



Board of Livestock Meeting

**CONSENT
Agenda Request Form**

From: Tahnee Szymanski	Division/Program: Animal Health Bureau	Meeting Date: 12/4/19
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Agenda Item: OOS Travel Report – United States Animal Health Association

Background Info: The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) annual meeting was held in October in Providence, RI. This 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. As the Bureau Chief for the Animal Health Bureau and assistant State Veterinarian, Dr. Szymanski administers multiple programs including rabies and captive cervids for which committee meetings at USAHA are informative. Dr. Liska is the chair of the subcommittee on brucellosis.

Attached is a summary of the meetings that Drs. Zaluski, Szymanski, and Liska were able to attend.

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:	<u>Yes</u>	No	Board vote required?	Yes	<u>No</u>
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Agenda Item: Meeting Report – MDOL One Health Conference

Background Info: The Department of Livestock and the Department of Public Health and Human Services hosted the first annual “One Health in the 406” conference on November 6th in Bozeman. This year’s conference focused on occupational hazards to female veterinarians of reproductive age. In a report by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), approximately 62% of veterinarians are female. Based on current veterinary school enrollment statistics, this percentage is expected to rise drastically. Additionally, the National Association of Veterinary Technicians in America (NAVTA) reports that more than 90% of veterinary technicians are female. This conference served as an educational opportunity for the veterinary, public health and human healthcare communities to join and learn about these hazards and discuss mitigation strategies. Conference presenters represented state public health, local/county public health, the Montana Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and the State Public Health Laboratory, South Dakota State Public Health, as well as a livestock industry representative (National Pork Board) with extensive public health education and research experience. Presentation highlights included a Q-fever case study and prevalence data on zoonotic diseases diagnosed in people in MT. The topic for the 2020 One Health in the 406 conference will be Tuberculosis.

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:	<u>No</u>		Board vote required		<u>No</u>
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Agenda Item: Meeting Report – Feral Swine Summit

Background Info: The Department of Livestock and the Montana Invasive Species Council hosted the Feral Swine Summit in Billings on November 15th. The summit follows the launch of the “Squeal on Pigs” campaign which is intended to educate the public about the damages caused by feral swine, the diseases they may spread, and to urge the public to report any sightings of feral swine to the Department of Livestock. While Montana does not yet have any known populations of feral swine, their range is expanding north of the border in Canada. Representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, MT Wildlife Federation, MT Audubon, MT Pork Producers Council, FWP, USDA Wildlife Services, Marias River Livestock Assn, Western Governors Assn., and PNWER spoke to producers, landowners, Ag organization representatives (MFBF and others), Ag reporters, and legislators. Information presented included, an update on the feral swine situation in Canada and the U.S., the impacts of feral swine to wildlife, range and crop lands, and domestic livestock, and Montana regulations pertaining to the control of feral swine. The conference was highly attended, maxing out the meeting space. The number and diversity of attendee representation allowed for excellent discussion. Following the meeting, MDOL met with MISC to discuss action items from the meeting which include: engage stakeholders to improve

surveillance for feral swine, continue to expand outreach and education efforts, continue to expand ability to respond to reports of feral swine, and work to ensure/improve cooperation for eradication of feral swine from tribal, national park, and preserve lands within Montana.

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:	No		Board vote required	No	
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National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials

AVMA – Warren Hess

- Development of Veterinary Responder Certificate Program that includes core competencies.
- AVMA to share with educational institutions for inclusion in curriculum.

Animal Health Institute – Antibiotic Legislation (CA/MD)

- Goal is to curtail use and collect data
- Already addressed at federal level
 - FDA Judicious Use – elimination of growth promotion claims and veterinary oversight of medically important microbials
 - FDA collects sales data of medically (shared use) important vs. non-medically important
 - 2017 – 33% decrease vs. 2016 and a 44% decrease from peak use
 - FDA 5-year plan –
 - 2022 – all remaining medically important products will be prescription only. No over the counter sales.
 - Revise, as necessary, duration of use labels.
 - Enhance antibiotic use vs sales data collection.
 - Revise list of medically important antibiotics

USDA

- ADT
 - March executive order on how to provide external guidance and an additional executive order from early October on transparency in government
 - Asked to pull information pertaining to the transition to RFID tags to determine what appropriate action is (rule-making vs. notice-based comments).
 - USDA is paused trying to determine path forward based on these EOs. Timeline has been squashed.
 - NUES tags will be available in 2020 and for foreseeable future.
 - Looking to purchase RFID tags to include in available stores (program work uses only)
 - Talking points will be up on website soon.
- African Swine Fever
 - What does it take to enact a national stop movement order? Declaration of extraordinary disaster – opens purse strings.
 - Potential for welfare-based culling, however, CFR required diseases/exposed status to pay indemnity.

Western States Meeting

Equine brief by Dr. Angela McCluskey

- infections of vesicular stomatitis followed bi-phasic pattern with an incubation year and the peak year
 - 2014, 435 cases ==> 2015, 823 cases
 - 2004, 294 cases ==> 2005, 445 cases
 - it is unknown whether 2019 is a peak, or an incubation year with 1131 cases
 - interestingly, the Indiana strain in the 2019 outbreak was last seen in the 1980s
- disease follows waterways
- spreads between vectors through feeding in close proximity between infected and susceptible vector (feeding within 11 inches of each other)
- the disease over winters in infected eggs
- titers and horses are maintained for 10 to 12 years
- type of lesion is dependent on where the bite takes place
- vaccination is not helpful
- first freeze is not effective at killing the vectors, and therefore, cases as late as January or February occur
- delisted by OIE in 2015, and therefore not reportable to OIE. This change allowed a less aggressive response, but it is still primarily a trade disease because of bilateral trade agreements

African Swine Fever (ASF) Keynote - Lubroth

- Consumption of animal products is increasing world-wide. Increase associated with increased wealth.
- Risk factors for spread included the movement of pork products between regions
- Russian military ability to bypass veterinary practices to tender swine for supplies contributed to spread
- China has 50% of worlds swine population. Has experience precipitous decreases. Reports vary by province.
 - 20% cull in first few months of 2019
 - Sow inventory down by 26% at end of January 2019
 - 28% decrease
- Cost of poultry has increased by 37%
- lack of control in China is not due to shortage of regulatory DVMs because there are approximately half a million
- lesson learned are that quarantines were lifted too quickly
- portable PCR's are becoming available for diagnostics and will be important - this prevents the need for transport of samples leading to delays and contamination
- movement of products is primarily responsible for disease spread - sometimes by military personnel and equipment that is able to bypass biosecurity procedures and checkpoints

- preparedness and response solutions are ones we are familiar with
 - biosecurity - including zoning and compartmentalization
 - education of livestock owners and public
 - contingency plans
- high priority at tackling the disease at source, and therefore, stressed importance of the UN FAO
- risk of transmission include ethnic connections to food and family ties
 - concern over spread from Russia to Venezuela
- there are lessons from CSF eradication that can be applied to ASF
- but if the disease crosses into wildlife, we may need to learn to live with it
- development of vaccine for some diseases has allowed decreased focus on biosecurity

Committee on Food and Feed Safety (10/27/19)

Update from FDA on the Vet-LIRN laboratory network. Some laboratories overlap with AAVLD accredited laboratories. Lab work focuses on testing of products/animals for toxins/diseases/conditions under FDA jurisdiction. Updates included:

- Ongoing work to validate new test methods and proficiency testing for member labs
- Partnership with NAHLN labs for antibiotic resistance monitoring
- *Salmonella* outbreaks linked to pigs' ear dog treats involved multiple *Salmonella* serotypes, Vet-LIRN labs used whole genome sequencing to match *Salmonella* isolated from pig ears, canine fecal samples, and human patients
- Dilated cardiomyopathy in dogs linked to dogs being fed grain free diets that were also high in lentils, peas, and sweet potatoes; investigation was started after FDA received multiple complaints of DCM in small breed dogs not usually susceptible to the disease; dogs with diet-related DCM appear to improve after being switched to a more conventional diet
- Excess vitamin D in dog food leading to hypercalcemia; investigation related to one report from a veterinarian to the FDA, investigation found more than 275 other cases and some dog foods that had 70x the legal limit for vitamin D; was a formulation error and pet food was recalled

Updated from CEAH on the perceived risk of ASF in feed materials. Study was an “expert elicitation” because not much research is available, and this study focused on non-animal origin feed ingredients. The major findings were:

- The major perceived risk factors were:
 - The presence of an ASF outbreak in the country of origin for the feed ingredients
 - The presence of wild hogs in the country of origin
 - Whether ingredients underwent a thermal process
 - If ASF was present in the country where the feed ingredients were manufactured
 - Whether ingredients may have been exposed to swine during manufacture
- Experts assigned most risk to shipments of feed ingredients that were animal origin; only 6-7% of risk was perceived to come from non-animal origin feed ingredients

- Potential sources of contamination included feral swine in fields where feed is grown, manure from infected swine spread on fields, open outdoor storage of feed, and potential cross contamination during shipping and manufacturing
- Unknown what the best mitigation strategies would be, but some types of manufacturing and shipping may decrease risk
- USDA does the research on the risks associated with potential routes of introduction of ASF in feed, but FDA has regulatory authority over those pathways

Presentation of bee toxicology and the impact of bees as pollinators on food/feed:

- There are 2.67 million domestic honey bee hives in the US, the same hives travel all over the country to pollinate crops in different states; most of the money in commercial bee production comes from selling the bees service as pollinators, honey is only a small part of the business
- It takes 2 million flowers to produce 1 lb of honey, pollination of monoculture makes bees vulnerable to malnutrition and disease because bees need a variety of pollen types for a balanced diet
- Bees turn pollen into a variety of products:
 - Bee bread is fermented pollen that is stored in the hive and consumed over time, so insecticides and herbicides can accumulate in the bee bread and affect bees long term even if the hive is removed from the source of the insecticide or herbicide
 - Wax – bees recycle wax in the hive, in the wild some bee hives recycle the same wax for decades, so any chemical residues in the wax can persist for years
- Interstate travel takes a toll on bee health; bees can get a form of shipping fever, and travel helps spread infectious diseases (mites, microsporidium, foulbrood)
- Colony collapse disorder is when a hive is found almost empty with no worker bees around, no bees found dead, hives affected by colony collapse disorder do not get raided and recolonized by other bees as would be typical for an empty hive; a variety of infectious agents and chemical residues are found in affected hives, but no combination is consistently found in all affected hives so exact etiology remains unknown
- Bees are missing some of the P450 enzymes common to other animals, so they are more susceptible to pesticides, and there are synergistic effects between some pesticides and herbicides; pesticides cause many subclinical affects in bees, makes them more susceptible to disease and slower to learn normal bee behaviors
- Many routes of exposure for bees to pesticides; some pesticides (neonicotinoids) are absorbed by the plant rather than just sprayed on top
- Honey can be contaminated and toxic if bees pollinate toxic plants or plants in areas with high heavy metal concentrations
- Bees need veterinarians due to the VFD rule; hbvc.org is a resource for veterinarians (honey bee veterinary consortium)
- Not many laboratories do bee work, but if you need to submit bees for a diagnosis rule of thumb is to submit around 300 dead bees

Committee on One Health (10/30/19)

Impacts of livestock production on climate change and the impacts of climate change on livestock production practices:

- Estimates suggest there will be a 70% increase in the demand for livestock products by 2050 as low-income countries develop and gain wealth
- Livestock production accounts for 40% of the value in global agricultural outputs, livestock supply 17% of the Calories consumed globally and account for 33% of global protein consumption, and the livestock industry employs 1.1 billion people
- Livestock are estimated to produce 14.5% of global greenhouse gases including effects on land degradation and pollution – biggest impact is from methane production (contributes 44% of the world's methane production and only 5% of the world's carbon dioxide)
- An FAO study found the biggest contributions of green house gases from the livestock industry come from enteric fermentation, manure management, and feed production
- Climate change will also affect livestock production systems:
 - Water scarcity and salination of coastal aquifers
 - Heat stress – heat tends to decrease feed intake, increase water consumption, will have greater effects on the larger/higher producing animals
 - Loss of biodiversity – estimated that 16% of livestock species have already been lost, 20% are at risk of disappearing, climate change leads to loss of biodiversity
 - Changes in feed availability – water availability and changes in carbon dioxide concentrations affect what crops are successful, more negative effects in arid and semi-arid regions, fewer effects will be felt in humid and temperate regions
 - Increase spread of disease, diseases in new regions
- Need strategies to both adapt (make livestock production more resilient to climate change such as diversifying production with mixed populations, breeding for increased heat tolerance and increased resistance to disease, new technology, etc.) and mitigate (decrease impact of livestock on climate such as feeding to reduce greenhouse gas production from fermentation, working on carbon dioxide sequestration, improving manure management, etc.)

Presentation from Minnesota Department of Health on the impacts of climate change on vector borne disease in the state:

- Primary vector borne diseases in MN are from ticks, some from mosquitos
- Important relationship between geology, ecology and what types of diseases are present in different parts of the state
- Climate affects vector borne diseases because temperature and water availability have direct impacts on vector lifecycles and survival of pathogens
- Increasing temperatures have increased the amount of time ticks are active in MN and so have increased risk of exposure to tick borne diseases
- Disease risk varies by species of tick, climate change has impacts on the range of ticks in MN and on the range of the primary vertebrate host species for ticks, also changes in land use like reforestation, etc.

