

Action Plan to Legislative Audit of Brucellosis Program

<p>RECOMMENDATION: 1. Department of Livestock should improve its oversight of brucellosis testing compliance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the brand inspection process to better monitor movements and testing of DSA livestock, and incorporating this information into DSA compliance monitoring; Developing and implementing a consistent response to cases of noncompliance with DSA program requirements. 		
DOL ACTIONS:	Implementation Date	Status
1. Improve the timeliness of brand inspection review by utilizing improved technology for audit of local inspections:	September, 2017	scheduled
<p>Explanation/Remedy: This feature will allow brand inspectors to be individually audited to determine if all inspections have been submitted in a timely manner to the Helena office. Review of this movement data allows for DSA compliance monitoring.</p>		
2. Utilize local brand inspectors to monitor compliance with DSA regulations.	July 2017	scheduled
<p>Explanation/Remedy: Without a change in MCA, local brand inspectors do not have the authority to decline a brand inspection if proof of ownership is met. However, we can utilize local inspectors to help us monitor DSA cattle for testing compliance. If a local inspector has an inspection scheduled and knows that these cattle are from the DSA and there may be test requirements, then the inspector can confirm with the Helena office prior to or shortly after. Short notice inspections may require a post inspection confirmation. Local inspector meetings are being scheduled for the two districts in which the DSA is located. Both District investigators have already worked to educate their local inspectors on DSA regulations. The district investigators have their local inspectors notify them of potential compliance issues.</p>		
3. Improve oversight of testing compliance.	Fall 2016 and ongoing	✓ complete
<p>Explanation/Remedy: The brucellosis program performs an annual DSA compliance assessment. Herds with low test percentages are potentially out of compliance and are investigated on a case by case basis. This process will continue with an emphasis on utilizing brands officials to investigate producers who we are unable to contact.</p>		
4. Develop and implement a consistent legal response to noncompliance.	July 1,2017	scheduled
<p>Explanation/Remedy: Brands enforcement plans to implement a documentation process to demonstrate when, where, and why enforcement of DSA regulations take place. It will enable Animal Health division to closely track the occurrence of violations and provide assurance that all violations are being addressed consistently. Also, the brucellosis program developed a suggested penalties decision tree with brands division that includes a bond matrix created by the Montana Supreme Court. The suggested penalties tree will be reviewed by an attorney and we hope to fully implement both by the beginning of the fiscal year.</p>		
<p>RECOMMENDATION 2: Department of Livestock should improve the oversight and accountability of DSA herd management plans through the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop criteria that provide the basis for herd management plans and use these criteria as the basis of documented risk assessments for the creation of herd management plans. Comply with administrative rule regarding the review of herd management plans on an annual basis, or seek changes to administrative rules to modify the review period for herd management plans. Document review and updates of DSA herd plans when completed. 		
DOL ACTION:	Implementation Date:	Status
Develop criteria for developing a management agreement.	February, 2017	✓ complete
<p>Explanation/Remedy: A herd management plan is available to any producer whose animals utilize ground within the DSA. A management plan is required if a variance is requested. Meetings with producers to develop management agreements is an opportunity for education and outreach that MDOL will continue use to develop relationships and mitigate risk.</p>		
DOL ACTION:	Implementation Date:	
Revise administrative rules to reflect a reasonable review period for management agreements.	April, 2017	✓ complete
<p>Explanation/Remedy: ARM 32.3.401 was revised to require that management agreements be reviewed no less than every 5 years.</p>		

June 9, 2017

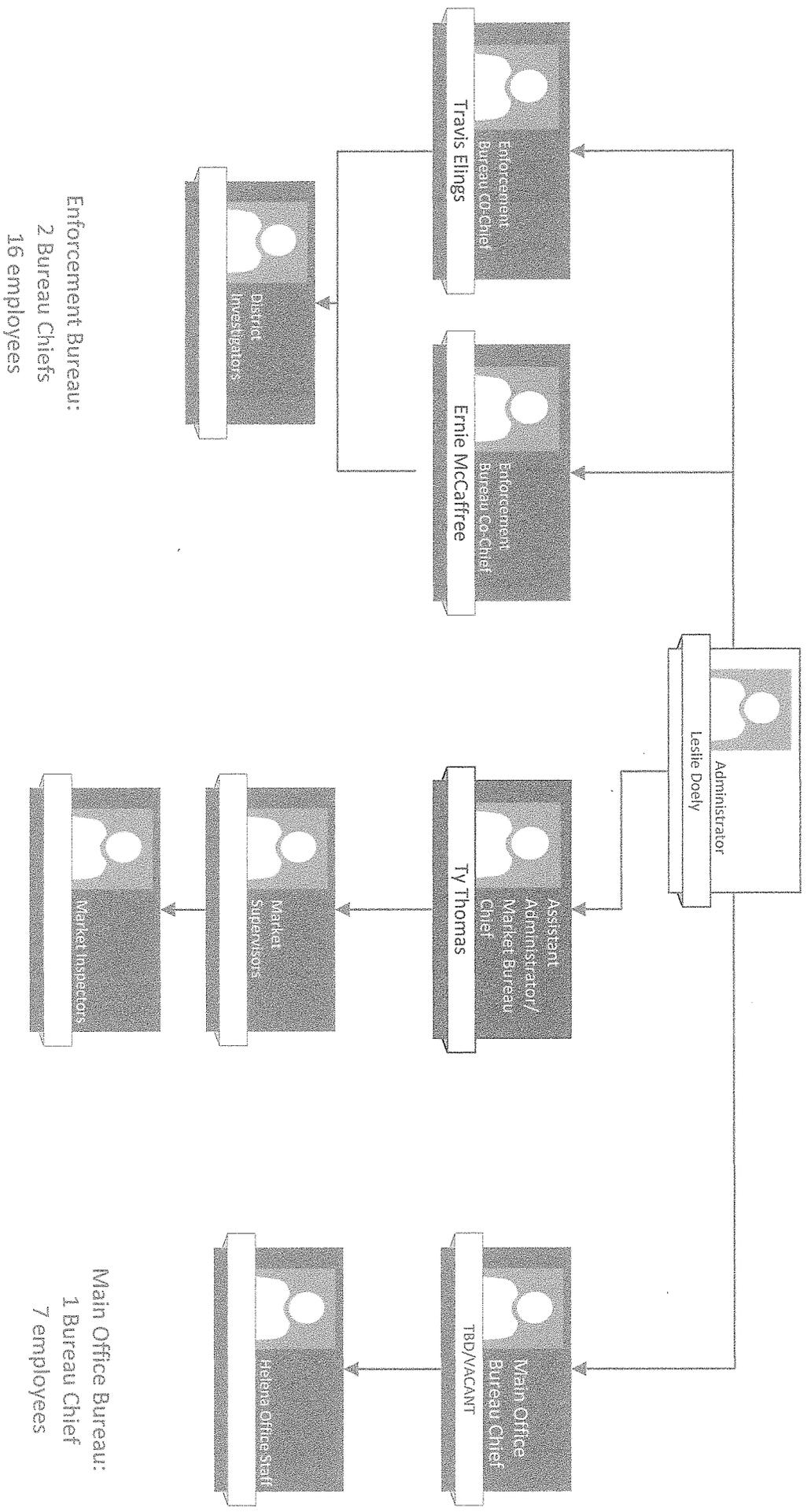
DOL ACTION:	Implementation Date:	Status
Create a process to document review and updates of management agreements.	April, 2017	✓ complete
<p>Explanation/Remedy: Management Agreements creation and review dates are being tracked on a spreadsheet that will be monitored monthly. Additionally, because variances to DSA regulations can only be granted through the creation of a management agreement, all variances will also be tracked.</p>		

