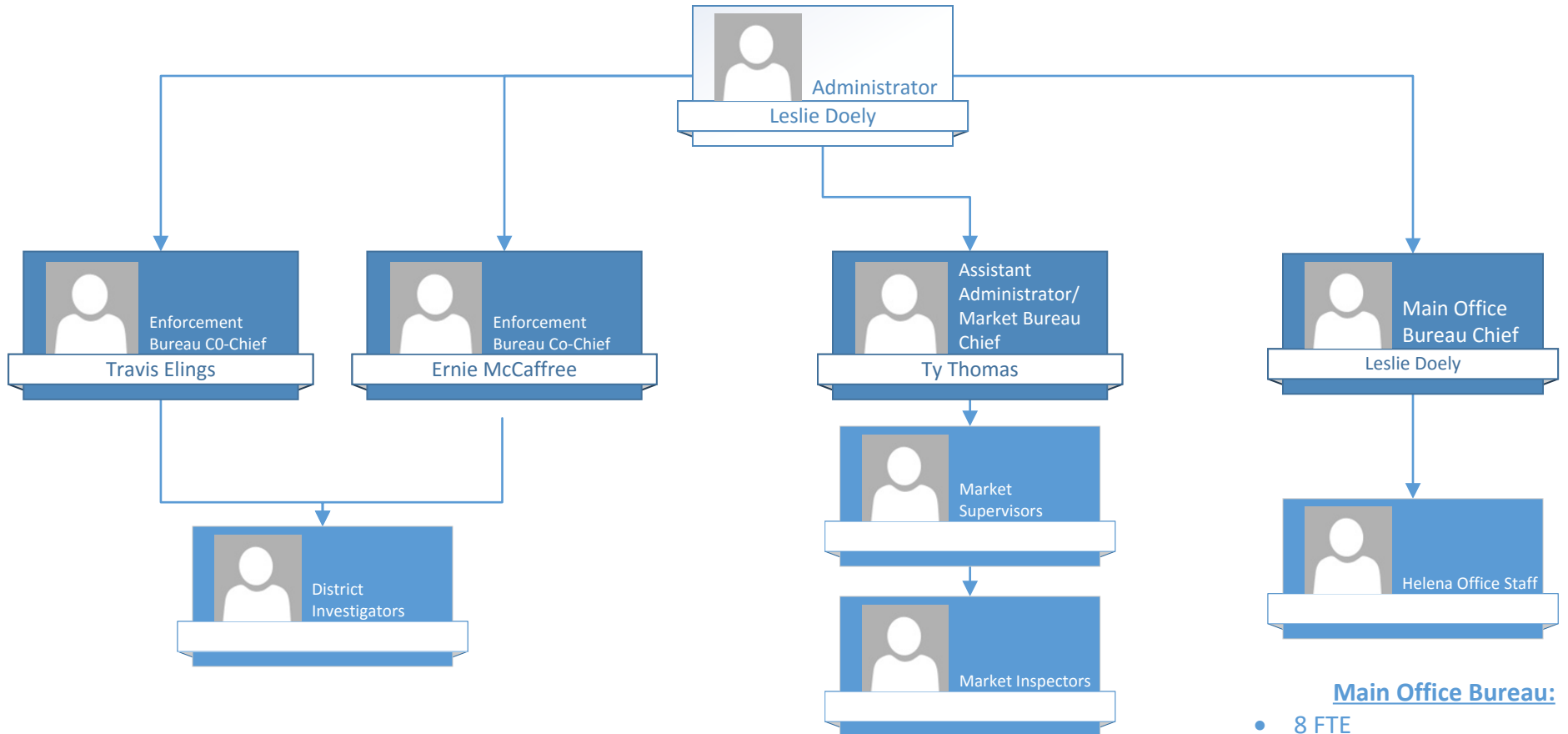
- (1) The adjoining county grazing permit allows livestock to move for grazing purposes from ranch of origin in Montana to a premises in an adjacent Montana county.
- (2) The ranch of origin and destination premises must be owned or controlled by the livestock owner or the owner's agent. The owner or owner's agent must be authorized to grant Department employees access to the destination premises.
- (3) Only one permit may be issued for an animal or group of animals in any 12-month period.
- (4) Permits are valid for 8 months after the issue date.
- (a) If an animal or animals do not return to the ranch of origin before the permit expires, or are moving to a different location, an inspection is required prior to movement.
 - (i) Animals moving to a Montana livestock market may be transported on a market transportation permit.
- ~~(4)~~(5) Livestock moved under a county line grazing permit must be hot iron-branded with a Montana brand recorded to the owner of the livestock.
- (6) The permit must be issued by a Department employee.
- (7) Department employees are authorized to enter the destination premises and inspect any livestock that are present while the permit is in effect.
- ~~(2)~~(8) A grazing association may impose conditions on such permits including a requirement that require livestock to be individually inspected prior to entering or leaving the common grazing area.
- (9) Grazing permits will be suspended if the livestock owner:
 - (a) Provides false information on the permit.
 - (b) Transports animals not authorized to move on a grazing permit.
 - (c) Allows animals to leave or be removed from the destination premises and not return to the ranch of origin.
 - (d) Violates state or federal livestock containment, livestock inspection, or animal health regulations.
- (10) If the permit is suspended, animals must be inspected prior to leaving the destination premises.
- (11) Requests for permits may be denied if previous permits have been suspended.