- Effect of climate change on mosquito borne disease varies more year to year because mosquitos are much shorter lived than ticks, bigger seasonal impacts, similar ecological/geographic impacts because different species of mosquito prefer different habitats – increasing temperatures lead to more invasive mosquito species surviving in MN
- MN has seen a trend in increasing numbers of cases of vector borne disease and increasing numbers of new disease agents
- Program in MN combines tick/mosquito surveillance with human disease surveillance and is funded by the CDC
- In MN 30-40% of adult black legged ticks are positive for Lyme Disease and 1 in 12 ticks are co-infected with multiple diseases
- Key to preventing vector borne diseases is to avoid being bit by a vector

Presentation on harmful algal blooms:

- Can occur in salt and fresh water, a variety of organisms produce a variety of toxins
- Global shipping moves organisms around into new bodies of water
- Increasing temperatures allow more algal blooms, increases range and time that blooms occur
- Nutrients running into water sources increase algal blooms

Presentation from Customs and Border Protection on impacts of climate change and border security:

- At ports of entry to US try to stop the entry of pests, foreign animal diseases, and invasive species
- Emerald Ash Borer probably entered in 2002 on wood used for packing material on a non-agricultural commodity, was then spread on firewood as people harvested dead trees before they were aware that the pest was here
- Knapweed was introduced in the 1800s in soil that was used as ballast on a ship
- At ports of entry see beetles and other pests on wood used as packing material, see new bugs from parts of the world they weren't known to be previously
- Climate change makes it easier for insects and other diseases to overwinter
- Soybean rust arrived as spores in 2004 on wind from hurricane Ivan – changes in currents and prevailing winds allow new diseases/invasive species to spread
- Soil is a great fomite – the import of all soil is regulated from all countries of the world
- Countries that are major trading partners (E.U.) pose the biggest threat due to the large volume of commercial and passenger traffic

Often miss the entry of new pests/invasive species because they come from sources where we don't expect to see them (climate change allows an expansion in the range of a species to parts of the world we're not used to seeing that particular pest, so CBP agents may not particularly be on the lookout for it)

Global Trade

Michael David – OIE

- OIE is revising their approach to BSE the change in emphasis from SRM/feed to management
- antimicrobial resistance remains high focus and is one of only two working groups at the OIE (the other one is wildlife disease)
- new efforts on laying hen welfare, CSF, AI
- new chapters are open for comment for BSE, equine influenza, and slaughter of animals

Justin Smith / Dustin Oedekoven

- reported on hands-on FMD training in sub-Saharan Africa
- learn how to age lesions, conduct risk assessments, collect and submit samples
- recognition of limitations for disease management and biosecurity in African country, primarily shared water sources, inadequate fencing and human traffic

Renate Reimschuessel

- provided insight into the method of melamine toxicity-previously linked to adulterated dog food in USA, and milk replacement in China
 - melamine combines with cyanuric acid (another contaminant) to create crystals which physically obstruct blood flow in the kidneys. Different than kidney stones which can be passed.
 - The use of formaldehyde to preserve tissues delayed diagnosis because the crystals dissolved in formaldehyde and therefore were not prominent when slides were examined

Paul Sundberg

- focused on interventions at border ports
- CBP reports 4505 interdictions of prohibited products per day
- one quarter are meat products; pork is the most common meat
- CBP is supposed to take people to secondary inspection for an interview with an agriculture specialist if travel or other risk is identified by the traveler
- an intrusion of ASF is estimated to cost the US
 - \$8 billion to the pork industry
 - \$3 billion to the beef industry
 - \$20 billion to the US economy

Committee on Animal Welfare

Rendering – Dave Smith

- livestock producers have been using rendering as an environmentally sound solution for on farm mortalities
- but, rendering has been more difficult to obtain on farm because
 - increased fuel, and labor costs, decreased hide prices, and lower demand
- a variation on traditional rendering has been 4D disposal
 - animals were picked up, hide is salvaged, carcasses deboned, and the boneless meat product is frozen and provided for pet food
 - But the 4D market was viewed as highest risk for drug residues, and these products are no longer available for pet food.
 - Horse meat is also not accepted because of perception
- Solutions needed
 - establish a tolerance level for pentobarbital (currently any detectable level is prohibited which creates significant challenge from cross-contamination and other sources when diagnostic equipment can detect parts per billion)
 - work on alternative euthanasia methods such as gunshot, captive bolt etc.
 - apply a tag to animals that have been euthanized without drugs
 - designate rendering as a valuable public service

Pain Management in Livestock Species

- management of pain and livestock is difficult
 - medications used to treat pain often have a meat and milk withholding
 - the only analgesic (pain medication) labeled for livestock is Bana main transdermal - and the only condition on the label's foot rot
 - other options (extra label) meloxicam, ketoprofen, flunixin, carprofen, lidocaine
 - small ruminants present a challenge because so little research is available. Dosages are extrapolated from cattle
- there are several validated methods of pain assessment and livestock
 - behavioral assessment
 - facial grimace - shown in sheep
 - plasma cortisol
 - infrared - while experiencing significant pain, and animal's external whole-body temperature decreases because of vasoconstriction
 - algometry - pressure sensitivity around procedure site

Other methods are being investigated to alleviate the need for dehorning and castration

- immuno castration
- Gene editing
- using more polled gene
- sex ordered semen

novel methods of administration are also being investigated

- memory dosing of piglets by administering analgesic to the sale

Presentation on poultry welfare relating to duration and intensity of artificial lighting

- more light promotes activity and growth in the early stage of development, but then later decreased to decrease aggressive behavior, and keep the poultry calmer.
- chicks are raised with full light for seven days, and then light is decreased.
- Most standards call for a minimum of four hours of darkness (NCC Broiler Audit), but OIE specs are more vague

Animal Imports – Animal Care

- speaker primarily focused on dog imports
- contact information relating to dog imports is, ac.dogimport@mailbox.usda.gov, 816-737-4233
- a permit is needed prior to international importation. A permit can be issued after a health certificate and rabies vaccination certificate are provided
 - minimum requirement is six months of age, vaccinated and good health
- animals from China must be bathed prior to arrival and kept away from livestock
- loopholes:
 - Privately owned animals have fewer restrictions, so some animals are presented as such
 - adoptions are processed out of the US to circumvent regulations on animals imported for sale

Fatigue Cattle Syndrome (FCS) – Tiffany Lee

- in 2005, a condition was recognized where small percentage of cattle at slaughter facilities experience muscle tremors, reluctance to move, and seldomly, sloughing of the health walls
- in 2013, the condition was thought to be linked to feeding of ractopamine (this has not been proven out)
- animals have high creatinine kinase, high glucose, acidosis, and glycogen depletion
- condition is similar to pigs - in that species, risk factors are aggressive handling, distance moved, transport floorspace and the use of beta agonists (non-hormonal growth promotant)
- ran a study
 - assigned mobility scores from 1 (normal), 2 (shorten stride keeps up with group but apparently uncomfortable), 3 (lags behind group, but can still be pushed by handlers), 4 (extremely reluctant to move)
 - incidence of FCS is low

MOBILITY SCORE	% OF CATTLE W/ SCORE	NUMBER OF CATTLE
1	97.02	63647
2	2.69	1767
3	0.27	180
4	0.01	6

- FCS is the smallest contributor to poor mobility in cattle. Other causes are laminate is, lameness, and poor conformation
- risk factors are weather, longer transport, handling, flooring

Bovine Tuberculosis Committee

Binational TB Group update

- Continued work on the implementation of use of electronic identification for cattle crossing into US. This has required a large-scale overhaul of Mexico's existing export system as well as working through issues pertaining to information sharing between the United States and Mexico.

Texas TB Update

- 2015 Organic Dairy Complex (approximately 12,000 head) remains under quarantine. The herd had culture positive animals on the 10th removal tests and a histocompatible animal on the 13th removal test. Results of the 14th removal test are pending. Need an additional 4-5 tests prior to quarantine release.
- 2016 Bailey Co. Dairy with a single positive animal due to commingling is pending Q release.
- 2018 Sherman Co. Dairy (approximately 8,700 head) Annual testing from 2015-2017 due to involvement in previous epi. investigation. In December 2018 found a high rate of responders. 63 head confirmed positive. Identified 2 unique strains of TB. One related to distant source on Iberian Peninsula found in single animal. Suspect human exposure. Beginning second removal test. Several calf ranch/growers infected due to animal movements out following antibiotic treatment.
- 1st infected grower – 70,000 head. One positive heifer found on 3.1.19. Approximately 12,000 head considered exposed. Epi. linked dairies in Ok, KS, and TX.
- 2nd infected grower – 1 positive heifer on 4.8.19. Born on infected dairy. Also grows heifers for CO dairy.
- June 2019 slaughter traceback – 9-year-old cull cow/poor doer. Significant lesions present at slaughter. One whole herd test found one additional positive animal. WGS – 2 snip difference.

New Mexico Update

- Four dairies and four heifer facilities under quarantine – all linked by ownership. Slaughter trace with unique whole genome sequence (WGS) and closest relative a Mexican strain. 21,773 head tested with 36 CFT responders in April. 10 CCT responders from 2 dairies. None in heifer facilities. Seven additional positives confirmed through gross lesions. Six histocompatible (4/6 PCR+, culture +). 21,730 tested in July with 3 CCT positive animals, no heifers. All lesioned and histocompatible. Culture pending. Seven high-dollar, high-quality genetics purebred females that have been dried up and are being held in isolation pending completion of a herd plan. NM is proposing to treat Cows for bTB and continue isolation for embryo harvesting. High potential for dairy to go under. The dairy is a significant employer in a rural, economically depressed area. Trying to mitigate disease risk and potential impact to local economy. Third test underway with 26 CFT suspects.

Michigan Update

- Herd #73 Beef herd found on 10/2/18. This is the 3rd infection for this herd. Two positive animals. WGS differ between 2 positive animals. Both related to local deer isolates.
- Herd #74 Beef 4/25/19. One animal. WGS related to deer.
- Herd #75 Beef 4/29/19. Deer strain.
- Herd #76 Beef 5/14/19 Identical to #75. Animal movements between herds. One bull from herd #76 to #75.

North Dakota Update

- June 2018 steer at slaughter in SD – 24 herds, 3 dispersed, 19 herds with 3,145 head test negative, 2 herds with approximately 800 head remain
- Trace from TX affected herd – 315 heifers from Kansas, indemnified 26 exposed, additional 28 remain under Q pending shipment to slaughter. Was not able to indemnify all exposed animals due to ID mix-ups.
- Sargent Co affected herd – Initially, DNA analysis of lesion did not match blood on eartag. However, a second positive animal was found at slaughter with a DNA match to same source herd. 103 head, 14 CFT responders, 9 CCT reactors necropsied, 5 positive animals. Two of five CCT negative animals were TB positive by PCR and culture. Indemnified herd shipped to slaughter February 28. Two of CFT negative animals positive by PCR and culture. 11 total positives of 103 head. Wildlife surveillance negative. Multiple WGS strains indicating infection present 10 plus years. Possibly multiple decades.

Nebraska

- Positive steer at slaughter 7/16/19 – PCR+, culture +. WGS Mexican strain. 19 SNPs from closest relative. FSIS cleaned tags. Used hot weights/kill sheets/invoices to track to NE feedlot. Lot records used to identify 256 cattle from NE market. 5 sellers. Tag of origin identified by producer. 293 pairs, 16 bulls, 56 replacements. 7 CFT responders. 1 lesioned animal. NE requested parentage testing comparing blood samples from dam and 2019 calf to positive lesion. Consistent finding confirming NE had the correct herd.

Wisconsin

- October 2018 slaughter trace – Herd of origin was a herd that had been associated with a positive human in 2015. Had undergone previous surveillance. Five herd removal tests, 9 total positive animals. 1 SNP difference from 2015 human strain. Wildlife surveillance negative.

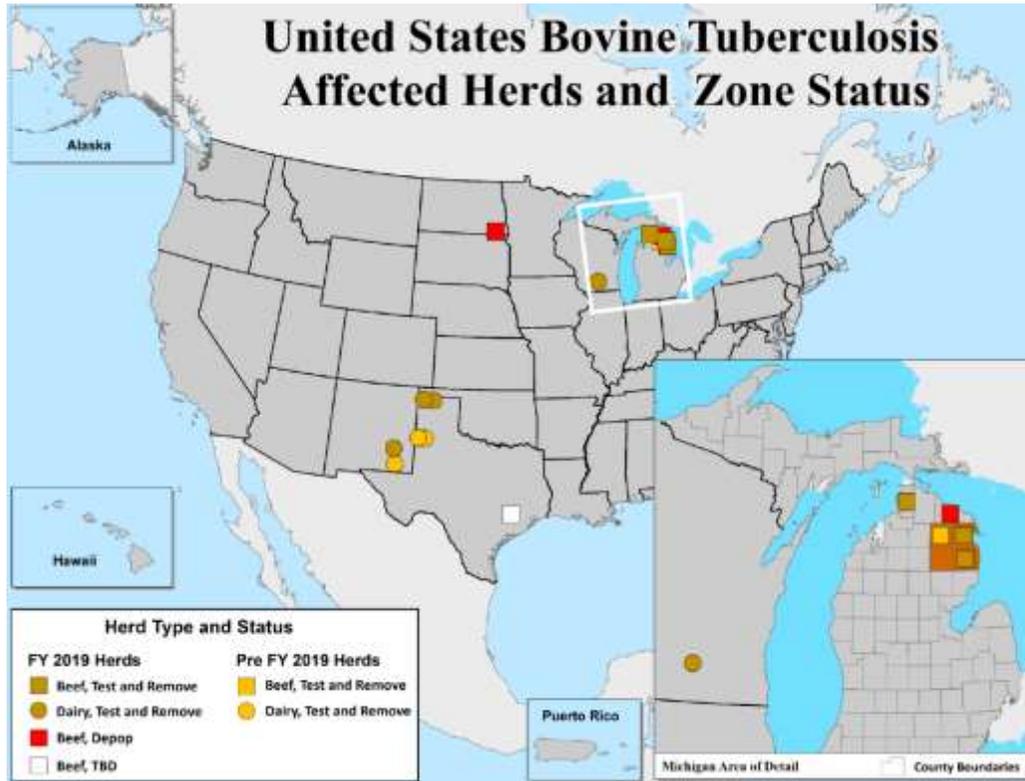
Lessons learned:

- Need sensitive test early in investigation
- Removal of all CFT's burdensome on successive tests
- Organic value vs indemnity remains a challenge
- Large dairies carry unique complexities
- Unable to truly assess human contribution to TB transmission

- Need to think outside of the box on management of large complexes to minimize economic impact to local economies

USDA (Dr. Sara Ahola)

- FY2019 – Herds detected (10 total – WI, 4MI, ND, 3TX, and NM) and those under quarantine from previous years detections.



Committee on Equine

Equine Disease Communication Center

- Goal alert and educate horse owners about contagious disease. Provide monthly annual report. 163,000 visits to website. Can submit alert submissions by email or JOT online submission form. Populates email to EDCC and submitter. Send as much info as possible. Send media release. Send update when outbreaks are completed. New phone app available.

Private Practitioner Perspective

- Changing rules/regulations. Reportable disease vary by state. Increasing incidence of disease events. Delays in notification – often not made aware through official channels. Confusing terminology. Assume that regulatory vet will manage event. Who is responsible for risk communication?

Equine Herpes Virus 1: Managing the Risk of Infection

- No currently licensed EHV-1 vaccine. AAEP recommends vaccination every 6 mos. Pathway of infection – 1. Enters upper resp tract of naïve or susceptible host during increased periods of stress. 2. Spreads to L.N. and established latency. 3. Leukocyte associated viremia as immune cells move to L.N. 4. Establish in vascular endothelium of body (uterus) 5. 6. CNS – stroke like event (small percentage of cases) – There is a positive association between cytotoxic T cells (step 3), increased numbers mean better outcomes. Serum antibodies correlate to protection from EHV-1. Pre-existing IgG correlates with serum IgG and protection from EHV-1 (step 1). Working on a development of assay to detect biomarkers against EHV-1 to inform vaccination decisions (see below).

EHV-1 Risk Evaluation assay – interpretation			
Interpretation – risk of infection and likelihood of disease induced by EHV-1	Total Ig	IgG4/7	EHV vaccination
High risk	<3,000 MFI	<400 MFI	Vaccination needed to increase anti-EHV-1 antibodies
Moderate risk	<3,000 MFI & ≥400 MFI or ≥3,000 MFI & <400 MFI		Vaccination recommended within the next 2 months
Low risk	≥3,000 MFI	≥400 MFI	Vaccination not needed, recheck in 3-9 months depending on values
Very low risk	≥12,000 MFI	≥10,000 MFI	Vaccination not needed for 1 year

- Could be used as an additional tool for horse events – entry requirement and/or alternative tool for confirming immunity
- Can help to avoid side-effects of frequent vaccination in low risk horses

Responding to Outbreaks: Dr. Angela Pelzel McCluskey

- EIA – new guidance documents/look for upcoming webinars. Shift in epidemiology. Challenges: Primarily associated with iatrogenic transmission (70/86 for 2019 in racing QH). Involvement in unsanctioned racing. Limited disposition of EIA+s. Illegal movement. Lack of research.
- EP – Need to maintain surveillance in high risk populations. Illegal activity/bush track racing. Illegal movements. Need for education/outreach.
- CEM – Lack of surveillance. Expensive to diagnose and contain. Circumvention of equine import requirements. Variability in oversight at quarantine centers. CEM status of trading partners. Biosecurity in equine semen.
- EVA – Lack of awareness. Underreporting of cases. Lack of laboratory reporting. Absence of DIVA strategy.
- EHV-1/EHM – widespread/frequent movement. Biosecurity. Individual owners/trainers responsibilities. Misunderstanding of wild-type vs neuropathogenic. Appropriate

isolation/containment during event. Variability in diagnostic assays and interpretation. Lack of research.