RECOMMENDATION 3. Department of Livestock should maintain full supporting documentation for oversight and approval of brucellosis vaccination reimbursement payments		
DOL ACTION:	Implementation Date	Status
DOL will maintain a complete copy of all adult vaccination certificates with associated reimbursement requests.	February, 2017	✓ complete
<p>Explanation/Remedy: Upon receipt at DOL, official copies of brucellosis vaccination certificates are shared with the USDA office in Helena for data entry and then returned to DOL for long-term records maintenance. Prior to the audit, DOL staff verified all pertinent information on the certificate, but then copied only the first page of the certificate for maintenance with reimbursement requests in accounting files. Pursuant to the audit recommendations, DOL staff now make a copy of the entire vaccination certificate and save it with the corresponding reimbursement request in accounting records. Official copies of vaccination certificates are still processed as described above.</p>		

RECOMMENDATION 4. Department of Livestock, when dealing with bison that have breached tolerance boundaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the IBMP adaptive management documents as the guidelines for determining when to conduct hazing and lethal removals. OR • Document circumstances that require the department staff to conduct lethal removals in cases that deviate from the IBMP adaptive management guidelines, AND • Emphasize cooperation with FWP through the use of public hunters to remove bison in non-tolerance areas. 		
DOL ACTION:	Implementation Date	Status
DOL continues to use the IBMP adaptive management guidelines to determine parameters for all bison operations.	Winter 2016-2017 operations season	✓ complete
<p>Explanation/Remedy: Since the adoption of the IBMP, DOL has consistently used the adaptive management guidelines to determine the parameters for all bison hazing and lethal removal operations. The IBMP adaptive management guidelines clearly lay out options for reactions to bison that breach tolerance boundaries but do not specify that actions must be taken in any particular order. The audit findings seek to impose a higher standard than the adaptive management guidelines by specifying that hazing and non-lethal options must be attempted before a lethal removal is undertaken. DOL has always considered non-lethal options first and has consistently coordinated with FWP on bison operations and removals. DOL has updated procedures to improve documentation of steps that occur prior to a lethal removal including contact with FWP.</p>		

Brands Enforcement Division

Total FTE: 53.11



Enforcement Bureau:
2 Bureau Chiefs
16 employees

Market Bureau:
1 Bureau Chief
39 employees
26.34 FTE

Main Office Bureau:
1 Bureau Chief
7 employees



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: George Harris		Division/Program: Centralized Services			Date: June 13-14, 2017 Board Meeting		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Budgets (Implementation)							
Background Info: George will provide the Board with FY 2018- 2019 budget reports from the latest implementation from the 65 th Legislature – The budgets are legislatively structured in Central Services, Animal Health and Brands. The Board and EO will likely discuss the budget structure and allocations for the 2019 biennium.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 20 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Board vote required?	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> FY 2017 Expenditure Projections and Projected Actions to complete FYE 2017.							
Background Info: George will go over the expenditure projections to FYE 2017 by program. He will identify Fiscal Year End issues and present alternative solutions to each item. He will respond to any questions.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 30 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> State Special Revenue Comparison FY 2016 with FY 2017 Actuals							
Background Info: George will present the FY 2017 state special revenue collections through May 2017 compared to the same period last fiscal year.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 20 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Budget Status Through May 2017							
Background Info: The budget status reports submitted to the Board will be included in the CSD report. The reports will include FY 2017 budget compared to FY 2017 actual expenses through May 2017 and compared to expenses through February 2016. George will respond to any questions on the budget status report.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Board vote required:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> FY 2017 Cash Balance Projection: (Per Capita, Brand Fees and Lab Fees)							
Background Info: George will update the Board on the projected cash balance in the Per Capita, Brands and Lab Fees by Fiscal Year End 2017. He will also update the Board on per capita fee collections to date for revenue to be used in Fiscal Year 2018.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 5 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Brand Revenue Projection – Future Planning							
Background Info: George will present the brand revenue shortfall projection for FY 2022. The shortfall is due to the requirement to defer rerecord, and other state special revenue. Because only 10% a year can be utilized each year, the first five years have significantly less expendable revenue. Plans to deal with the issue will be discussed.							

Recommendation:						
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X



Board of Livestock Meeting Agenda Request Form

**BOL Meeting Date:
June 13-14, 2017**

1. From: Dan Turcotte	Division/Program: Milk & Egg Bureau	
Agenda Item: General Updates		
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments: None	Board vote required?