32.18.208 DEEDED LAND GRAZING PERMITS

- (1) The deeded land grazing permit allows movement of cattle for grazing purposes from a Montana ranch of origin to a Montana destination premises if the entire destination premises is the private deeded property of the livestock owner.
- (2) An application must be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to movement.
- (3) Virgin females and nursing calves are not required to be branded.
- (4) All other provisions in 32.18.202 (2) through (11) apply.

Brands Enforcement Division

Total FTE: 53.11



Enforcement Bureau:

- 17 FTE
- 2 Bureau Chiefs
- 16 Investigators

Market Bureau:

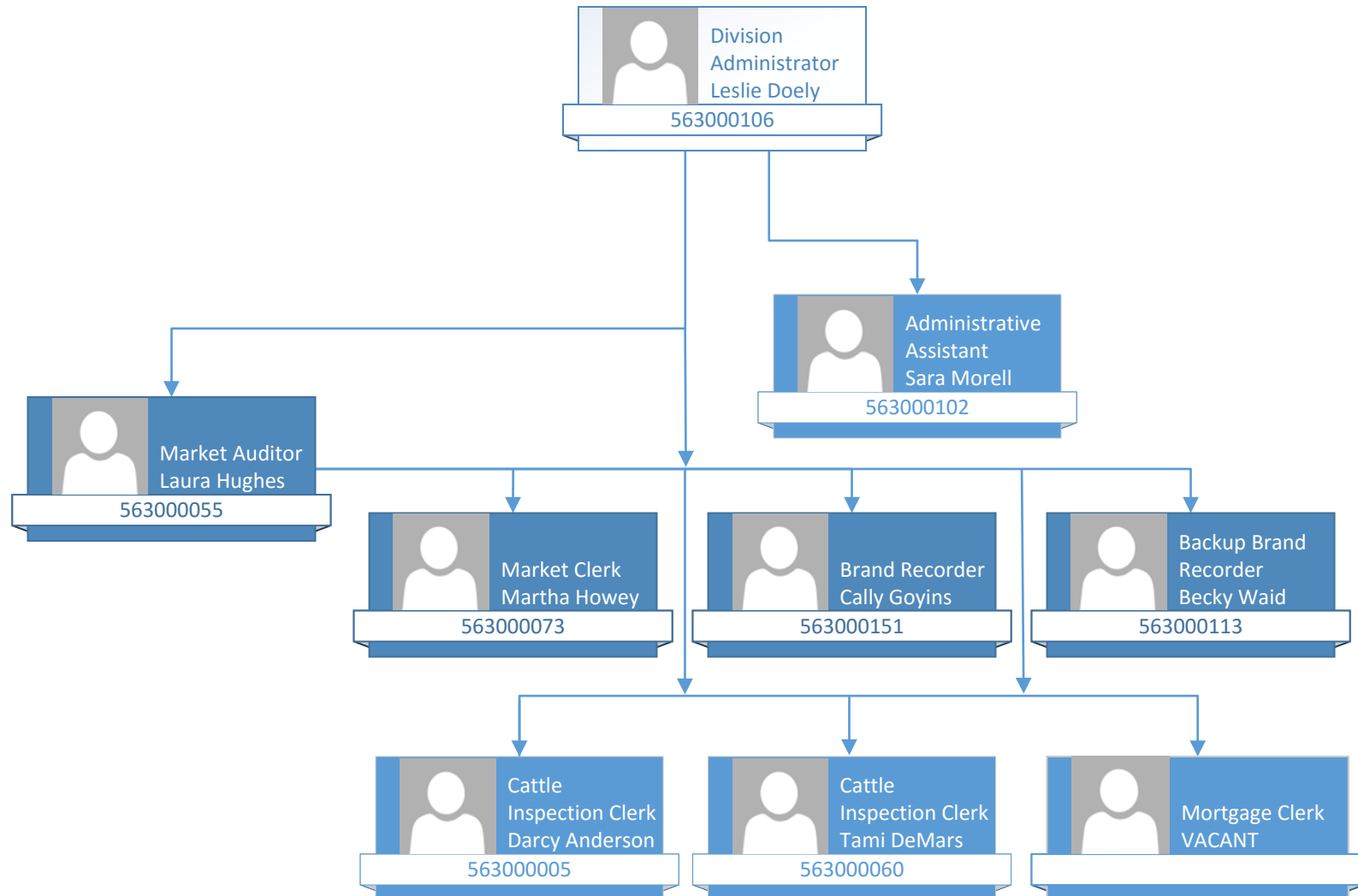
- 26.34 FTE
- 1 Bureau Chief
- 36 Employees:
 - 10 Market Supervisors
 - 2 Asst Market Supervisors
 - 11 Full-Time Market Inspectors
 - 3 Half-Time Market Inspectors
 - 10 Short-Term Workers