- VS – Broad variability in interstate requirements. Interstation movement restrictions. Vector mitigation strategies available at premises level only and with variable effectiveness. Illegal interstate movements.
- Other emerging/foreign disease – Absence of tools to control vector borne disease. Unauthorized FAD testing at laboratories. Limited research capabilities in-house. Limited research interest in private sector/academia.

Equine Viral Arteritis: Dr. Terry Hensley

- Contagious/viral/horse populations worldwide/naturally acquired infections often subclinical/long-term carrier state can occur in variable percentage of infected stallions/severe disease with abortions and death of foals possible/modified live virus vaccine available.

Committee on Animal Emergency Management

Farm Bill 2018 Update: Liz Wagstrom (National Pork Board)

- The Pork Board continues to lobby for funding of an FMD vaccine bank on behalf of the Animal Disease Prevention and Management Program (ADMP) portion of the Farm Bill
 - Yet to determine how much of the \$150 mil will go to vaccine bank
 - A portion goes to NAHLN (potentially \$30 mil?)
- APHIS sought sources for vaccine production which closed October 11
- New Request for Proposal (RFP) will be issued toward the end of the year

EMRS2Go: Fred Bourgeois

- USDA Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) mobile system(2GO)
- Easily taught
- Preferred system for Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician visits/investigations: Initial Contact Record
- Can be downloaded to a laptop or tablet quickly and used offline
- Return trips will have pre-populated data fields
- Do not need e-authentication to use

National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS): Rodney White

- NVS is piloting an EMRS tool instead of using Access database for inventory
- Due to funding, were unable to test the bison handling system this year.
- Now have a small ruminant handling system
- Most recent training exercises are concentrating on Emergency Response Depopulation Drills

California Virulent Newcastle Disease Update: Dr. Annette Jones

Lessons and keys to a response:

- Response Triggers
 - Need Specific Criteria- to push the executive office to declare emergency
 - Need Emergency declarations-USDA declared and extraordinary emergency
 - Funding needs to be addressed prior
 - Politics in an election year were very difficult. Stick to the politicians/executives and train incoming freshman
- Critical Staffing and continuity
 - IMT staff-utilizing national staff helped with continuity.
 - Local Hiring:
 - California held 12 hiring fairs to get 219 people hired
 - Advertised on Indeed, social media, college career center, CalCareers, CalJobs, churches, and feed stores
 - Need to ensure that you have SOPs in place in case of an extended response.
- Epidemiologists
- Laboratory communication
 - Single lab coordinator position was critical
- Phylogenetic analysis helped to differentiate new introductions from MX vs movement from quarantined area
- Social Media- CA hired 2 SM experts plus a PIO
- Data Management
- Law enforcement: found that most of the time they did not utilize any enforcement but rather they helped with communication. Still, things turned around when enforcement got involved

Framework for Agreement of interstate movement (FMD). University of Iowa: Jim Roth

- Develop a common agreement on status of the outbreak by State leads to a framework for agreement on: movement between states based on status, priorities for allocations, etc.
- NASAHO working group drafted a document and conducting a survey of SAHO's on 11 total consensus statements.
 - Possible consensus statments:
 - rapid surveillance at the beginning of an FMD outbreak
 - Use of accredited vets who have completed specific training
 - movement of animals from vaccinated or recovered herds
 - Animals from herds vax at least 2 weeks previously should be allowed to move
- Multiple tasks yet to be accomplished
- Framework still needs to be reviewed by USDA and industry

Southern Ag & Disaster Response Alliance (SAADRA) Update: Kathryn McDonald

- 13 Southeastern States will have an ARMAR exercise (ARMAR 2.0)
- FAD SAFE goals

Sub-committee on Cattle Identification

Canadian Cattleman's Association – David Moss:

- CCIA is the Canadian national ID program. It is a non-profit program that has been in place since 1998.
- Led by 16 livestock organizations
- Phased in July 1, 2001, mandatory as of July 2002
- Producers invest \$12M annually
- Compliance is approximately 98% (cost per tag: 0.60)
- Book-end with some increased requirements in specific provinces
- Pending legislation for movement records targeted for 2020
- A low-frequency system
- Responsible administrator
- Owns and manages database
- 112 million tags applied/45 million tags retired
- Rigorous tag testing and approval framework
- Mobile application for data entry – links directly to CCIA database
- Online store for tag-purchase
- UHF requires ISO designation in livestock.
- UHF facilitates movement reporting with minimal human intervention or impeding of commerce
- It is exponentially more difficult to transition to a new technology once infrastructure is in place for a different technology platform.

USDA Update – Aaron Scott/Sarah Tomlinson

- Performance based system
- Retiring tags: 5,702,138 tags retired as of 10/1/19 through 13 cull cow plant agreements
- With the decrease in brucellosis testing at slaughter, there is a corresponding decrease in tag retirement
- MIMS
 - 1st phase – electronic messaging
 - 2020 – new user web interface, multiple operating systems, phones, tablets, PCs, eCVI that meets eCVI USAHA XML schema
- AHER – USAHerds ready to integrate electronic messaging
- RFID – possible options for calthood vaccination tags? Cost share?

- Do not know when comment period will open, duration, or forum. Waiting on OMB.
- USDA is hoping that to change official device does not require a rule change (waiting on legal)
- May still be a comment period

Livestock Marketing Association

- Still a hard no on tagging feeder cattle
- Do not want to be only location for compliance checks
- LMA listening sessions
 - Didn't think transition to RFID was going to be problematic (no additional steps)
 - Concern re: technology – need a single technology
 - 44% need more information on what is the best technology
 - Dual technology tag not discussed
- Minimal required information should be shared with official database
- Data must be secure.

Tag Companies

- Dual frequency tag is possible by pairing two tags (male – UHF, female – LF)

Subcommittee on Brucellosis

USDA update: Dr. Mike Carter, USDA

- 1 million cattle tested for brucellosis
- 4 remaining cattle and 2 bison slaughter plants still testing in the U.S.
- USDA program review of Montana's brucellosis program showed that MT successfully prevents brucellosis from escaping its DSA.

Montana's USDA brucellosis program review: Dr. Martin Zaluski

- Montana successfully completed the review
- Montana's DSA program continues to be robust with testing numbers equal to the entire DSA livestock inventory.
- DSA producers show exceptional compliance with regulations

RFID tag options for Calfhood vaccination: Dr. Alex Turner, USDA

- Discussed lack of direction on tagging requirements in the current USDA regulations
- Regs allow for the use of official I.D. as a calfhood vaccination tag
- 840 RFID tags (orange or otherwise) are official and therefore can be utilized for OCV
- Left ear is an acceptable location if placed prior to vaccination
 - Left ear follows producer value added program requirements. Panel readers were set up on left side at feedlots, markets and slaughter plants for these programs
- USDA has discussed the possibility of supplying orange vacc tags at no charge.

- Electronic ID timeline has been pulled back

Captive Cervid update: Travis Lowe, North American Elk breeders Association

- Update on the resolution that came out of the subcommittee in 2018 recommended that states to no longer require brucellosis testing on captive cervids from non-GYA states
 - 5 new states have dropped the requirements this year. Texas, Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, South Dakota
 - Several others are in the process

FBI role in select agent process: Agent Josh Canter

- FBI is an enforcement arm for the select agent rules/list
- Does not have a say in what goes on the list or comes off
- Discussed partnerships FBI fosters through the weapons of mass destruction program

Panel discussion of GYA States and DSA updates

- No new positive herds in Idaho.
- Wyoming has three herds under quarantine as suspect. Cultures are pending

Scientific Advisory working Group update on FPA test: Dr. Steven Olsen, USDA-ARS

- Compared results using known negative and positive samples while using species specific negative controls on the FP test
 - Did not show any impact on the test. Cattle negative controls for Bison, swine, elk and cattle were comparable
- However, cut-off mP values to determine positive animals needs to be evaluated.
 - Swine are unpredictable
 - Elk have a high and a low value range so FPA may not be a good test for them
 - Bison should likely be raised to 15mP
 - Cattle are predictable but a slightly raised value may be necessary
- Research continues. More information should be available in the coming months
- RB 51 cross reactions (false positives) are unlikely.
 - Used serum from cattle with RB51 infection and milk shedding and didn't see raised FP values

Committee on Diseases of Farmed Cervids

Enzootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus (EHDV) Vaccine Research update: Dr. Samantha Wisely (U of F)

- EHD has multiple strains: 1, 2 and 6 are most common with variable mortality and failure of fawn crop
- Collected samples from death loss across Florida. 35 of 75 were EHD
- Vaccine field trial
 - Commercially available EHDv 1, 2, 6 and BTV vaccine
 - Did not see antibody response from vaccine
 - Kansas trivalent virus-like particle vaccine (1,2,6) seemed to perform best
 - MedGene vaccine EHDV 2
 - Florida field trial was not terribly successful.
 - Most fatalities in FL due to BTV
 - Potentially other orbiviruses mimic EHDV

USDA voluntary CWD certification program update

- 28 states with 2200 enrolled herds
 - Deer 1700: 1300 certified
 - Elk 361: 314 certified
- 17 new CWD positive herds
 - 9 deer, 6 elk, 2 mix
 - 9 of the 17 were certified herds
 - 12 of the 17 had CWD in wild cervids w/in 20 miles
 - Website has epi template specifically for cervids
 - Adding some fresh tissue samples with the fixed allows us to look at the genome and potential resistance

Novel prion strain in CWD

- CWD strains
 - Biological difference: different genotypes of susceptible species
 - Wisconsin-1: only deer with H-95 codon get the Dz.
 - Different incubation periods
 - CWD 1, and CWD 2 (in mice)
 - 2 has longer incubation period
 - Different clinical presentations
- Looking at finding deer with resistant genetics
 - So far, finding that incubation period varies. Not finding resistance
 - More research needed

CWD biosecurity on Minnesota cervid farms

- Two distinct CWD epidemiologic curves in Minnesota and Wisconsin from 2002 thru 2019
- Direct and indirect transmission pathways
- Ranked practices from high risk to negligible risk
- Highest risk: 20% of farmed herds with CWD: owners brought in wild deer parts (meat, taxidermy, parts, etc.)

Update on Genetic Research

- Distribution of PNRP genotypes in farmed White tailed deer (WTD) influence susceptibility to CWD
- 5 different alleles are found in white tailed deer
 - 96 GG animals are the most susceptible. Within 11 months of exposure show clinical signs
 - 95 HH allele is the most likely to minimize susceptibility
- It is unlikely that any one allele will allow for complete resistance.
- Different strains of CWD will likely be selected by the genotype of the deer
- Different WTD alleles and resistance levels act as poor to ok vaccines

Committee on Cattle and Bison

Results from the NAHMS Beef 2017 cow-calf study

- Available soon on USDA NAHMS website
- 50% of producers wean calves on the truck
- 2% hold calves for the recommended 45 days after weaning before shipping
- 8% of cattle have horns (28% in 1997)
- 53% test bulls for trich (35% in 2007)
- 55% no defined breeding season

Influenza D virus in cattle

- Closely related to Influenza C
- Likely plays a role in BRDC
- Alone causes mild dz in cattle
- Co-infections with IDV can have an impact on weight gain
- May need to be included in vaccines
- Inactivated IDV vaccine is protective
- Likely found globally but is not tested for in most countries
- May be an emerging virus
- Interspecies transmission dynamics still needs to be studied
- Low risk to swine health and not commonly found

Brucellosis and TB rule update

- Brucellosis rule is on the agenda so we should see a version published in the Federal Register sooner than the TB rule
- International import regulations stayed in both rules
- Both will have a standards-based approach to State status which is more flexible
 - Consistent and Inconsistent status
- TB-rule plan to link indemnity to biosecurity
 - Meeting I.D. requirements
 - Focus on prevention
 - Importation of animals from high risk areas

Committee on Small Ruminant

Coxiella burnetii

- Zoonotic – ruminant livestock blamed for most outbreaks, despite evidence of other reservoir sources
- Endemic – 95% presence in bulk tank milk
- 1 billion organisms/gram (infected fetal membranes)
- Minimum infectious dose – 1 organism
- Netherlands outbreak cost 307 million Euros (2005-2011)
- Intracellular
 - Has a form resistant to drying/heat
 - Able to persist in environment for years
- Half of human cases have no symptoms
- Acute and chronic forms of disease
- Livestock
 - Often asymptomatic
 - Abortion/stillbirth
 - Weak young
 - Economic impact estimated up to \$10 thousand/year/farm when present (O'Neill 2012)
 - Shedding usual for another year after abortion event, possibly life
- Placenta is major source. Other sources include milk, urine, and feces.
- Goat dairy with abortion storm
 - 74% seropositive
 - >95% PCR positive for placenta, vaginal swabs, and milk
 - 52/57 (91%) yearling does had detectable shedding by vaginal swab
- Goals for integrated management:
 - Vaccine (not currently approved for use in US), prevent or reduce shedding in ruminant livestock. Prior data suggests may be most beneficial in females that have never been pregnant.

- Antibiotic treatment for improved disease management and reduction of shedding
- Host genetics – Identify low risk genetics. May provide meaningful risk reduction even for females who have been pregnant before. Breed away from shedding before an outbreak occurs.