2. From:	Division/Program:	
Agenda Item:		
Time needed: MIN	Attachments:	Board vote required?



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: George Edwards		Division/Program: LLB			Meeting Date: 6/13-14/17		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> General Updates							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 10 minutes	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	

June 12 2017

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

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

Counties	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Guard	Horse	Llama	Totals	Payments
Beaverhead	5						5	\$4,634.08
Carbon	1						1	\$973.59
Gallatin	1						1	\$1,088.59
Glacier	1						1	\$1,337.50
Lincoln		8					8	\$2,086.05
Madison	1						1	\$924.94
Park	1						1	\$893.76
Pondera	2	2					4	\$2,705.71
Powell	5						5	\$5,130.40
Ravalli	1						1	\$1,001.11
Teton	7						7	\$6,985.45
Totals	25	10	0	0	0	0	35	\$27,761.18

Wolves

Confirmed	20					
Probable	1					
Value	\$20,170.32					
Owners	10					

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	1	9				
Probable	3	1				
Value	\$5,029.31	\$2,561.55				
Owners	4	2				

2016 January - June 12

Grizzly	22	\$24,227.32
Wolves	20	\$21,972.14
Total	42	\$45,805.62

Prior Year Total Payments

2016	211	\$167,972
2015	200	\$199,912
2014	89	\$127,420
2013	102	\$96,825
2012	125	\$102,714
Total	727	\$694,843

IGBC FINAL Summer Meeting Agenda 5/30/17 ed



**Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee
Summer Meeting Agenda, June 20-22, 2017
Stage Stop Inn, Choteau, MT**

Information (I) Decision (D)

Please Note - agenda topics and times may change as needed without further notice

Tuesday, June 20 Rocky Mountain Event Center Day 1	
8:00 am to 8:15 am	Welcome and Introductions by Chair - Jim Unsworth
8:15 am to 8:45 am	IGBC I&E Update - Gregg Losinski <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I&E Update (I) • Review and Support of New Mountain Bike Signs for NFS Lands - Gregg Losinski/Scott Jackson (I)(D)
8:45 am to 10:00 am	Review and Approval of IGBC Charter - Chris Smith (D)
10:00 am to 10:15 am	BREAK
10:15 am to Noon	Review and Discuss IGBC Five-Year Action Plan - Chris Smith (I)
Noon to 1:00 pm	LUNCH
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm	IGBC Five-Year Action Plan discussion continued
2:00 pm to 4:00 pm	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Transitioning from Recovery to Management Discussion Panel</u> Chris Smith- Panel Moderator (I)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Panelists</u></p> <p>Martha Williams, Director, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Hilary Cooley, National Grizzly Bear Coordinator, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Gary Burnett, Executive Director, Blackfoot Challenge Donna Rutherford, Tribal FW Chief, Blackfeet Tribe Gene Curry, Private Landowner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How will the states approach management of recovered populations? ✓ How do we assure the public that bears will be managed in a sustainable way? ✓ How do we start communicating the real life challenges of living and working in bear country, especially in areas where bears have been absent for decades?

IGBC FINAL Summer Meeting Agenda 5/30/17 ed

4:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Adjourn and Public Comment
5:00 pm	Depart Stage Stop Inn for Roosevelt Ranch
6:00 pm to 9:00 pm	Evening Social for the IGBC at the Teddy Roosevelt Ranch hosted by the Boone & Crockett Club. Includes dinner/tour/interpretive trail walk.
Wednesday, June 21 FIELD Trip Day 2	
8:00 am to 5:00 pm (p/u brown bag lunches @ Outpost Deli on the way out of town)	Field Trip Highlights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rockport Hutterite Colony ❖ Private Ranch ❖ Sheep Producer ❖ Lunch @ Park ❖ Meet w/Valier Mayor ❖ Reservoir
Thursday, June 22 Rocky Mountain Event Center Day 3	
8:00 am to 10:00 am	Follow-up discussion and action on the IGBC Five-Year - Chris Smith (MID)
10:00 am to 10:15 am	Review & Approve IGBC Budget FY18 - Ellen Davis (MID)
	Other Topics?
	Public Comment & Adjourn

1. Neighbor Networks: Like a forest fire safety phone tree, this tool connects residents, game wardens, wildlife managers, and Wildlife Services personnel so precautions can be taken to protect human safety and property. A phone tree, e-mail, or group text-message list can connect ranchers, landowners, farmers and residents who want to team up to let each other know when bears are active in an area. If a local group wishes to do so, they can designate a point person to receive updates on grizzlies or other predators from local, state, or federal authorities.

- The tool works well when a designated, volunteer point-person can call their neighbors to alert them when needed.
- Several point-people can then link the larger community together and can quickly and easily alert local bear managers about concerns.
- Wildlife managers benefit by being able to call or e-mail each point person on phone tree list to let them know when grizzlies may be active or are a possible threat to human safety.

2. Livestock Carcass Management: Livestock carcasses from natural death loss can attract bears and other predators onto boneyards and ranches. Removal of carcasses off of boneyards or ranches can be a useful way to reduce the chances that grizzlies are attracted to a ranch in the first place. Techniques and existing programs that have been used successfully in Montana include:

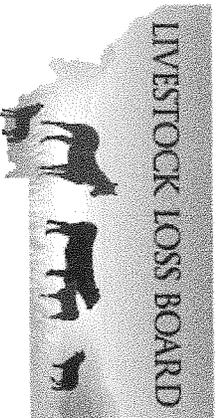
- Large numbers of livestock carcasses removed during calving season from ranches across MT to composting facilities or sanitary landfills.
 - E.g., Blackfoot watershed, Granite Co., Big Hole Valley
- Composting and sanitary sites for livestock carcasses can be strategically located for efficient carcass pick-ups and electrified.
- Individual ranchers remove dead livestock and take to secure facilities or sanitary site.
- When removal off the ranch/farm is impractical, livestock carcasses can be moved and relocated to remote and random areas on private ranch/farm property, preferably with minimal human access. pre-approved private/public sites (state/feed) have also been used.
- If carcasses are removed and buried, it is advisable to do so well away from home sites, calving areas, or ranch operations.