Main Office Bureau:

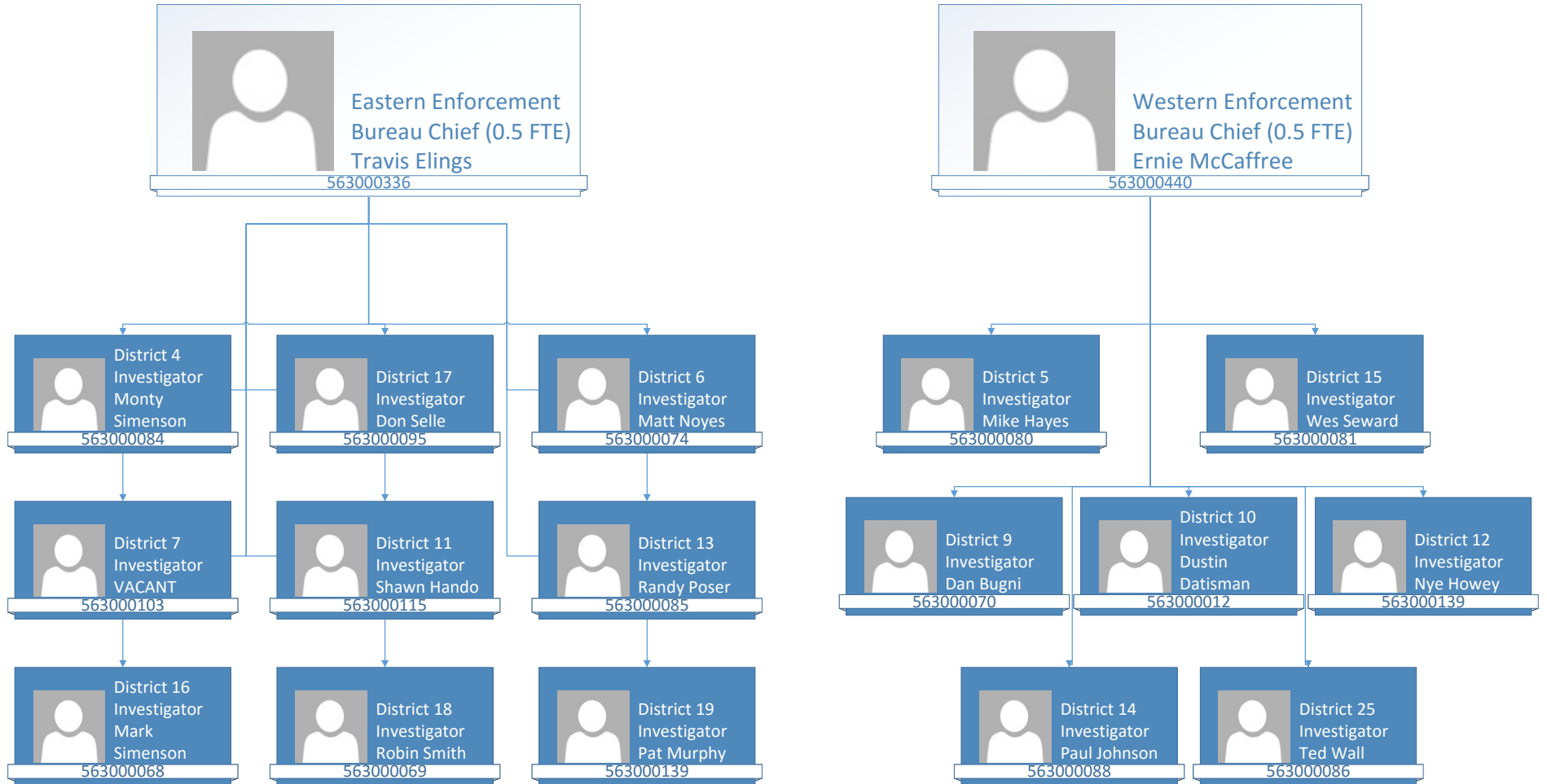
- 8 FTE
- 1 Bureau Chief
- 8 employees:
 - 6 Compliance Techs
 - 1 Auditor
 - 1 Administrative Assistant

Brands Enforcement Division

Helena Work Unit: 9 FTE



Brands Enforcement Division
Enforcement Bureau



Brands Enforcement Division

Market Bureau