Parasite Control – Dr. Dahlia O’Brian

- *Haemonchus contortus* (Barber pole worm)
 - Short life cycle
 - Prolific egg production
 - Blood sucking
 - Anemia/edema/wt. loss/sudden death
- Teladorsagia (Ostertagia; medium or brown stomach worm; trichostongylus)
 - Additive effect in mixed parasite infections
 - Scouring, weight loss
- Coccidia, Meningeal worm (parasite of white-tailed deer), tapeworms, nematodirus (camelids), whipworms (camelids)
- Resistance – Surviving parasites pass on genes to next generation
 - Defined as when >5% of parasites survive treatment
 - To determine: Fecal Egg Count Reduction
 - Suitable on Farm
 - Larval development Assay (Drench Rate)
 - \$5-600
 - Pooled sample from at least 10 animals with FAMACHA >3 required
 - Increased resistance between 2007-2017
- Can we eliminate worms? No
- Goal: Minimal effects of worms on animal performance
 - Options:
 - Zero grazing – No access to pasture/house in bedded barn/dirt lot/slotted floor
 - Clean pastures only – No grazing by small ruminants for 6-12 months prior, grazed only cattle or horses, crop removed, crop rotation
 - Good sanitation – Feed off ground, clean water
 - Reduce stress
- FAMACHA – Only Barber Pole Worm vs. Five Point Check – Addresses all Parasites
- Fecal Egg Counts
 - Not farmer friendly
 - Not accurate when egg count is low
 - Not reliable for individual animal
- When treating animals
 - Correct dose – WEIGH animals
 - Drench correctly
 - Restrict feed for 24 hours
 - Repeat dosing q12 hours
 - Give dewormers in combination
 - Combine an alternative treatment with deworming drugs

- New Zealand Research (best approach to deworming)
 - Use several dewormers in combination
 - Administer each at full dose in separate guns
 - Give immediately after the other
 - Do not mix
 - Use most potent from each anthelminic group
 - Use longest withdrawal period
 - Do not give to all animals in management group
 - Selectively treat (FAMACHA or 5 point)
 - Give supportive treatment
 - Remove from infected environment
 - High protein feed
 - Mineral supplements
- Primary tool – pasture management
 - Very few larvae get higher than 2-4 inches from ground
 - Larvae migrate no more than 12 inches from manure pile
 - Rotational grazing (move every 4 days or less, 60 days rest)
- Genetic Selection – moderately heritable
 - Resistance – ability to limit infection
 - Resilience – ability to withstand infection
 - Up for debate as to which is better
- Copper Oxide Wire Particles (COWP)

North American Approach to Drug Approval for Small Ruminants – Corlena Patterson, Canadian Sheep Federation

- Historical access to veterinary drugs in Canada has been challenging
- 2017 – “Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance” further compounded challenges
- 2018 – Revised fee proposal resulting in increased costs and further restriction to new entrants
 - Could lose 80-90% of already registered products and 58% of current products will not seek registration in Canada due to costs
 - Required cost \$342,000 CA
 - Annual maintenance \$36,000 CA
- Stewardship – the right drug at the right time given for the right duration
- Innovation in Veterinary Drug Space
 - Facilitate access to low risk vet health products
 - Proposed new approval mechanism for Minor Use Minor Species (MUMS) that includes a review of foreign decisions for veterinary drugs
 - Adaptation of the Pest Management Risk Approval (PMRS) process for supplemental approvals.
 - Simultaneous vet drug reviews through Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC), Canada VDD, and FDA Center for Veterinary Biologics
 - Multi-lateral simultaneous reviews (Canada, Australia, New Zealand – approval of Metacam)

Committee on Parasitic and Vector Borne Diseases

Haemophysalis longicornis – Asian Long Horned Tick

- Twelve states/82 counties vs 2018 9 states/49 counties
- Primarily found on the Eastern seaboard with Arkansas as an outlier
- Identified pathogens – none so far
 - CDC/Ars gearing up for transmission studies
- No known pesticide resistance
- Parthenogenetic with explosive mini populations

Arthropod Borne Animal Disease Research Unit Update

- Vesicular stomatitis virus – multiple hosts, multiple vectors, multiple mechanisms of transmission
- Midge physiology
 - Uninfected midges prefer to feed on “warmer”/febrile blood
 - Infected midges prefer to feed on “cooler”/afebrile blood
 - Midge saliva has vasodilators/anticoagulants. Bites result in migration of immune cells to bite site. Some of these cells are targets of VSV virus.
- Rift Valley Fever – development of a field RT-QPCR, antiviral research
- Ecology and Control of Insect Vectors
 - Midges role in EHD – 2,400 genes, 60% of these are down regulated during infection. Down regulated genes primarily impact vision and behavior. Upregulated genes impacting olfaction. Possibly missing midges during surveillance efforts due to visual based trap design

Equine Piroplasmiasis/Equine Infectious Anemia

- EP surveillance 22,000 horses so far in 19 (>411,00 since 2009)
- 497 positives since 2009 with 440 racing QH, 14 racing TB (associated with QH race trainers), 33 previously imported animals (historical problem with use of only CF as import test), 10 others including 9 illegal movements from MX.
- 65 cases in 2019 (13 dual infected EP/EIA), all racing QH, iatrogenic transmission
- EIA – 86 cases in 17 states in 2019, with 70 racing QH, iatrogenic transmission
- Shift in epi with iatrogenic transmission now being primary source of infection.
- Challenges:
 - Illegal movements
 - Suspected illegal movement of blood products
 - Foreign vets practicing in US
 - Microchipping positives/cohorts and subsequent searching for microchip #s
 - Lack of knowledge/interaction with bush track events
 - Safety
 - Retirement/movement of animals into other equine sectors

Cattle Fever Tick

- Stray cattle crossing the river from Mexico
- Approximately 8 TX counties/150 dedicated personnel (100 USDA, 50 TAHC)
- Most strays have SAGARPA/MX tags, also able to trace brands
- 3,000 plus quarantine premises, 184 infected premises
- New area of infection north of border counties (identified through surveillance at markets)
- Wildlife movement (primarily WTD) also contributes to spread
 - Resuming harvest of Nilgi – exotic host/no natural predator in US/high rate of twinning
- Other concerns: Babesia, Anaplasmosis, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis
- Fever tick genetics – some permethrin resistance.
- Able to show successful eradication with reintroduction of new genetic structure from MX. MX has very diverse genetic pool. TX has known genetic profiles.

Effect of Drought and Media Reported Violence on Cattle Fever Tick

Incursions – Amy Delgado

- Societal impacts on management of CFT
- Factors contributing to incursions:
 - Environmental
 - Changes in wildlife/livestock densities
 - Human influence
- Temperature and precipitation not significant factors on CFT incursions (on short time scale)
- River patrol hours - increased apprehensions
- Media reported violence – an increase in percent of the media index increased apprehensions by 1%
- Habitat on MX side – significant effect (grazing availability and tick habitat)
- Habitat changes can occur due to both weather and violent activity leading to farm abandonment with subsequent increases in tick infestations and or host movements.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Gary Hamel	Division/Program: Meat and Poultry Inspection	Meeting Date: December 4, 2019
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Consent Agenda Reports for Meat & Poultry Inspection Bureau		
Background Info: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Position Status• NASMFID Meeting – Providence, Rhode Island		
Recommendation:		
Time needed: Consent item	Attachments:	Yes X No - Board vote required? Yes No X
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation: Approval		
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

Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau
Board Report in Lieu of a Presentation

December 4, 2019

Open Position Status

At the time of the last Board meeting, there were five open positions in the Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau. Since that time, the bureau has filled three positions and will hold interviews for a fourth position the first week of December. The fifth position is in Billings and we are in the process of posting the position. Below is a summary of the status of the positions:

Missoula Relief – A relief position based out of Missoula was filled by Caleb Bagnell. Caleb brings with him a biology degree and a strong desire to inspect. He will cover relief assignments throughout Western Montana and will be mainly covering the Hamilton area, Kalispell, Eureka, Superior, and Plains.

Helena Inspection/Relief - This position was recently filled by Austin Hoopes. Austin proved himself during the interview process and brings a strong work ethic and desirable computer experience. Although this position is primarily relief, the inspector will be assigned one official establishment located in White Sulphur Springs. As a relief inspector, Austin will be filling in for inspectors in Anaconda, Butte, Bozeman and surrounding areas.

Kalispell Inspector – Lance Parsley was recently selected to fill an inspector position in Kalispell. Lance brings with him a strong military background, federal establishment experience, and a college degree. He will have several assigned, official establishments in Kalispell and the surrounding area.

Compliance Investigator – The bureau has screened applicants and will be setting up interviews in early December. Once fully trained, this investigator will cover assignments throughout Western Montana.

Billings Inspector – The bureau has recently posted this position. Once the application process is complete, the bureau will screen applicants, conduct interviews, and select a candidate. Although we are down an inspector in Billings, existing staff have stepped up and are covering assignments until the position is filled and the incumbent is trained. This inspector will cover an area that includes Fishtail, Billings, and Forsyth.

NASMFID Meeting – Providence RI

Dr. Kaleczyc and I attended the Fall NASMFID meeting in Providence RI. As usual, this was a very informational meeting. We discussed many topics such as an update from the federal/state audit branch, a presentation on laboratory testing, and updates from other states that had recent on-site audits. A full report is attached.

**NASMFID Meeting
Providence, RI
October 2019**

NASDA Update

NASDA as an organization lobbies at the federal level on behalf of all the state departments of agriculture, so may have most influence for state meat inspection programs that are under the state department of agriculture. NASDA could bring issues to their national meetings from a sponsor state. For example, Texas wants to have state inspected product in interstate commerce and to not be audited by FSIS unless FSIS starts auditing their own districts as well. One caution is that NASDA worked with state meat programs before and the outcome was the CIS program which has not really worked the way states wanted it to. NASDA can only take up issues/policies that all 50 states can agree on or have a consensus.

Raw-Non-Intact (RNI) HACCP from Texas A&M

The definition of a hazard that is reasonably likely to occur (RLTO) is one that is likely to occur in the absence of controls. So, if an RNI HACCP plan lists STEC as a hazard that is RLTO they are essentially saying that the establishment is purchasing adulterated beef (i.e. beef that contains STECs) which opens the plant up to liability should someone ever get sick from eating their RNI product. FSIS has said that establishments producing RNI products need to address the risk of STECs either as a CCP or in a prerequisite program. But, there is no real treatment the plant can apply short of a full lethality cooking step to adequately address STEC in a raw product, so there is no real CCP for the presence STECs in RNI product. Establishments do need to include a temperature control CCP to prevent the growth of STEC in RNI products. Any antimicrobial interventions applied to RNI products should be designated as processing aids, not CCPs or support for a NRLTO decision, make the antimicrobial intervention a stand alone prerequisite program. For a supplier certification program to ensure the STEC are NRLTO on incoming materials, need a letter stating that the slaughter/processing establishment has a validated CCP to control STEC and ongoing verification letters showing the HACCP system continues to be implemented as validated.

FSIS Lab Updates

The Lab Quality Assurance Staff (LQAS) conduct reviews of all laboratories that conduct testing for MPI programs. Onsite audits are conducted every 3 years and record reviews are conducted every year. LQAS audits a total of 38 laboratories. At least equal to for laboratories means that labs must test for the same pathogens as FSIS labs, but they state labs have flexibility to chose different methods. FSIS will give waivers to state laboratories to modify how long a sample is held prior to testing because most state laboratories do not operate 7 days per week like FSIS does. When LQAS has an audit finding at a lab that will take more than 30 days to fix, the state must find another lab to use in the meantime. If a state is using MLG methods, they have a 2-year grace period to update their methods when FSIS makes changes to the MLG. However, states can apply for a waiver to keep using older methods as long as the older method has equivalent stats compared to the new method. States need to have laboratory capacity for both microbiology and food chemistry testing. Pork testing for *Salmonella* for state labs is at least a year away.

Foodborne Disease Outbreak Updates from CDC

PulseNet is the enteric disease surveillance system used by CDC and FSIS. It now uses whole genome sequencing. There is a relatively high bar to link a food item to a disease outbreak and evidence must include epidemiologic evidence, tracebacks, and microbiology testing; linking a food to an outbreak must balance a need for speed with the need to be accurate.

E. coli O121 and O130 outbreak was linked to ground bison products from Canada. WGS was used to identify cases; patients reported eating bison at a variety of restaurants in New York. FDA and CFIA collected product samples from the producer in Canada and found the O121 strain from product packed on specific dates. Product shipped to the US had trim added to the product before grinding; not clear if trim was bison or beef. Product from the same manufacturer that stayed in Canada did not have any trim added and tested negative for STEC.

Salmonella in ground beef in 2016-2017 was *Salmonella* Newport. The outbreak strain was isolated from patients, retail ground beef samples, and dairy cattle. Multiple FSIS establishments were linked to the outbreak. The same strain of *Salmonella* caused an outbreak again in 2018. WGS was used to define the outbreak and separate some cases into a different outbreak related to a different source. Eventually one JBS plant in AZ recalled over 12 million pounds of ground beef. There is likely a dairy cattle reservoir for this strain of *Salmonella*.

FSAB Updates

FSAB is working on their own internal consistency between auditors and what auditors ask states to provide as evidence in the self-assessment. In general, should only need one good example of each thing. FSAB is trying to focus on risk-based selection for onsite audits and trying to get into establishments they haven't visited before, so they will focus primarily on establishments with PHR NRs, enforcement actions, etc. FSAB only considers data from the previous 6 months when choosing establishments to visit and states will get a minimum of 30 days' notice prior to an onsite audit with the final itinerary provided 1 week prior. Onsite auditors will review establishment data, but auditors should primarily focus on inspector knowledge. This year's focus is an in-depth review of Directive 5100.4 and the PHRE/FSA process.

During an FSAB audit, the state and the establishment can appeal any FSAB findings. The appeal process starts with a conversation with the onsite auditor but is done officially in writing to FSAB. FSAB appreciates if you let them know as soon as you think you might appeal a finding. If the establishment appeals an NR to the state, the state should let FSAB know if they grant the appeal.

The State Reporting Communication Tool (SRCT) is still a work in progress and only a few states are using it this year. It will store data so that states don't have to enter the same information year after year. It should also reduce the back and forth between states and FSAB because it will include very targeted, specific questions for states to answer.

Onsite Reviews Recent State Updates

South Dakota reported findings from FSAB:

- The extended cooling option in the 1999 Appendix B only applied to RTE products (not bacons)
- One establishment was missing validation data for cooking instructions applied to a NRTE product
- Plants needed to deal with come-up time and the amount of time product spends in the “danger zone”
- Inadequate supporting documentation for thermometer calibration
- Missing support for verification procedure frequencies
- Zero tolerance failures on a custom exempt carcass had to be documented on an MOI

Wyoming reported:

- Auditors asked lots of specific questions to inspectors, wanted inspectors to know all the details of product and plans in the establishment
- Some SPS violations for rust, paint, and condensation
- Auditors concerned about the separation between state inspected and retail products stored in the same cooler
- Auditors wanted more information in a GMP for dealing with outside source material
- Alpaca slaughter and microchips as a physical hazard that was RLTO
- Missing arrows and steps on a flow chart
- Office nonconformance for a humane handling issue that was not reported to the central office

North Dakota findings:

- SPS violations – residue on the inside of tubing used to change rail configuration, 10 beads of condensation in a cooler
- HACCP monitoring was just marked with a check instead of writing pass/fail as was written in the plan
- Recall plan that didn’t specify the establishment would notify the state within 24 hours
- An establishment employee touched a garbage bin and then when back to processing without washing their hands
- Unlabeled product in the retail area
- Auditor arrived at the plant and started before the state employee after telling the state staff to wait for road conditions to improve

Indiana findings:

- Indiana is going to get a targeted review
- Recall because a label for a product containing Worcestershire Sauce was missing soy as an ingredient
- Recall for bacon that was missing stabilization records
- Auditors focused on the HAV task and initial validation



Board of Livestock Meeting

CONSENT
Agenda Request Form

From: Gregory Juda	Division/Program: MVDL	Meeting Date: 12/4/2019
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Agenda Item: Lab Operations Update

Background Info: The repairs to the incinerator have been completed and the unit is fully operational again. The transition from the RAP assay to the florescence polarization assay for brucellosis testing has been successful, although the additional non-negative testing findings have generated additional follow up for the Animal Health Bureau and some livestock producers. Animal Health and the USDA have adopted modified assay interpretation metrics to help prevent herd quarantine in the event of a suspect reactor sample. As part of the transition to the FP assay, the MVDL was provided an additional plate reader free of charge to help increase operational throughput. Additionally, this unit is equipped with an auto-pipettor to help provide automation of the process. Finally, the MVDL was able to secure funding for a new biological safety cabinet through our federal rabies grant.