3. Electric Fence: Well designed and regularly maintained multi-wire electric fences, both permanent and temporary, will stop grizzly bears from accessing and killing livestock or damaging property. Electric fence applications used in Montana include:

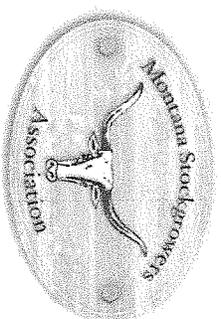
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| • Calving areas | • Sheep lambing areas/bedding yards | • Chicken coops (other poultry) | • Feedlots |
| • Corrals | • Beehives/bee hive staging areas | • Orchards/small crop fields (corn, cereal crops) | • Garbage sites (roll-off boxes/dumpsters) |
| • Spring turn-out pastures | • Enclosures/pens (goats, pigs, small stock) | • Grain bins/granaries/creep feeders | • Waste transfer sites/composting sites |

For more information on design, specifications, and upkeep for multi-wire, alternating +/- electric fence, please see the following links:

Practical Electric Fencing Resources Guide: <http://www.lwvf.org/index.php/resource-guides>
A Landowner's Guide to Fences and Wildlife: https://labconline.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/A_Landowner_Guide_to_Fences.pdf (pg. 47)
Detering Bears with Electrified Fencing: <http://wvp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/livngw/whWildlife/beBearAware/bearAwareTools.html>



Safeguarding the Ranch, Farm, and Home from Grizzly Bears



Preventing and reducing problems with grizzlies

While delisting of grizzly bears is a top priority, this toolkit has been developed to prevent and reduce problems with grizzly bears. These tools are tailored for Montana's agricultural communities. Some tools in this summary will also reduce problems with black bears and could reduce livestock losses to wolves. This overview contains a list of state and federal agency contacts that provide technical expertise, information, and cost-share funding for many of the tools featured in this summary.

Background

Livestock producers, farmers, and landowners throughout Montana historically lived with grizzly bears in the early years of state settlement. Today, grizzlies and other predators pose challenges to those who make a living from the land and value rural livelihoods. Bears can threaten human safety and destroy property. However, a variety of tools can help reduce the risk of having conflicts with bears. Many livestock producers across the state have used a host of tools and techniques to protect their property and maintain working ranches. Using proven tools and working together as neighbors can be a practical way to protect human safety, maintain profitable operations, and to uphold the strong ethic of stewardship that Montana producers are known for. We hope that the tools and approaches found in this tool-kit will be useful.

George Edwards, Executive Director, Montana Livestock Loss Board **Jay Bodner**, Natural Resource Director, Montana Stockgrowers Association
May 19, 2017

About this Tool Kit

This summary was compiled by members of the Montana Livestock Loss Board and the Montana Stockgrowers Association. Additionally, Montana livestock producers and landowners who have direct experience using many of the tools in this summary, contributed their valuable thoughts and insights. The Montana Livestock Loss Board, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture-Wildlife Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks contributed their expertise to this overview and provided a review of the tools found in this document.

4. Crops, Grain, and Livestock Feed: Planted and irrigated crops can attract bears, elk, and other wildlife onto ranches and farms—these foods sources can be attractive to grizzly bears and some consideration may be warranted in terms of what varieties of crops to plant and where fields are located. Grizzlies will eat grain, cereal crops, and livestock/poultry feed when unprotected or unsecured. Techniques being used in Montana to prevent bear access include:

- Retrofitted, high-strength steel doors for existing grain bins/granaries (requires custom welding and fitting).
- Cargo containers or sea-boxes with man-door access and skid-steer loader access (requires customization).
- Bear resistant containers, steel drums (50 gal. w/locking lids), or other high-strength containers for livestock feed; grizzlies have been known to access barns and sheds to obtain grain/feed if doors are left open.
- Electric fencing erected around existing grain bins, feed storage sheds or small barns.
- Electric fencing (temporary or permanent) of small crop fields located near ranch/farm home sites.

5. Home Protection and Household Garbage: Grizzly and black bears can become unwelcomed and persistent visitors at ranch and home sites when garbage, pet food, burn barrels or other human-based foods are available. Bears that learn this behavior can become a safety risk. A variety of tools that producers and landowners have used in Montana include:

- Perimeter electric fencing of entire ranch home-site can create a “safe-zone” for business as usual inside fence.
 - Wood slate fences built with electrified wire (+/-) on the outside of the wood slates can accommodate children and pets inside fence perimeter without worry of shocks.
- Bear resistant trash cans or dumpsters and electrified mats and temporary electric fences around garbage.
- Garbage stored in secure steel (50 gal. drums w/locking lids) or high quality bear resistant plastic containers.
- Garbage stored in secure out-buildings, sheds, barns, or garages.
- Regular garbage removal, management of house-hold attractants, and pets:
 - Open dumps will attract grizzly bears and can be fenced or removed when feasible.
 - Burn barrels with a raised rack/proper ventilation can reduce the attractiveness to grizzlies.
 - Depending on breed, size, and vulnerability of dog, some dogs may be best kept in at night.
 - Feeding pets indoors at night can be a good way to protect pets and keeps bears away.
 - Barbecues that are cleaned regularly or stored conveniently, can help keep bears away.
 - Fruit trees can be protected with electric fence; fruit can be picked off of tree before Fall to avoid attracting bears and having damage done to trees.
 - Home gardens can be protected with electric fence.
 - Composters can be electrically fenced.

6. Herding and Husbandry Practices: A variety of herding practices, range riding, and husbandry practices can help reduce the risk of grizzly bear depredations on livestock. In Montana, these practices include:

- Use of herders and livestock guard dogs for intensive herding and protection of sheep bands.
- Use of enclosures/corrals or electric fencing for night penning of sheep.
- Use of range riders to increase cattle and sheep supervision rates in high risk areas with grizzlies and other predators.
- Use of ranger riders for early detection of livestock carcasses for:
 - Determining cause of death by a Wildlife Services investigation(s).
 - Determining if loss can be compensated by the MT Livestock Loss Board.
 - Removal of carcasses when practical can prevent attracting grizzlies and other predators to livestock herd.
- With producer guidance, range riders can help detect sick, injured, or lost livestock and can help monitor overall herd health.
- Use of ranger riders can help monitor grizzly activity and alert producers and others (managers, neighbors) with regular updates.
- Caution is warranted in high risk areas that grizzlies use frequently: dense cover, tree thickets, or regular movement/travel paths.
- Calving areas near dense brush, tree thickets, creek/river bottoms, beehives, and open bone-yards may increase the chances of grizzly depredation during the short window when newborn calves are most vulnerable.
- Adjusting creep feeder locations when there is grizzly activity—in some cases, feeders can be moved within an electrified pasture or away from creek/river bottoms.

7. Livestock Guardian Animals: Livestock guard dogs and other animals (e.g., donkeys) have been used primarily with sheep to deter both bears and wolves but livestock guard dogs have also been used successfully with cattle in Montana.

- Livestock guard dogs can provide 24-hour protection, tend livestock, travel with livestock, and can alert producers, herders, and range riders; depending on breed, guard dogs can chase-off or harass bears away from livestock or out of an area.
- Donkeys can provide 24-hour surveillance, forage along with livestock, and can alert producers, herder, and range riders when bears may be present but generally do not harass away bears like some breeds of livestock guard dogs.

For more information on emerging research on livestock guard dogs, see USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage/programs/nwrc/research-areas/predator-research>

8. Frightening and Scare Devices: While typically used as a temporary solution, a variety of tools used by bear management specialists and Wildlife Services personnel can create a fear/flee response in bears. Devices include:

- Propane canister guns
- Sirens, strobe lights, pyrotechnics, motion sensor sprinkler systems, and off-the-shelf “Critter-Gitters”
- Movement activated guard (MAG) boxes use a passive infrared detector to set off a lights/sounds to scare predators

9. Avoiding Negative Encounters with Grizzly Bears: As a general rule of thumb, the more one knows about grizzly bear behavior and bear activity, the better the chances are to avoid unwanted bear encounters. While there is always risk having grizzly bears in close proximity to humans, *grizzly bears generally avoid people*.

The following tips can be helpful for avoiding unwanted encounters with grizzly bears:

- Never approach a bear, even if the bear(s) appears calm.
- Be alert and learn to recognize and watch for signs of bears in the area.
 - Common grizzly bear sign includes: tracks, scat, claw and teeth marks on trees, hair rubs on trees/fences/posts, stripped bark, caches, diggings, overturned rocks, torn apart logs/stumps, and day beds.
- Be aware that bears will develop their own travel paths and will use berry patches or other preferred habitats on a regular basis.
- Be aware that grizzly bears can aggressively defend carcasses.
- Carry bear spray and know how to use it:
 - If a bear charges you, proper use of bear pepper spray is the best way to deter an attack.
 - If you inadvertently encounter a bear, you should remain calm, move slowly, and attempt to leave the area immediately.
 - Do not run from a bear.
 - If a bear makes physical contact with you:
 - Drop to the ground, lie face down, assume cannonball position; protect the neck/head with hands and play dead.
 - Report all encounters to local authorities.

For more information on avoiding bear encounters: https://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/species/mammals/grizzly/close_encounters.pdf
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/bears/safety.htm>

10. Compensation for Verified and Probable Livestock Losses to Grizzly Bears: The Montana Livestock Loss Board will pay fair market value only for confirmed and probable losses to grizzly bears, wolves, and mountain lions (*NEW-beginning-October 1, 2017*) as determined by USDA-Wildlife Services. If you suspect a loss is from a grizzly bear, wolf, or mountain lion follow these steps:

1. When possible, preserve the “scene.”
2. When possible, attempt to cover the livestock carcass with a tarp, cover tracks with a bucket, document the scene with photos or video.
3. Call USDA Wildlife Services state office: **(406) 657-6464 - Montana Wildlife Services (WS) – State Office – Billings, MT**
 A specialist in your area will be notified; they will contact you and can arrange an investigation to determine cause of death. **Next Steps:**
4. A USDA-WS investigator will send your investigation report to the USDA-WS state director in Billings.

5. USDA's Billings office will send a copy of the investigation and Livestock Loss Board's claim form to the livestock owner.
6. The livestock owner may now submit a claim to the Livestock Loss Board's office: **Department of Livestock - Livestock Loss Board, PO Box 202005, Helena, Montana 59620-2005** Phone: **Livestock Loss Board: (406) 444-5609**

Contacts and Funding Sources: Most of the tools found in this guide require labor, materials, and funding. Costs can vary depending on the type and extent of each project. The table below links the 10 tools from this toolkit to potential funding sources, informational assistance, or equipment that may be loaned out for temporary use. A check-mark indicates possible cost-share funding. Availability of funding and equipment can vary over time. For standardized projects, the entities below generally provide 50% cost-share match for projects that producers and landowners are interested in. In many cases, landowner's in-kind labor can be used as the landowner's cost-share. Many projects can be completed when a partnership can be formed to pool funds from multiple sources. Note that the list of tools in this summary is not exhaustive. Other organizations may have additional expertise and funding available. For more information about the tools in this summary or potential funding, please contact the following:

Contact	Phone	Website
Montana Livestock Loss Board (LLB).....	(406) 444-5609	http://llb.mt.gov
MT Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP).....	(406) 444-7320	http://fwp.mt.gov/
Wildlife Services(WS).....	(406) 657-6464	https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage/programs
USFWS-MT Partners Program (FWS).....	(406) 793-7400	https://www.fws.gov/partners/
USFWS- Grizzly Bear Recovery Office (FWS).....	(406) 243-4903	https://fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/grizzlybear.php http://igbcorline.org/

Tools:	LLB	FWP	WS	FWS
1. Neighbor Networks	✓	✓	✓	
2. Livestock Carcass Management	✓	✓		✓
3. Electric Fence	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Crops, Grain, and Livestock Feed		✓		✓
5. Home Protection and Household Garbage		✓		
6. Herding and Husbandry Practices	✓	✓		
7. Livestock Guardian Animals	✓	✓		
8. Frightening and Scare Devices	✓	✓	✓	
9. Avoiding Negative Encounters w/grizzlies		✓		
10. Compensation	✓			



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Leslie Doely		Division/Program: Brands Enforcement			Meeting Date: June 13-14 2017		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Brands Conflict Check Demonstration							
Background Info: In preparation for discussion of brands conflict check history and policy, Cally Goyins, the Brand Recorder, will demonstrate the conflict-checking process for issuing new brands. The demo will include a PowerPoint presentation.							
Recommendation: none							
Time needed: 1 hour	Attachments:	Yes	No x	Board vote required?	Yes	No x	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Personnel Update							
Background Info: Update on current openings, new hires, retirements.							
Recommendation: none							
Time needed: 5 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No x	Board vote required	Yes	No x	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Brands Enforcement Structure							
Background Info: The presentation of Brands Enforcement's budget to the legislature was done in three components: enforcement, markets, and the Helena Office. In the future, BE spending and revenue will be tracked in those three areas separately, and there may be some logic in making more of an official distinction between the three parts of the Division.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 10 minutes	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	