Recommendation: N/A

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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Agenda Item:

Background Info:

Recommendation:



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Dr. Marty Zaluski, State Veterinarian	Division/Program: Animal Health & Food Safety	Meeting Date: 12/4/2019
<u>Agenda Item: Out of State Travel Request (Consent Agenda)</u>		
Background Info: <ul style="list-style-type: none">February 5-7, 2020 in San Antonio, TX. 2020 Cattle Industry Convention & NCBA Trade Show		
As current president of USAHA, Dr. Zaluski would be attending the event as a representative of USAHA. Registration is complimentary by NCBA and Travel and Hotel would be covered by USAHA funds.		
Recommendation: Board approval of the travel request		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes X No Board vote required? Yes X 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

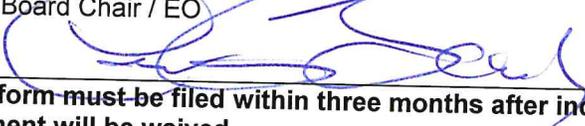
Department of Livestock	1) Division Animal Health and Food Safety
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2) Employees Traveling
Dr. Marty Zaluski

3) Justification
The Animal Health and Food Safety Division is requesting travel authorization for Dr. Marty Zaluski to attend the 2020 Cattle Industry Convention & NCBA Trade Show in San Antonio, TX (February 5-7, 2020). Dr. Zaluski would be attending this convention as a representative of USAHA. Dr. Zaluski is the current president of USAHA, and as president, has been invited by NCBA to attend the event.

Registration: Complimentary by NCBA
Travel and Hotel are paid for by USAHA funds

4) Itinerary
Marty Zaluski - February 5-7, 2020

5) Submitted By	Requested By Dr. Marty Zaluski	Title MT State Veterinarian	Date 11/27/2019
Approval - to be Completed by Agency Authorized Personnel			
Date Approved by Board	Board Chair / EO 	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.			

STATE LAB ADVISORY COMMITTEE
STATE OF MONTANA

REPRESENTATIVE KERRY WHITE
CHAIR



REPRESENTATIVE BRAD HAMLETT
VICE CHAIR

October 11, 2019

Mr. Casey Lozar, Chair
Montana Board of Regents
regentlozar@montana.edu

Re: Board of Regents' Support for Co-located Laboratories on the MSU Campus

Dear Chair Lozar:

The State Laboratory Advisory Committee (Committee) respectfully requests the Board of Regents' approval for building co-located state laboratories on the land adjacent to the existing MSU Marsh Lab, which is located in Bozeman on West Lincoln Street, just west of 19th Avenue. This request arises from a report entitled "Study of State Labs" completed for House Bill 661 passed in the 2017 Legislature [<https://bit.ly/2nhpdeR>] and the establishment of the Committee in House Bill 586 passed in the 2019 Legislature. Specifically, the Committee is requesting the Regents' approval to pursue option 1A from the report, which recommends constructing a new building at the Marsh Lab site and renovating the current lab to house the seed, pulse crop, and wool labs.

BACKGROUND

The 2017 Legislature enacted HB 661, which authorized an interim study of Montana state laboratory infrastructure. The bill's intent was for the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) to direct a study of the long-term future of and possible efficiencies to be gained from consolidating or co-locating the state-supported labs that are currently located on the MSU campus. The study was conducted by a bipartisan subcommittee comprised of two members each from LFC, the Environmental Quality Council, and the Economic Affairs Interim Committee.

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

Ultimately, as reflected on page 2 of the study, the subcommittee recommended two options for the Legislature's consideration.

Importantly, the subcommittee worked closely with MSU and the Regents throughout the lab study and conceptual design process. A request was made by the subcommittee in February 2017 for MSU to consider allowing the state to use MSU land adjacent to the existing Marsh Lab for any new construction if a building was funded. At that time—and understandably—the Regents and MSU did not decline or accept the request. There were then too many unknown variables and the Regents needed further information. In the recent 2019 Legislature, House Bill 586 was passed, which created the Committee comprised of four legislators, state agencies, and two representatives from MSU and mandated that the Department of Administration develop a plan for a lease contract with an option to purchase for co-located lab housing facilities that conduct animal testing for pathogens that could affect public health. [*HB 586, section 2*].

STATE LABORATORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACTIONS/REQUEST

The Committee met on August 14, 2019 in Bozeman and voted to (i) pursue option 1A and (ii) send this letter seeking approval from the Regents to use MSU land for this option. I have attached a letter from Commissioner Christian and MSU President Cruzado to the chair of the Environmental Quality Council expressing their support for the use of MSU land for this purpose. The Committee, understands--and Commissioner Christian and President Cruzado underscored--that the Regents must approve such use. In short, 1A calls for constructing "a new building to (sic) for the Department of Livestock Veterinary Diagnostic Lab (VDL), the Department of Agriculture Analytical Lab, and the FWP Wildlife Lab. The vacated space in Marsh Laboratory because of the VDL's departure would be renovated for the MAES Seed Lab, MSU Pulse Crops Diagnostic Lab, and the MAES Wool Lab" [*Report, pp. 2-3*]. This option is discussed in more detail in the report at pages 12 and 13. I note that this option would open space on the campus given the proposed relocation of Agriculture's analytical lab and the MAES wool lab. However, should the VDL and Analytical Lab move into a new facility through the leasing concept, authorization and funding for the subsequent renovations in Marsh Lab or McCall Hall would have to be worked out.

As you can imagine, there will be many details to resolve to bring this project to fruition. One of those important and immediate matters is for the Regents to approve the location of the new lab complex on the five acres of land adjacent to the existing Marsh Lab. The Committee emphasizes that there is no expectation of financial commitment from MSU or the Regents.

Based on the foregoing, the Committee respectfully requests that the Regents approve the location of the new lab as described above at its upcoming November 21-22 meeting in Bozeman. This important step will allow the Committee to continue its progress in making the lab complex a reality.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Representative Kerry White
Chair, State Laboratory Advisory Committee

cc: Commissioner Clayton Christian
President Waded Cruzado

Attachment: Christian/Cruzado Letter

From: [Regent Casey Lozar](#)
To: [Adams, Belinda](#)
Cc: [Rep. Kerry White](#); [Christian, Clayton](#); [President Cruzado](#); [Manion, Michael](#); [Unsworth, Amy](#); [Baiamonte, Stephen](#); [McHugh, Scott](#); [Bacon, Garrett](#); [Katherman, Russ](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Letter from State Lab Advisory Committee
Date: Thursday, October 24, 2019 11:00:42 AM

Representative White,

I have received your letter requesting Board of Regents' approval for a co-located state laboratories facilities to be built on the Montana State University campus. I have asked OCHE to prepare an item for Board consideration at our upcoming meeting [on November 21](#) on the MSU campus. That item will address the approval of the location and layout a course for finding resolution on this matter. Of course you are welcome to attend the meeting in person and/or send written comments. The agenda for this meeting will be available in early November and sent to you directly.

Best,

Casey Lozar

On Oct 18, 2019, at 2:30 PM, Adams, Belinda <Belinda.Adams@mt.gov> wrote:

Good Afternoon Mr. Lozar,

Attached is a letter from Chairperson Kerry White on behalf of the State Laboratory Advisory Committee. In addition to this letter, he and the Committee request to be placed on the agenda for the Board of Regents meeting November 21-22, 2019 to discuss this matter further.

BELINDA ADAMS | Executive Assistant

Department of Administration

DESK 406.444.2460

<[Board of Regents' Support fo Colocated Labs on MSU Campus.pdf](#)>
<[Christian Cruzado Letter.pdf](#)>

November 21-22, 2019

ITEM 185-107-R1119

Commitment to Lease Land for a State Laboratory Facility

THAT

The Board of Regents commits to providing a lease of Montana State University property for the purpose of constructing a state-owned or leased laboratory facility primarily for the Montana Department of Livestock's Veterinary Diagnostic Lab, contingent on the specific details and requirements provided below.

EXPLANATION

1. This commitment is to lease land located on the property of Montana State University in Bozeman. The amount of land to be leased will be appropriate to the scope of the project and will not include land for future expansion or other facilities.
 2. Montana State University will retain ownership of the land.
 3. A lease agreement will be considered by the Board of Regents when a funding source and financing plan for the facility are identified by the Department of Administration and provided to the Board of Regents.
 4. The Department of Administration must obtain the Board of Regents' approval prior to initial construction of the facility and must follow the procedures found in BOR Policy 1003.7 – Authorization of Building Projects. Neither Montana State University, nor the Montana University system will be responsible for the cost of design, construction, site improvements or the operations and maintenance cost of the facility during the term of the lease. At any conclusion of the lease, the lessee shall arrange, and finance, the decommissioning of the facility.
 5. The Board of Regents supports a no cost lease of land with the understanding that if no significant construction on a state laboratory facility has begun by the time the Board of Regents holds its regular meeting in September 2022, this resolution will be placed in moratorium with the option of reconsideration at a future meeting.
 6. This commitment is also contingent on the Montana Department of Agriculture vacating McCall Hall and relocating to either the new laboratory building or to an off-campus location.
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ATTACHMENTS

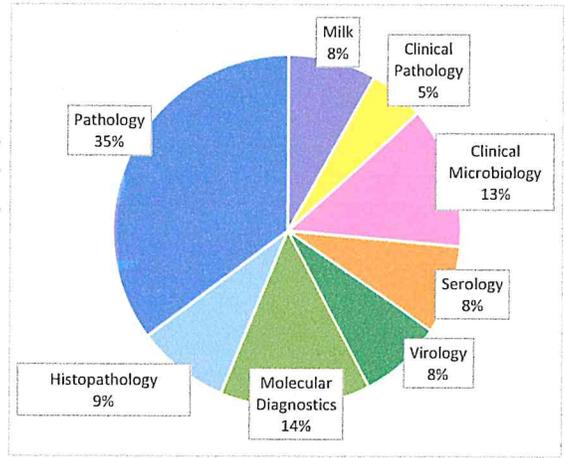
None.

Montana Department of Livestock

Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Cost Estimates - Overhead, O&M, and Construction

Sections	Square Footage	Direct Sqft %age	OH Sqft Allocated	Gross Sqft/Section	O&M/Section
Milk	596	8%	511	1,107	\$ 11,261
Clinical Pathology	383	5%	329	712	7,245
Clinical Microbiology	969	13%	832	1,801	18,313
Serology	601	8%	515	1,116	11,348
Virology	571	8%	490	1,060	10,781
Molecular Diagnostics	1,025	14%	879	1,904	19,366
Histopathology	631	9%	542	1,173	11,932
Pathology	2,601	35%	2,232	4,833	49,150
Direct Lab Space	7,377	54%	6,330	13,706	\$ 139,395

Support Areas, other	2,961	
Lab Admin	333	
Information Technology	329	
Receiving, Office, Records	1,372	
Preparation	1,335	
Indirect Lab Space	6,330	46%
Gross Lab Space	13,706	100%



O & M Expenses, Annual

Electricity	\$ 19,992
Natural Gas-Non Term Contract	13,032
Water & Sewage	9,156
Recharge-Personal Services	86,899
Buildings & Grounds	5,530
Snow Removal	4,592
Waste Disposal	194
O&M Total	\$ 139,395

O&M/Gross Sqft \$ 10.17 **Net Ongoing - \$ 13,768**

New Construction O&M, Annual *

O&M Expenses per Sqft	13,706	27,261	40,815	36,734	
Utilities per Sqft (\$3.50-4.00)	\$ 51,398	\$ 102,227	\$ 153,056	\$ 137,751	
Operational costs (\$3.50-4.00/Sqft)	51,398	102,227	153,056	137,751	
BSL-3 costs (\$0.50/Sqft)	6,853	13,630	20,408	18,367	
O&M Comparison Total	\$ 109,650	\$ 218,085	\$ 326,520	\$ 293,868	Net Ongoing -
Repair & replacement (\$10-12/Sqft)	\$ 150,768	\$ 299,867	\$ 448,965	\$ 404,069	\$ 400,816

* Based on 81,000 Sqft Research & Diagnostic Lab, South Dakota State University

Construction & Renovation Cost Estimates

Cost above Construction include Site Development (\$1M-2.5M) & Associated Costs* (25% of Construction)

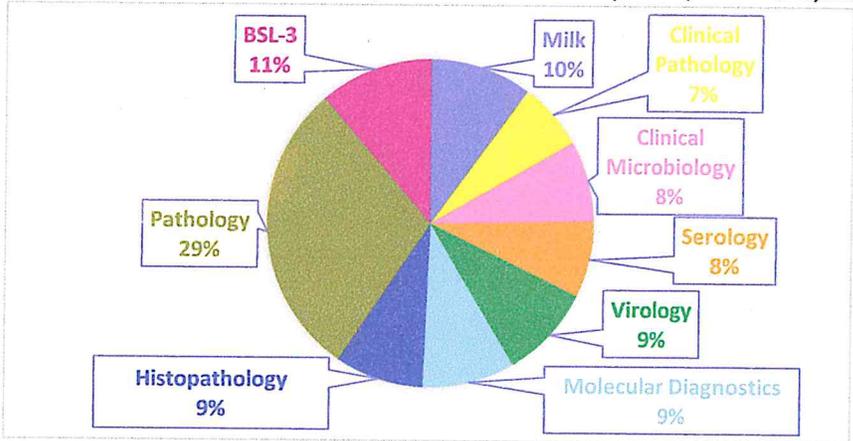
* Associated costs include: consultant & management fees, loose furnishings, commissioning, A/V equipment, surveying, geotechnical analysis, permits, keying, moving expenses, etc...

Construction Costs per Sqft	13,706	27,261	40,815	36,734
New Construction \$489 (\$400-550)	\$ 6,702,332	\$ 13,330,433	\$ 19,958,535	\$ 17,962,682
Non-BSL-3 New Constr. (\$325-450)	5,139,825	10,222,725	15,305,625	13,775,063
Renovation Costs (\$420-550)	6,510,445	12,948,785	19,387,125	17,448,413
Non-BSL-3 Renovation (\$320-400)	4,797,170	9,541,210	14,285,250	12,856,725
Gross Construction Cost Estimates	13,706	27,261	40,815	36,734
New Construction	\$ 10,377,915	\$ 18,663,042	\$ 26,948,169	\$ 24,453,352
Non-BSL-3 New Construction	\$ 8,424,781	\$ 14,778,406	\$ 21,132,031	\$ 19,218,828
Renovation	\$ 8,138,056	\$ 16,185,981	\$ 24,233,906	\$ 21,810,516
Non-BSL-3 Renovation	\$ 5,996,463	\$ 11,926,513	\$ 17,856,563	\$ 16,070,906

Montana Department of Livestock

Legislative Committee Recommendations

Sections	Leg Sqft/section	Direct Sqft %age	OH Sqft Allocated	Gross Sqft/Section	O&M/Section
Milk	1,452	10%	2,645	4,097	\$ 32,776
Clinical Pathology	968	7%	1,763	2,731	\$ 21,851
Clinical Microbiology	1,150	8%	2,095	3,245	\$ 25,959
Serology	1,090	8%	1,986	3,076	\$ 24,605
Virology	1,332	9%	2,427	3,759	\$ 30,067
Molecular Diagnostics	1,332	9%	2,427	3,759	\$ 30,067
Histopathology	1,271	9%	2,315	3,586	\$ 28,690
Pathology	4,236	29%	7,717	11,953	\$ 95,620
BSL-3	1,634	11%	2,977	4,611	\$ 36,884
Direct Lab Space	14,465	35%	26,352	40,817	\$ 326,520
Common (40% of Gross)	16,327				
Office & Support	7,060				
Receiving/Accessioning	1,210				
Shared Lab Support	1,755				
Indirect Lab Space	26,352				
Gross Lab Space	40,817				
Not Added in Study					
DNA Sequencing Lab	726				
Food Safety Lab	847				
Net	1,573				
Gross	2,622				



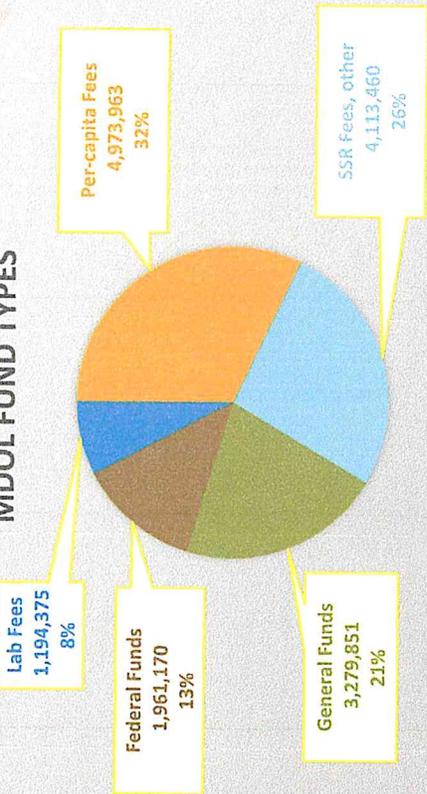
Gap Space from Lab Study to Current Layout

Sections	Delta Sqft/section	Direct Sqft %age	OH Sqft Allocated	Gross Sqft/Section	O&M/Section
Milk	856	12%	2,134	2,990	\$ 21,515
Clinical Pathology	585	8%	1,434	2,019	\$ 14,606
Clinical Microbiology	181	3%	1,263	1,444	\$ 7,646
Serology	490	7%	1,470	1,960	\$ 13,257
Virology	762	11%	1,937	2,699	\$ 19,287
Molecular Diagnostics	307	4%	1,547	1,854	\$ 10,702
Histopathology	640	9%	1,774	2,413	\$ 16,759
Pathology	1,635	23%	5,485	7,120	\$ 46,470
BSL-3	1,634	23%	2,977	4,611	\$ 36,884
Direct Lab Space	7,089	-18%	20,022	27,110	\$ 187,125

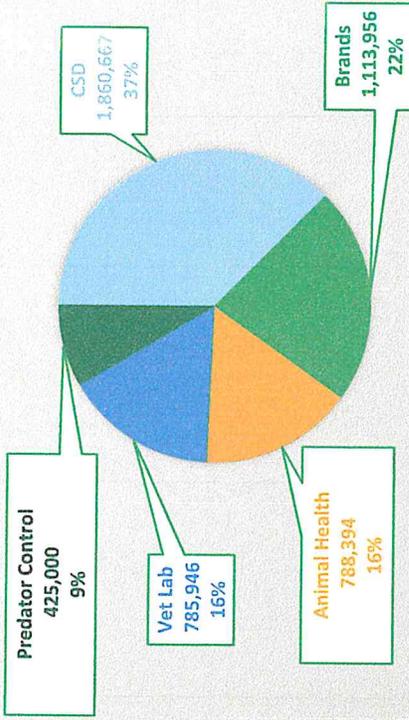
Montana Department of Livestock

Fiscal Year 2020 Funding

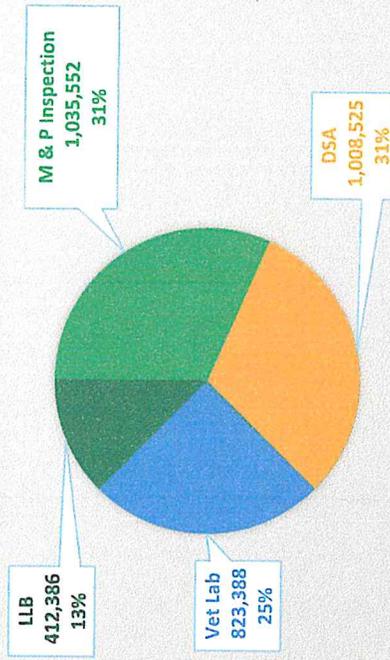
MDOL FUND TYPES



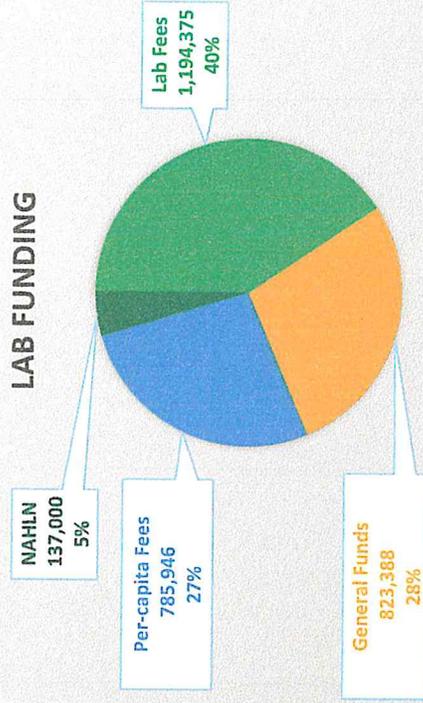
PER-CAPITA FEE PURPOSES



GENERAL FUND PURPOSES



LAB FUNDING



PerCapita Fees	SSR Fees, other	General Funds	Federal Funds
CSD	Brand Inspection	M & P Inspection	Federal Meat & Poultry
Brands	Shielded Egg Grading	DSA	Federal Umbrella
Animal Health	Milk Inspection	Vet Lab	NAHLN
Vet Lab	Milk Control	LLB	Vet Lab Fees
Predator Control			
		Total FY20 Funding	
		15,522,819	1,194,375

Non-HB2 Funds included: \$300K LLB Claims; \$425K Predator Control
 Funds Not included on Graph: \$650K HB10 ITS LRBP; \$100K HBS Lab Study

32.1.101 ORGANIZATIONAL RULE

(1) Organization of the Department of Livestock.

(a) History. The Department of Livestock was reorganized under the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 by executive order of the governor on November 22, 1971.

(b) Divisions. The department consists of five-three divisions: Animal Health Division; Brands Enforcement Division; and the Centralized Services Division; ~~Diagnostic Laboratory Division; and the Meat, Milk, and Egg Inspection Division~~. Each division is further broken down into bureaus and sections. (See functional chart.)

(c) The Directorhead of the Department of Livestock is the Board of Livestock as set forth in 2-15-3101, MCA.

(d) The Board of Livestock, as set forth in 2-15-3102, MCA, consists of seven members appointed by the governor for six year terms. The chairman is named by the governor.

(e) The Executive Officer for the Department of Livestock is appointed by the Board of Livestock as set forth in 81-1-102, MCA.

(f) Attached boards.

(i) Livestock Crimestoppers Commission.

(ii) Board of Milk Control.

~~(iii) Board of Horse Racing.~~

~~(iii) Livestock Loss Reduction and Mitigation Board.~~

(2) Functions of the Department of Livestock.

(a) The Animal Health Division consists of the following bureaus:

(i) The ~~Disease Control~~Animal Health Bureau functions are to provide for the diagnosis, prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases and disorders; maintain a disease surveillance system; provide education and information on animal diseases and disorders to the livestock industry, the veterinary profession, and the public at large; ~~conduct applied research into the causes, transmissibility, and control of animal disease and disorders~~; enforce sanitary standards of meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products produced or sold in Montana, and inspect animals at livestock auction markets; monitor and enforce import export requirements applied to livestock; assist the Department of Public Health and Human Services in the control of animal diseases transmissible to ~~man~~persons; to protect livestock and human health from rabies by controlling wildlife, especially skunks, known to be vector species of rabies; and provide information, education, and regulation of game farms~~alternative livestock facilities~~. These functions are accomplished by state level programs and by cooperation with counties, private groups, other government agencies, and individuals.

~~(b) The Meat, Milk, and Egg Inspection Division consists of the following bureaus:~~

(ii) The Milk and Egg Bureau functions are to ensure that eggs, milk, and milk products sold or manufactured in Montana are fit for human consumption. This function is accomplished through licensing, sampling, laboratory testing, product and site inspection and is done in cooperation with other state and federal agencies. The bureau supervises the enforcement of state and federal law.

(iii) The Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau functions are to ensure that meat and poultry products processed, manufactured, or sold in Montana are handled in a sanitary manner thereby assuring a clean and wholesome product for human consumption. This function is accomplished through licensing, inspection of premises~~inspection~~, slaughter inspection, process inspection, sampling, and laboratory testing. This is done in cooperation with other state and federal agencies. The bureau enforces state and federal laws.

(~~iv~~) The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Bureau Division functions are to provide laboratory support for the Disease Control~~Animal Health~~, Milk and Egg, and the Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureaus; provide laboratory diagnostic support to veterinarians and livestock producers; conduct food safety testing of meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products produced and sold in Montana; provide test services to enhance the marketability of livestock; protect the public health by testing dairy products and performing diagnostic tests on suspected rabies cases and other and assist the Department of Public Health and Human Services in diagnosing zoonotic diseases; and provide test services to enhance the marketability of livestock. Testing on wildlife and small animals is performed upon request.

(~~bd~~) The Centralized Services Division provides the following services to the Department of Livestock: accounting, budgeting, payroll, information technology, personnel, risk management, purchasing, general services, ~~duplicating~~, and administrative support~~communications~~. The division is responsible for ~~the administering of providing administrative support to the Milk Control and Livestock Loss attached boards. Milk Control Bureau, which is responsible for supervising, regulating, and controlling the milk industry of the state.~~

(~~ce~~) The Brands Enforcement Division consists of the following bureaus: and is responsible for providing administrative support to the attached Livestock Crimestoppers Commission.

(i) The Investigation Enforcement Bureau functions are to protect and foster the state's livestock industry by enforcing livestock laws, inspecting livestock for brands, and conducting theft investigations; ~~and to regulate livestock markets, and strive for a good uniform inspection at markets. The Predator Control Section functions are to protect the livestock industry from damage caused by predatory animals. This is accomplished by state level programs and by cooperation with counties, private groups, other government agencies, and individuals.~~

(ii) The Market Bureau functions are to regulate livestock markets and assure standard and uniform inspections at markets.

(iii) The Brands and Records Bureau functions are to issue and record brands, receive and file notices on livestock security agreements, regulate livestock dealers and markets, and maintain the Brands Enforcement Division's records.

(3) Functions of the attached boards.

(a) Livestock Crimestoppers Commission is administratively attached to the department in accordance with [2-15-121](#) and [2-15-3104](#), MCA.

(b) Board of Milk Control is administratively attached to the department in accordance with [2-15-121](#) and [2-15-3105](#), MCA.

~~(c) Board of Horse Racing is administratively attached to the department in accordance with [2-15-121](#) and [2-15-3106](#), MCA.~~

~~(ce) Livestock Loss Reduction and Mitigation Board is administratively attached to the department in accordance with [2-15-3110](#), MCA.~~

(4) Information or submissions.

(a) General and specific inquiries regarding a division may be addressed to the supervisor or administrator.

(b) All requests for hearings, declaratory rulings, and for participation in rulemaking may be addressed to either the Executive Officer or to the Board of Livestock.

(c) Parties interested in notices of hearings, declaratory rulings, and proposed rules should refer to notices in the Montana Administrative Register. Interested parties can also log onto the department website at www.liv.mt.gov and click on Administrative Rules under agency information.

(5) Personnel ~~r~~Roster. ~~The Board of Livestock, executive officer and division administrators can be contacted at the Scott Hart building, 301 N. Roberts Street, P.O. Box 202001, Helena, MT 59620; phone (406) 444-9321. Information regarding the department and its personnel can also be found at www.liv.mt.gov. The following are those of key personnel in the Department of Livestock. All are located in the Scott Hart building, 301 N. Roberts Street, P.O. Box 202001, Helena, MT 59620, unless otherwise indicated.~~

~~(a) Board of Livestock. The telephone number is (406)444-9321.~~

~~(i) Brett DeBruycker, Dutton, MT, term expires March 2015.~~

~~(ii) Stan Boone, Ingomar, MT; term expires March 2013.~~

~~(iii) Jan French, chair, Hobson, MT; term expires March 2011.~~

~~(iv) John Lehfeldt, Lavina, MT; term expires March 2013.~~

~~(v) Jeffery Lewis, Corvallis, MT; term expires March 2011.~~

~~(vi) Linda Nielsen, vice chair, Hobson, MT; term expires March 2011.~~

~~(vii) Edward P. Waldner, Chester, MT, term expires March 2015.~~

~~(b) Executive Officer to the Board of Livestock. The telephone number is (406)444-9321.~~

~~(c) Animal Health Division. The telephone number is (406)444-2043.~~

~~(i) administrator and state veterinarian,~~

~~(ii) assistant state veterinarian.~~

~~(d) Meat, Milk, and Egg Inspection Division. The telephone number is ~~(406)444-2043~~.~~

~~(i) administrator.~~

~~(e) Diagnostic Laboratory Division. The telephone number is ~~(406)994-4885~~.~~

~~(i) administrator,~~

~~(ii) assistant administrator.~~

~~(f) Brands Enforcement Division. The telephone number is ~~(406)444-2045~~.~~

~~(i) administrator.~~

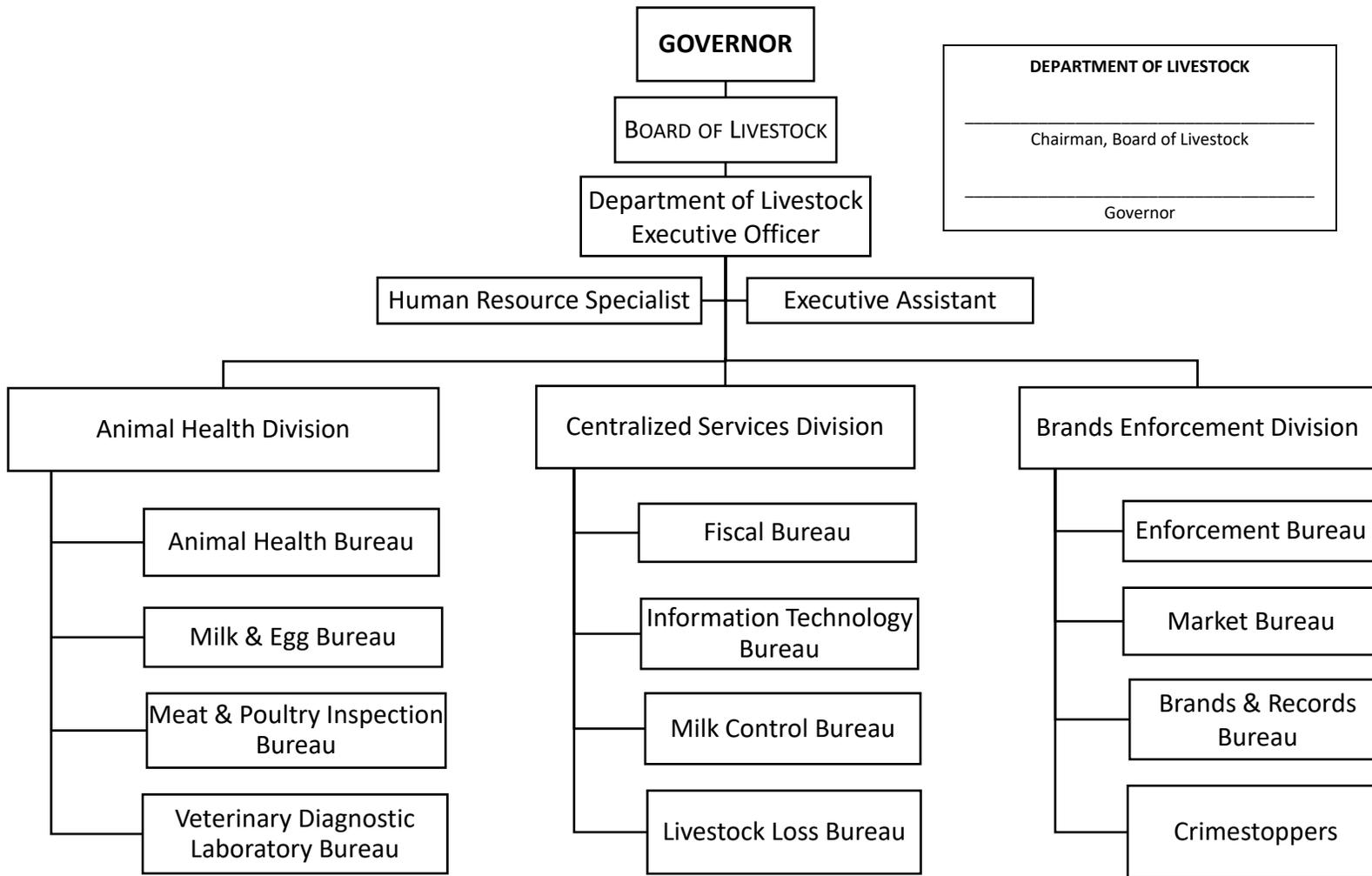
~~(g) Centralized Services Division. The telephone number is ~~(406)444-4994~~.~~

~~(i) administrator,~~

~~(ii) public information officer. The telephone number is ~~(406)444-9431~~.~~

(6) Chart of Department of Livestock Organization. A descriptive chart of the Department of Livestock is attached as the following page of this rule and by this reference is herein incorporated.