Montana Department of Livestock Meat and Poultry Inspection Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Gary Hamel		District: Meat and Poultry Inspection.			Meeting Date: June 13, 14		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Spring NASMFID Meeting							
Background Info:							
Attended the National Association of State Meat and Food Inspector Directors meeting in Las Cruces New Mexico. Topics include: 1) internet sales of retail, custom, and other exempted meats; 2) meat inspection in the Army; and 3) state on-site audit updates.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	yes	No X	Action required?	yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Montana Meat Processors Association Meeting							
Background Info:							
Made a presentation to the Montana Meat Processors Association. Topics included: 1) How to become a state inspected facility; 2) Legislative Session update; and 3) Distribution of state inspected meat and poultry products.							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	yes	no	Action required	yes	no	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Audit Update							
Discuss the status of the recent on-site federal audit.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	yes	No X	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: Steve Smith/Bill Layton		Division/Program: Diagnostic Laboratory		Meeting Date: 6/13-14/17		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Clinical Pathology section update						
Background Info: Clinical Pathology section update. Recruiting and retaining staff in this section has proven to be quite difficult. As of 6/16/17, we will be unable to continue performing most of the testing in this area of the lab due to the lack of qualified staff members, and notification of clients of this fact has already begun.						
Recommendation: The board needs to decide how to proceed with this lab section, whether with a temporary suspension of services while enhanced recruitment takes place, or with a possible closure of this section of the laboratory, with redistribution of a subset of tests to other sections and potential redistribution of FTE's to other sections in need of additional staffing.						
Time needed: 40 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Other Hiring/Position updates						
Background Info: Hiring of new employees in multiple positions, as well as updates on the search process for candidates in remaining open positions.						
Recommendation:						
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required	Yes	No
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Fee increase updates						
Background Info: Update on the process for the proposed fee increases for lab testing in most sections. The document is complete, and will be submitted to the Secretary of State on 6/12/17.						
Recommendation:						
Time needed: 10 minutes	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:						



June 2, 2017

1. From: Marty Zaluski

Division/Program: Animal Health

Agenda Item: **Proposed Alternative Livestock Rule Changes**

The Animal Health Division received a request from an alternative livestock producer to consider allowing producers to apply tags to alternative livestock and collect samples for CWD submission. Currently only an alternative livestock accredited veterinarian or other department designated agent may perform those tasks. After consulting with other states that have alternative livestock programs it is clear that the majority of those states allow producers to perform these tasks. The rule changes requested below reflect changes necessary to allow Montana alternative livestock producers to apply tags and collect CWD samples from their own animals. These changes are being re-presented at the request of the board.

32.4.201 IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK WITH THE EXCLUSION OF OMNIVORES AND CARNIVORES

(3) Under the authority of 87-4-414, MCA, and 9 CFR 55 and 81, each alternative livestock will be marked with two forms of official identification approved by the department. One approved method of identification will be the Montana official eartag.

(a) ~~Montana official eartags must be applied by a department-designated agent. Official ear tags will be issued to and applied by alternative livestock veterinarian or other department-designated agents. Alternative livestock veterinarians may choose to delegate authority to apply tags to an alternative livestock licensee within the context of a valid veterinarian-client-patient-relationship. In the circumstance that a licensee applies tags to alternative livestock the following conditions must be met:~~

(i) The alternative livestock licensee may only apply tags to their own animals and to animals in herds that have achieved CWD certified status.

(ii) The alternative livestock licensee may apply tags to calves born in the same year as the tagging event. All calf tagging must be completed and reported to the Department of Livestock prior to January 1. Tagging information must be reported to the Department of Livestock on an official department form within 5 days of the tagging event. If the Alternative livestock licensee requests an extension to the January 1 tagging deadline a veterinarian must then apply the tags.

(iii) The alternative livestock licensee may apply replacement tags or tags to adult animals only with prior approval from the state veterinarian. The animal must have one official tag in place prior to application of the replacement tag.

(b) USDA official eartags and Montana official eartags are nontransferable and can only be removed from an alternative livestock animal by a department-designated agent.

(c) Montana official eartags that are lost from alternative livestock must be surrendered to a department-designated agent or the department as soon as possible after the retrieval of the tag.

(d) All animal identification tags retrieved from alternative livestock by the department-designated agent shall be submitted to the department Helena office.

(4) The unauthorized removal of a Montana official eartag or USDA official eartag, or

the alteration or reuse of tags shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(5) The alteration of a whole herd mark except as outlined in (2)(b) of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule and 81-3-221, MCA. (History: 87-4-422, MCA; IMP, 87-4-422 MCA; NEW, 1999 MAR p. 136, Eff. 1/15/99; AMD, 2010 MAR p. 2974, Eff. 12/24/10; AMD, 2013 MAR p. 414, Eff. 3/29/13.)

32.4.1302 REQUIREMENTS FOR MANDATORY SURVEILLANCE OF MONTANA ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK FARM CERVIDAE FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (1) The licensee must present his entire herd annually for inspection by a designated agent of the department. The department will verify alternative livestock game farm animal's identification and the alternative livestock inventory must reconcile with the department's records.

(2) The licensee must report all alternative livestock deaths to the department (Helena office) within one day of the discovery of death as required by 87-4-415, MCA.

(3) Upon the discovery of dead cervids, the licensee must immediately request an inspection of the alternative livestock as required by ARM 32.4.301. At the time of the inspection of the dead animal, the alternative livestock veterinarian shall remove the currently required tissue samples and/or specimens and submit them to a department-approved laboratory for testing for chronic wasting disease (CWD).

(a) An alternative livestock licensee with a valid veterinarian-client-patient-relationship with an alternative livestock veterinarian may collect CWD samples from a dead cervid if the licensee has been trained in sample collection by the alternative livestock veterinarian. Licensees may only collect samples from animals from CWD certified status herds owned by the licensee.

(i) Training for CWD sample collection will involve the veterinarian supervising the licensee through collection of CWD samples from at least 2 animals prior to the licensee being allowed to collect samples unsupervised.

(ii) If a licensee collects CWD samples they must submit the currently required tissue samples to an alternative livestock veterinarian along with the animal's ear(s) containing official identification tags and tattoo.