History: [2-4-201](#), MCA; Eff. 12/31/72; AMD, Eff. 2/28/78; AMD, Eff. 10/31/78; AMD, Eff. 7/2/79; AMD, Eff. 9/30/81; AMD, Eff. 6/30/84; AMD, Eff. 3/29/85; AMD, Eff. 6/30/96; AMD, Eff. 12/31/99; AMD, Eff. 6/30/02, AMD, Eff. 12/31/09. AMD, Eff. 9/30/10.





Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: George Edwards	Division/Program: LLB	Meeting Date: 12/4/19
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info: General update on statistics and 2018/2019 comparison by predator type		
Recommendation:		
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info:		
Recommendation:		
Time needed:	Attachments:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Board vote required: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

2018 - 2019 Comparison

2019 numbers do not reflect November and December claims

2019

Wolves	Cattle	Sheep	Goatt	Guard Dog	Horse	Llama/Pig
Confirmed	40	19		1	2	
Probable	9	1				
Value	\$65,527.09	\$5,097.56		\$1,030.00		
Owners	23	5		1		

2018

Wolves

Confirmed	49	14	2	2		
Probable	13	6				
Value	\$72,790.12	\$7,685.38	\$423.42	\$2,060.00		
Owners	34	4	1	1		

2019

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	49	52				5
Probable	31	13		2	1	4
Value	\$97,404.44	\$18,952.03		\$2,060.00		\$3,000.00
Owners	38	8		1		7

2018

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	67	23				5
Probable	22	6				
Value	\$93,568.67	\$11,991.76				\$8,000
Owners	35	5				1

2019

Mtn Lion

Confirmed	2	61	18		1	3
Probable	1	23	5			1
Value	\$2,707.78	\$18,905.04	\$3,814.16			\$1,800.00
Owners	3	19	12			3

2018

Mtn Lion

Confirmed		52	17		2	
Probable		13	1			
Value		\$14,315.25	\$3,047.29		\$16,500	
Owners		15	8		2	

Montana LLB
PO Box 202005/Helena, MT 59620

Nov 20 2019

George Edwards
Executive Director/(406) 444-5609

Counties	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Guard	Horse	Llama/Swine	Totals	Payments
Beaverhead	8	8					16	\$9,054.37
Carbon	15						15	\$20,469.41
Cascade	5	2					7	\$18,929.82
Choteau	1						1	\$1,021.81
Custer		4					4	\$1,131.08
Dawson		1					1	\$282.77
Deer Lodge	1		2				3	\$1,302.29
Flathead	2	3	6			5	16	\$5,109.80
Glacier	21				1	4	26	\$21,494.07
Granite	4	5	1				10	\$5,203.35
Jefferson		5					5	\$1,294.19
Lake	1	16	2			1	20	\$6,186.21
L&C	10	20	5	1			36	\$18,008.93
Lincoln	1	2					3	\$1,061.25
Madison	25	9		2	2		38	\$45,007.96
Missoula	1	2	4			1	8	\$2,725.27
Park	4						4	\$2,061.41
Pondera	6						6	\$6,330.75
Powell	11						11	\$10,434.63
Ravalli		34	3				37	\$6,571.92
Richland		1					1	\$150.27
Sanders	5	9				2	16	\$6,945.56
Silver Bow	3						3	\$7,176.26
Stillwater		4					4	\$846.09
Teton	6	4			1		11	\$8,331.45
Toole		40					40	\$11,145.86
Wheatland	2						2	\$1,672.00
Totals	132	169	23	3	4	13	344	\$219,948.78
Nov 20 2019	136	96	10	2	2	5	256	\$205,471.12

Wolves

Confirmed	40	19		1	2	
Probable	9	1				
Value	\$65,527.09	\$5,097.56		\$1,030.00		
Owners	23	5		1		

Grizzly Bears

Confirmed	49	52				5
Probable	31	13		2	1	4
Value	\$97,404.44	\$18,952.03		\$2,060.00		\$3,000.00
Owners	38	8		1		7

Mtn Lion

Confirmed	2	61	18		1	3
Probable	1	23	5			1
Value	\$2,707.78	\$18,905.04	\$3,814.16			\$1,800.00
Owners	3	19	12			3



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Chad Lee	Division/Program: Milk Control Bureau	Meeting Date: 12/4/2019
<u>Agenda Item:</u>		
Background Info: General updates regarding the Board of Milk Control and bureau activity		
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
<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



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Gregory Juda		Division/Program: MVDL			Meeting Date: 12/04/2019		
<u>Agenda Item: Request to Hire Two Lab Technician Positions</u>							
Background Info: The MVDL received a letter of resignation from a Clinical Microbiologist (position #56366026). We would like to fill this position as soon as possible to begin training and minimize the impact on laboratory operations and customer service. The second position is a lab technician to primarily support the molecular diagnostics section and cross train to support other lab sections. This is position #56366021 which was budgeted for as part of the biennium cycle but has not been filled following a prior retirement. Currently with only one FTE in molecular diagnostics, we are operationally limited in the event of illness or other absence.							
Recommendation: Board approval to hire the two positions							
Time needed: 5 Minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No X	Board vote required?	Yes	No	
					X		
<u>Agenda Item: Request for capital equipment purchase of an ultra-low temperature freezer for serology to replace a unit that failed.</u>							
Background Info: The ultra-low temperature freezer that was located in the serology section failed a couple of months ago and its contents were transferred to the freezer in another lab section. The old unit was owned by the USDA and was utilized for the brucellosis program. Recently, with the transition from the RAP assay to the florescence polarization (FP) assay, the USDA provided Animal Health with \$65,000 in equipment funding to support transition to the FP assay. These funds were initially slated for an additional plate reader, however, MVDL was provided a second plate reader by NVSL at no charge in November. We are seeking approval to reallocate \$9,500 of the funds initially dedicated for a plate reader toward the purchase of a freezer to be used within serology in support of the brucellosis program.							
Recommendation:							
Time needed: 5 minutes	Attachments:	Yes	No X	Board vote required	Yes X	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	



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Marty Zaluski	Division/Program: Milk & Egg	Meeting Date: 12/04/2019
<u>Agenda Item: Request to hire</u>		
Background Info: The milk and egg bureau chief, and a sanitarian / inspector have submitted their resignations effective December 31, 2019. While we are fortunate that we have recruited a sanitarian earlier this calendar year in anticipation of a possible retirement, the bureau will not be able to meet its mission unless we fill one of these vacancies.		
We are requesting to fill one of these positions and leave the bureau chief position vacant for the time being while we evaluate trends in the industry, and the impact of the recent announcement of bankruptcy of Dean Foods.		
Recommendation: grant request to fill to maintain program continuity		
Time needed: 10 minutes	Attachments:	Yes X No Board vote required? Yes X 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



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Tahnee Szymanski	Division/Program: Animal Health Bureau	Meeting Date: 12/4/19
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Agenda Item: Brucellosis Update

Background Info:

Following the loss of the Rapid Automated Presumptive test (RAP) as a screening test, Montana and Wyoming began utilizing the Fluorescent Polarization Assay plate test (FPA) for screening. The FPA is a much more sensitive test than the old RAP test and for that reason, we have had multiple suspect animals during the busy DSA testing season. Upon detection of a suspect, the herd must first be quarantined until identification of the animal in question with a duplicate test of blood drawn from that animal by a State or Federal veterinarian. If the test results are low enough (suspect) and once that animal is confirmed and separated from the herd the remainder of the herd is most often released from quarantine. However, that animal is held for further testing. Once its test results drop into the negative range it is also released from quarantine.

As of 11/22/19:

Herds under Quarantine	Total suspects/reactors found (11/21/19)	herds involved (had a suspect or reactor)	Animals under Q for retest (> 20mP)	Herds released from quarantine	Number of FPA samples tested since 10/18	Incidence of suspects (33/25,000)
2	33	24	15	22	25,000	.13%

Recommendation: NA

Time needed: 15 Minutes	Attachments:	<u>No</u>	Board vote required?	<u>No</u>
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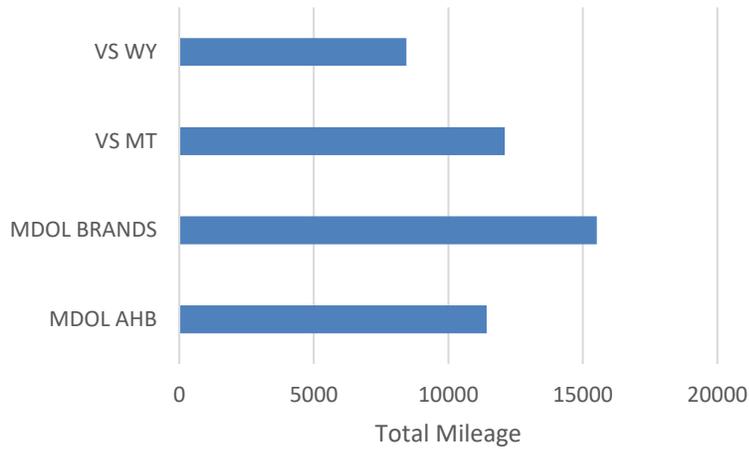
Agenda Item: Tuberculosis Update

Background Info: The epidemiological investigation associated with the June 2018 detection of bovine tuberculosis in a steer at slaughter in SD identified 99 potential source herds in 5 states (SD, ND, MT, MN, and WI). Montana had 17 of the potential source herds. One herd was exempted from testing due to documented sales of red-hided animals only. One herd was unavailable for testing as it had since been dispersed. The remaining 15 herds were tested over the course of 12 months. A summary of the testing is below.

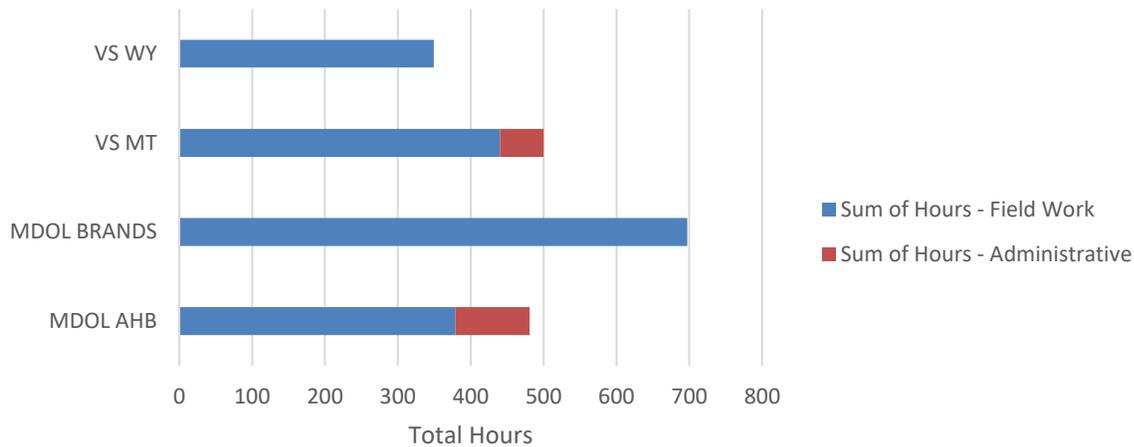
Total number of animals tested: 4867
 Caudal Fold Test (CFT) suspects: 44
 Comparative Cervical Test (CCT) suspects: 2
 Bovine Tuberculosis Reactors: 0

Number Staff: 25
 Total Hours Worked: 2,027.5
 Total Mileage: 47,482

Mileage - June 2018 Bovine TB Epi.



Hours - June 2018 Bovine TB Epi



Recommendation: NA

Time needed: 10 Minutes	Attachments: No	Board vote required	No
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Agenda Item: Response to Comments – ARM Notice 32-19-298

Background Info: At the June 2019 Board of Livestock meeting, the Board approved the Department to proceed with the public rulemaking process pertaining to the management of the alternative livestock program. The comment period for these rules has closed. The Department proposes the following actions regarding the proposed changes:

- ARM 32.4.301 Inspection of Alternative Livestock and 32.4.1302 Requirements for Mandatory Surveillance of Montana Alternative Livestock Game Cervidae for Chronic Wasting Disease- The department received one comment concerned that the change may decrease the likelihood of confirming a diagnosis or cause of death, and in some cases may hinder the ability to obtain samples for CWD testing. The department appreciate this comment but does not agree that extending the timeline allowed for reporting of deaths will decrease the rate of success for determining cause of death or obtaining appropriate samples. Additionally, changes in propose in 32.4.1302 provide the Department additional tools to deal with missed or poor-quality samples, such as a requirement to replace samples or a reduction in the herd status of a cervid herd. The department is therefore adopting the changes as proposed.
- ARM 32.4.1309 – Import Requirements for Cervids – The department is not proceeding with the proposed rule amendment for ARM 32.4.1309 pertaining to import requirements for cervids. The department received multiple comments on the proposed rule. The comments addressed two specific

areas regarding the proposal. These include: the potential for the proposed rule to be in violation of the Commerce Clause of the US Constitution and a lack of scientific evidence to support the proposed changes. The department appreciates all the comments received. The department has taken these comments into consideration and intends to file a replacement notice of proposed rulemaking in order to address these concerns at a future date.

- For the remaining rules on the proposal notice (see attached) the department received one comment that the proposed changes will help to limit CWD spread in alternative livestock and reduce the risk of spillover from alternative livestock to wild cervids. The department is therefore adopting the proposed rules as proposed.