(iii) The alternative livestock veterinarian will be responsible for submitting CWD samples to a department-approved laboratory for testing as well as completing an inspection certificate for submission to the department along with the official identification tags removed from the ear(s).

(iv) If a licensee collects a sample that is unsuitable for CWD testing due to poor sample collection technique the licensee must be re-trained by an alternative livestock veterinarian before being allowed to collect any further CWD samples. If a licensee continues to collect unsuitable samples after re-training the licensee will no longer be able to collect CWD samples and the CWD certified status of their herd may be reduced.

~~(ab)~~ The state veterinarian may, at his discretion, grant a waiver to tissue sample and/or specimen submission from alternative livestock. The following conditions may be considered:

(i) The licensee's herd is of CWD monitored herd status level I or greater (or the equivalent thereof), as required by ARM 32.4.1303, and the animal has not had contact with animals of lesser status.

(ii) The animal for which a waiver is requested must have resided on the licensee's alternative livestock farm for 12 months or have resided in the herd from which it is transported for a period

of 12 months.

(iii) The licensee must be in compliance with all requirements of Title 87, chapter 4, part 4, MCA and rules promulgated pursuant to this part.

(iv) The licensed alternative livestock farm must have no documented cases of ingress of wild cervids or egress of alternative livestock within the 18-month period immediately preceding the request for a waiver. If it is determined by the state veterinarian there has been no compromise in the surveillance status of the herd, this criteria may be waived in the application for a waiver to CWD surveillance.

(v) There have been no breaches in perimeter fence integrity that may have compromised the CWD surveillance status on the alternative livestock herd.

(bc) The state veterinarian may grant a waiver with stipulations that may include, but is not limited to, additional whole herd inspections. A waiver from CWD surveillance does not exempt the licensee from any other requirements for inspection or testing of alternative livestock.

(ed) The state veterinarian may not grant a waiver to the mandatory surveillance required in this rule for an entire herd or for a cervid from a herd that has been identified as a CWD affected, exposed or trace herd.

(de) The licensee is responsible for all costs incurred for the examination of alternative livestock farm cervids, the inspection services, the collection and submission of tissue sample and/or specimens, and the laboratory diagnostic costs.

(4) Failure to comply with the requirements of this rule may result in the following: (a) The monitored status of the herd may be reclassified to "suspended."

(b) The cervid herd may be placed under a hold order.

(c) The department may consider failure to comply with this rule as a violation of 87-4-427, MCA.

(5) Any person having knowledge that an alternative livestock farm cervid has been diagnosed as affected with CWD or exposed to CWD must report that knowledge to the department as required by ARM 32.4.1001. (History: 81-2-103, 87-4-422, MCA; IMP, 81-2-103, 87-4-422, MCA; NEW, 1999 MAR p. 652, Eff. 4/9/99; AMD, 2010 MAR p. 2974, Eff. 12/24/10; AMD, 2013 MAR p. 414, Eff. 3/29/13; AMD, 2013 MAR p. 2308, Eff. 12/13/13.)

Time needed: 20 MIN

Attachments:

No

Board vote required?

Yes

2. From: Marty Zaluski

Division/Program: Animal Health

Agenda Item: Proposed Administrative Rule Change regarding the importation of M branded cattle

The Chairmen of the Agriculture Committees of the 65th Montana Legislature requested the Department increase the testing requirements for M-branded cattle imported into Montana. The request included adoption of language similar to North Dakota's requiring testing of the birth herd of origin and an additional test before entering Montana.

32.3.212 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CATTLE

(4) Test-eligible cattle originating from a tuberculosis accredited free U.S. state or zone require a negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation if they:

~~(a) are M-branded; or~~

~~(b) are Mx-branded; or~~

(ca) have been in contact or exposed to M-branded, Mx-branded, or other cattle originally from Mexico; or

(cb) are sexually intact dairy cattle, except:

(i) dairy cattle who originate directly from an accredited tuberculosis free herd; or

(ii) dairy cattle less than six months of age accompanied by a tuberculosis test-negative dam.

(5) Sporting bovines originating from a tuberculosis accredited free U.S. state or zone require a negative tuberculosis test within twelve months prior to importation if they:

(a) are six months of age and older; or

(b) have attended at least a single sporting event; or

(c) are being imported for a specific sporting event.

(6) Test-eligible cattle that are dairy cattle, sporting bovines, or sexually intact beef cattle originating from a tuberculosis modified accredited advanced U.S. state or zone must meet one of the following:

(a) one negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation; or

(b) one negative tuberculosis test within six months and part of a whole herd test; or

(c) originate directly from an accredited tuberculosis free herd; or

(d) less than six months of age and accompanied by a tuberculosis test-negative dam.

(7) Test-eligible cattle that are dairy cattle, sporting bovines, or sexually intact beef cattle originating from a tuberculosis modified accredited U.S. state or zone must meet one of the following requirements:

(a) two negative tuberculosis tests 60-120 days apart, with the second test occurring within 60 days prior to importation into Montana; or

(b) one negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation into Montana and part of a whole herd test within the last 12 months; or

(c) one negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation into Montana and originate directly from an accredited tuberculosis free herd.

(7) Test eligible M or Mx branded cattle imported into Montana require the following:

(a) a negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation

(b) proof of a whole herd negative tuberculosis test on the birth herd of origin.

(8) Test-eligible cattle that are sexually intact dairy cattle, sporting bovines, or sexually intact beef cattle originating from outside of the United States must have one negative tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to importation. Cattle originating directly from Mexico must meet the requirements set forth in ARM 32.3.212B.

(9) Cattle less than two months of age originating from a tuberculosis modified accredited U.S. state or zone must be quarantined for testing between two and four months of age.

(History: 81-2-102, 81-2-103, 81-2-707, MCA; IMP, 81-2-102, 81-2-703, 81-2-704, MCA; Eff. 12/31/72; AMD, Eff. 11/4/75; AMD, Eff. 6/5/76; AMD, Eff. 5/5/77; AMD, 1977 MAR p. 962, Eff. 11/26/77; EMERG, AMD, 1/20/78; AMD, 1978 MAR p. 579, Eff. 4/25/78; AMD, 1978 MAR p. 1179, Eff. 8/11/78; AMD, 1979 MAR p. 844, Eff. 8/17/79; AMD, 1980 MAR p. 1713, Eff. 6/27/80; AMD,

1982 MAR p. 604, Eff. 3/26/82; AMD, 1984 MAR p. 267, Eff. 1/27/84; AMD, 1986 MAR p. 794, Eff. 5/16/86; AMD, 1996 MAR p. 2300, Eff. 8/23/96; AMD, 1998 MAR p. 656, Eff. 3/13/98; AMD, 2007 MAR p. 204, Eff. 2/9/07; AMD, 2010 MAR p. 413, Eff. 2/12/10; AMD, 2010 MAR p. 2974, Eff. 12/24/10; AMD, 2011 MAR p. 2632, Eff. 12/9/11; AMD, 2012 MAR p. 1262, Eff. 6/22/12; AMD, 2012 MAR p. 2069, Eff. 10/12/12; AMD, 2013 MAR p. 1343, Eff. 7/26/13; AMD, 2013 MAR p. 2308, Eff. 12/13/13; AMD, 2014 MAR p. 1096, Eff. 5/23/14; AMD, 2014 MAR p. 3069, Eff. 12/25/14; AMD, 2015 MAR p. 445, Eff. 5/1/15; AMD, 2016 MAR p. 223, Eff. 2/6/16.)

32.3.212B IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM MEXICO (1) All M-branded, Mx-branded, and other cattle or bison two months of age and older originating directly from Mexico (imported into the U.S. within 60 days) require:

- (a) A whole herd negative tuberculosis test on the birth herd of origin;
- (b) A negative tuberculosis test 60-120 days prior to importation into Montana; the birth herd of origin test meets this requirement if conducted within 120 days of importation into Montana; and
- (c) A negative tuberculosis test performed by a USDA – APHIS VS accredited veterinarian within 60 days prior to importation into Montana~~two negative TB tests 60-120 days apart. The first negative test can be the U.S. entry test. The second negative TB test must be performed by a USDA-APHIS VS accredited veterinarian and must be within 60 days prior to importation into Montana.~~

(History: 81-2-102, MCA; IMP, 81-2-102, 81-2-103, 81-2-703, MCA; NEW, 1996 MAR p. 2300, Eff. 8/23/96; AMD, 2012 MAR p. 1262, Eff. 6/22/12.)

Time needed: 20 MIN	Attachments:	No	Board vote required?	No
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3. From: Marty Zaluski	Division/Program: Animal Health
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Agenda Item: Out of State Travel Request

USDA is planning a Bovine TB (tuberculosis) Summit to highlight the chronic bacterial disease that has seen a recent bump in cases over recent months with reported infections in five states including South Dakota.

Scheduled for Wednesday & Thursday, July 26-27 in Fort Collins, Colo., the Bovine TB Summit will bring industry and regulators together to discuss how to modernize the TB program and work toward eradicating the disease from the United States, said Dr. Jack Shere, Chief Veterinary Officer of the United States, USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

The Animal Health Division is requesting out-of-state travel approval for Dr. Tahnee Szymanski to travel and attend this important summit.

Travel to Fort Collins, CO – Tuesday, July 25, 2017 – return Thursday, July 27, 2017

- Flight: \$700-\$900
- Hotel: \$170/night for 2 nights = \$340
- Per Diem: 3 days = \$138
- Total: estimated \$1,378

These expenses will be paid from the zoonotic cooperative agreement funds.

Time needed: 10 MIN	Attachments:	No	Board vote required?	Yes
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3. From: Marty Zaluski	Division/Program: Animal Health
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Agenda Item: Miscellaneous Updates

- Johne's
- Other animal health issues
-

Time needed: 10 MIN	Attachments:	No	Board vote required?	No
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4. From: Marty Zaluski	Division/Program: Animal Health
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Agenda Item: Summary of USAHerds Meeting - Travel

For Board of Livestock Information:

On May 2nd through May 4th, Sara Starkey and Samantha Novak traveled to Springfield Missouri for this year's annual USA Herds conference (USA Herds is the animal health management software used to issue import permits, quarantines, etc..).

USA Herds staff presented on upgrades that will be implemented with USA Herds 7.2. One of the simple upgrades of 7.2 is the search pages text will be red. This will keep us from filling in the search field and losing all data on the wrong page. Everyone was excited to hear that the interoperability with other systems is continuing to grow and expand. Fort Supply and Global Vet Link will soon be able to automatically upload into USA Herds. Once both updates are in place it will save us a considerable amount of time on data entry. The conference was very beneficial to our goal to streamline data entry, refine our traceability and become more efficient in our time management. The conference also allows us to consult with other states on how they use USA Herds and how they manage their livestock in each state. We also learned how to merge contact information to eliminate duplicates in our system. This will make searching for the most recently updated contact information much quicker and accurate.

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Time needed: 10 MIN	Attachments:	No	Board vote required?	No
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Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal Health
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2) Employees Traveling
Dr. Tahnee Szymanski

3) Justification
July 26-27, 2017 - Fort Collins, Colorado

USDA is planning a Bovine TB (tuberculosis) Summit to highlight the chronic bacterial disease that has seen a recent bump in cases over recent months with reported infections in five states including South Dakota.

Scheduled for July 26-27 in Fort Collins, Colo., the Bovine TB Summit will bring industry and regulators together to discuss how to modernize the TB program and work toward eradicating the disease from the United States, said Dr. Jack Shere, Chief Veterinary Officer of the United States, USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Total costs are estimated to be \$1,378.00

Expenses will be paid from zoonotic cooperative agreement funds.

4) Itinerary
Travel to Fort Collins, Colorado Tuesday, July 25, 2017, return Thursday, July 27, 2017

Flight: \$700-\$900
Hotel: \$170/night for 2 nights = \$340
Per Diem: 3 days = \$138
Total = \$1,378

5) Submitted By	Requested By Marty Zaluski	Title State Veterinarian	Date 6/2/2017
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Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel		
Date Approved by Board	Board Chair / EO <i>John H. Schepelalt</i>	Date 6-14-17

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: Chad Lee		Division/Program: Milk Control Bureau			Meeting Date: 6/13 - 14/2017		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Milk Control Bureau - General Update							
Background Info: General report on Milk Control Bureau activity							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 10 minutes	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 Pool Daily Milk Production (lbs/day)