Recommendation: Board approval to adopt proposed rules as described

Time needed: 10 Minutes	Attachments:		<u>Yes</u>	Board vote required		<u>Yes</u>
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Agenda Item:

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

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

Background Info:

Recommendation:

Time needed:	Attachments:			Board vote required:		
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**Proposed Changes to Administrative Rules
Pertaining to Alternative Livestock**

<u>ARM</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Summary of Proposed Change</u>
32.4.101	Definition	Clean up of language pertaining to bill of sale and certificate of veterinary inspection.
32.4.201	Identification of Alternative Livestock	Clarification of language relating to the tattoo of animals moved between alternative livestock premises. Clarification of language regarding disposition of tags from deceased alternative livestock.
32.4.203	Waivers to Identification	New language regarding requirements that must be met prior to granting a temporary waiver to identification requirements. The existing language pertaining to microchips is not practical.
32.4.301	Inspection of Alternative Livestock	Remove requirement for alternative livestock to be inspected by a veterinarian prior to movement to a veterinary clinic for emergency medical treatment. Clarification of requirements for animals moving direct to slaughter without inspection.
32.4.401	Change of Ownership Testing Requirements for Alternative Livestock	Remove reference to sale of alternative livestock for shooters on the immediate premises as this is a prohibited activity per FWP statute.
32.4.403	Requirements for Alternative Livestock Gametes (Ova and Semen) and Embryos	Replace referenced MCA consistent with the changes made in HB 112 which repealed
32.4.601	Importation of Alternative Livestock	Clarifying language (his to their)
32.4.602	Exportation of Alternative Livestock	Insertion of a clarifying word (must).
32.4.802	Quarantine Facility	Remove language pertaining to applications for new alternative livestock farms which is prohibited per FWP statute.
32.4.1301	Definitions	Updated definitions for exposed and trace herds/animals, increasing the time of exposure to 5 years for all categories.
32.4.1302	Requirements for Mandatory Surveillance of Montana Alternative Livestock Game Cervidae for Chronic Wasting Disease	Clarification of requirements for annual herd inventories and inspections to be consistent with proposed USDA program standards. This includes an annual visual inspection of all animals, a 3-year requirement for physical inspection, and record keeping requirements for alternative livestock licensees. Increase the amount of time an alternative licensee has to report deceased cervids.

		<p>Create an allowance for keeping ears intact with a cape collected from deceased cervid.</p> <p>Addition of a potential outcome for licensees who fail to comply with CWD testing requirements.</p>
32.4.1309	Alternative Livestock Monitored Herd Status for CWD	Provide an allowance to reduce the CWD status of producers who fail to comply with CWD testing requirements.
32.4.1309	Import Requirements for Cervids	Add a condition by which the state veterinarian can deny the importation to include presence of CWD or lack of an established surveillance program for wildlife.
32.4.1311	Management of Alternative Livestock Cervid Herds Identified as CWD Trace Herds	Update duration of quarantine for CWD trace herds to be consistent with proposed USDA program standards.
32.4.1312	Management of Alternative Livestock Cervid Herds with at Least One Animal Diagnosed with CWD and with Low Probability of CWD Transmission	REPEAL – All herds diagnosed with CWD will be managed regardless of probability of CWD transmission according to USDA program standards.
32.4.1313	Management of CWD Positive Alternative Livestock Cervid Herds	Update management requirements for CWD positive cervid herd to be consistent with USDA program standards, including increasing duration of quarantine to 5 years for hers that do not depopulate and removing the option for alternative management options for high-risk animals.

32.4.101 DEFINITIONS In this subchapter the following terms have the meanings or interpretations indicated below and must be used in conjunction with and supplemental to those definitions contained in 87-4-406, MCA.

- (1) "Alternative Livestock" means the animals defined as alternative livestock and cloven hooved ungulates in 87-4-406, MCA except domestic water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*).
- (2) "Alternative livestock veterinarian" means a deputy state veterinarian who has been trained and approved by the department to perform regulatory work on alternative livestock.
- (3) "Bill of sale" means the alternative livestock ~~invoice and~~ bill of sale form utilized by the department of livestock to document the valid transfer of ownership of alternative livestock.
- (4) "Catch pen" means a fenced enclosure used in conjunction with the handling facility to hold alternative livestock for individual inspection, marking, or treatment.
- (5) "Certificate of veterinary inspection" means the Department of Livestock inspection certificate form ~~designed to fulfill the requirements of a certificate of inspection under ARM 32.3.201, and~~ conforming to the requirements of the health certificate under ARM 32.3.206, for the inspection of alternative livestock. The form must include the number, species, age, sex, individual animal identification, owner, alternative livestock farm information and the reason for the inspection.
- (6) "Confirmation sample" means a second sample taken from the same animal and submitted to a laboratory to confirm the results of the original sample.
- (7) "Department" means the Department of Livestock.
- (8) "Department designated agent" means an individual empowered by the department to act on behalf of the department in performing regulatory duties strictly defined by department policy.
- (9) "Disease, communicable" means a disease that can spread from one animal to another animal or to humans.
- (10) "Disease, quarantinable" means any disease defined under ARM 32.3.104, 32.3.116 or identified by order of the state veterinarian.
- (11) "Elk-red deer hybrid" means an animal that is produced by the mating of an elk and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and all subsequent progeny.
- (12) "Emergency" means a sudden unexpected medical condition demanding immediate medical care not available on the alternative livestock farm whereby if medical treatment is not obtained immediately, the animal may die.
- (13) "Alternative livestock farm" means the enclosed land area upon which game farm animals may be kept, as defined by 87-4-406(3), MCA.
- (14) "Alternative livestock parts" means parts of an alternative livestock carcass that may be taken from an alternative livestock farm in accordance with the provisions of 87-4-415 and 87-4-416, MCA. Alternative livestock parts does not include the regenerable parts harvested annually from alternative livestock farm animals.
- (15) "H of A tag" means the Canadian equivalent of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) official eartag.
- (16) "Handling device" means a mechanical structure or animal restraining device (such as a squeeze chute) that facilitates inspection and handling of individual alternative livestock.
- (17) "Health certificate" has the meaning defined in ARM 32.3.201.
- (18) "Herd plan" means a written disease management plan that is designed by the herd owner and the state veterinarian to eradicate disease from an affected herd while reducing human exposure to the disease. The herd plan will include appropriate herd test frequencies, tests to be employed, and any additional disease or herd management practices deemed necessary to eradicate a disease from the herd in an efficient and effective manner.
- (19) "Herd tattoo" means the recorded whole herd mark or brand required by 81-3-102, MCA for alternative livestock identification.

(20) "Hybrid test" means a laboratory test recognized for the identification of elk-red deer hybrid animals.

(21) "Members of the same family" means a group whose membership is determined by including an individual, the individual's spouse, and the individual's parents, children, grandchildren, and the spouses of each.

(22) "Montana official eartag" means an alternative livestock identification tag provided by the Department of Livestock that meets the requirements of 87-4-414(4), MCA.

(23) "Permit" means an official document issued by the Montana Department of Livestock after proper application which allows the movement of animals, or biologics into Montana. The permit shall conform to the requirements of ARM 32.3.207.

(24) "Prohibited alternative livestock" means animals that are prohibited from importation for purposes of alternative livestock farming pursuant to 87-4-424, MCA.

(25) "Quarantine facility" means a department approved enclosure, separate from the catch pen and handling device, used to isolate newly acquired or diseased alternative livestock.

(26) "Restricted alternative livestock" means animal species, subspecies and their hybrids subject to specific importation restrictions.

(27) "Solid wall" means a wall constructed with no visible cracks between construction units or underneath the wall unit.

(28) "State waters" means a body of water so defined by 75-5-103, MCA.

(29) "Transfer" means the change in ownership interest or any part of an ownership interest in an alternative livestock animal.

(30) "Transportation" means the movement of alternative livestock to or from a licensed alternative livestock farm to another licensed alternative livestock farm, a market, or any other approved destination.

(31) "USDA official eartag" means an identification eartag that provides unique identification for each individual animal by conforming to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system.

(32) "Whole herd mark" means an artificial mark or brand recorded by the department for the exclusive sole use of the individual in whose name the mark or brand is recorded. The whole herd mark assigned by the department for alternative livestock is the herd tattoo.

(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.)

REASON: The department proposes these changes to the definition of bill of sale and certificate of veterinary inspection to reflect current practices regarding the inspection of alternative livestock and to be consistent with language used throughout ARM pertaining to alternative livestock.

32.4.201 IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK (1) Alternative livestock owned or transferred to any alternative livestock farm within the state of Montana must be individually identified by the method prescribed by the department.

(2) Every alternative livestock animal must be marked with a whole herd mark (herd tattoo) registered to thean alternative livestock farm animal owner and placed in the location on the animal identified by the department's recorder of marks and brands.

(a) The herd tattoo placed in an animal born on or imported to the alternative livestock farm from out of state shall be that of the owner of the animal and is recognized as the original tattoo.

(b) Retattoo of an illegible tattoo shall be done by a designated agent of the department and shall be the original tattoo (herd of origin) of the animal. When an animal is retattooed, the designated agent of the department shall submit a certificate of veterinary inspection to the department documenting the retattoo of the animal and the complete animal identification, age, sex and species information.

(c) The recorded whole herd mark (herd tattoo) has all of the rights of ownership granted under 81-3-105, MCA.

(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) Official ear tags will be issued to and applied by alternative livestock veterinarians 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 in herds that have achieved CWD certified status as defined in ARM 32.4.1303.

(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 five 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. The animal(s) 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 an approved diagnostic laboratory with samples for CWD testing or to the department Helena office for animals that are not CWD test eligible.

(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; AMD, 2017 MAR p. 1661, Eff. 9/23/17.)

32.4.203 WAIVERS TO IDENTIFICATION (1) Under the authority of 87-4-414(5), MCA, the department may grant a temporary waiver to identification requirements. The licensee may request a temporary waiver if the animal meets the following requirements:

(a) the animal is tattooed in compliance with 81-3-102, MCA, or 87-1-231, MCA; and
(b) for animals 12 months of age and older, the animal has one existing form of approved identification.

~~(b) the animal has been implanted with a form of microchip identification approved and accepted by the department; and~~

~~(c) cervidae must be tested annually for TB and brucellosis.~~

~~(2) The state veterinarian may require additional tests as necessary.~~

(3) Temporary waivers expire January 1 of the year following the year of issuance.
 (History: 87-4-422, MCA; IMP, 87-4-422, MCA; NEW, 1999 MAR p. 136, Eff. 1/15/99.)

REASON: The department is proposing these changes to clarify language regarding the tattoo of alternative livestock born on a Montana alternative livestock premises and transferred to a second Montana alternative livestock premises. Because of limited availability of locations in which these animals can be tattooed, these animals are not re-tattooed. This rule should only apply to animals imported from out of state. The proposed changes pertaining to identification retrieved from alternative livestock is being updated to reflect a change in protocol for submission of tissues for CWD testing. Part of the CWD testing process is genetic verification that a CWD positive sample is a genetic match to the animal that the sample is reported to have originated from. This is done by genetic testing of the sample and a section of ear left with the official identification. Finally, the process by which an animal is eligible for a waiver to identification is proposed for change to provide a more realistic waiver option without increasing the risk associated with issuing such a waiver.

32.4.301 INSPECTION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK (1) Prior to the sale, transfer of ownership, or transportation of a live animal from a licensed alternative livestock farm, with the exclusion of omnivores and carnivores, the animal must be inspected by the department-designated agent with the following exceptions:

(a) The department may waive the inspection if the sale or transfer of ownership of the alternative livestock animals is between members of the same family and if no change in location of the animals occurs;

(b) Alternative livestock may be moved without inspection between alternative livestock farm properties under one license;

(c) Animals requiring emergency medical treatment may be transported without prior inspection for veterinary treatment if the following conditions are met:

(i) Prior to the movement of the animal, the owner must call the department (Helena office), and file an intent to transport the animal and schedule the inspection of the animal at the destination vet clinic. ~~Prior to movement of the animal, an alternative livestock veterinarian must review the animal's reported condition and determine it to be an "emergency."~~

(ii) An inspection must be completed by an alternative livestock veterinarian prior to movement from the vet clinic and return to the alternative livestock farm; and

(iii) Any untagged and untattooed alternative livestock must be tagged and marked in compliance with 87-4-414, MCA and 81-3-102, MCA prior to return to the alternative livestock farm; ~~and~~

(d) Animals transported directly to an approved slaughter facility may be transported without prior inspection if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) all animals ~~on the permit~~ are ~~required to be~~ officially identified with a Montana eartag; ~~and~~

(ii) prior to the movement of the animal, the alternative livestock licensee or their agent must call the department (Helena office) and request a transport permit number, provide the department the complete individual animal identification, age, sex, and species of each animal intended for shipment and the immediate destination of the animals; ~~and~~

(iii) the department (Helena office) will issue a transport permit number that will be valid for 48 hours from the time of issue to allow movement of the animals from the alternative livestock farm to the approved slaughter facility; ~~and~~

(iv) the transport permit number must be written on a department-approved form, a copy of which must accompany the animal(s) to the destination; ~~and~~

(v) the alternative livestock licensee shall retrieve the alternative livestock animal head(s), all official identification tags, an official receipt for the animal(s) from the slaughter facility; and ~~(A)~~ for animals meeting test age criteria, the licensee shall ensure the appropriate CWD testing samples are submitted by an alternative livestock veterinarian to an approved laboratory for testing; ~~and~~

(vi) movement of alternative livestock must be in a secured and enclosed vehicle; ~~and~~

(vii) the alternative livestock licensee shall provide a copy of the transport permit and an appropriate receipt from the slaughter facility to the department (Helena office) within five days of the animal's arrival at the slaughter facility.

(e) Omnivores and carnivores must meet the inspection and transportation requirements of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

(2) For animals that are killed by predators or die of natural causes, the animal death must be reported to the department (Helena office) within ~~one~~five working days of the discovery of death.

(a) If the animal has been tagged or marked, a department-designated agent must remove the official eartags from the animal and all of the identification tags from the animal must be submitted to the department with a completed certificate of veterinary inspection. The department may allow the animal to be inspected at a location off of the alternative livestock farm and transported in accordance to the procedures outlined in (3)(a).

(b) If the animal has not been tagged and marked, the department may waive the inspection requirement.

(3) Alternative livestock that are slaughtered on the alternative livestock farm must be inspected by an alternative livestock veterinarian.

(a) The alternative livestock including but not limited to the carcass, parts, or meat must be inspected prior to removal from the licensed alternative livestock farm property unless:

(i) The owner or owner's agent of the animal has called the department (Helena office) and has provided the department the complete identification, age, sex, and species of the animal; the immediate destination of the animal; and the name and address of the consignee if the animal was sold.

(ii) The department (Helena office) must give permission for the owner or owner's agent to move the animal from the alternative livestock farm. A transport number or certificate of identification number will be given to the alternative livestock licensee. This number must be listed on the bill of sale for the animal or other department-specified form. The valid bill of sale for the animal or department-approved form must accompany the animal to its destination.

(iii) Prior to the movement of the animal from the property, a department-designated agent must be informed by the alternative livestock farm licensee of the immediate destination of the animal. The department-designated agent shall inspect the animal and retrieve the identification tags from the animal. All identification tags, bill of sale (or other approved form), and completed certificate of veterinary inspection must be submitted to the department within five days of completion of the inspection.

(b) If a department-designated agent is present on the licensed alternative livestock farm at the time of slaughter, the department will waive the requirement to inform the Helena office. The inspection of the animal pursuant to 87-4-416, MCA, must be completed prior to movement of the animal carcass, meat, or parts from the alternative livestock farm.

(4) A valid bill of sale must accompany any sale, or transfer of ownership of any alternative livestock farm animal, carcass, meat or parts.

(a) Transfer of ownership of alternative livestock must meet all of the requirements of ARM 32.18.106. The valid bill of sale must bear the signature of one of the recorded owner(s) of the recorded whole herd mark or his assigns.

(b) A copy of the bill of sale must be provided to the department-designated agent at the time of inspection, and the agent shall in turn provide the copy to the department (Helena office).

(c) A copy of the bill of sale must be kept in records maintained by the alternative livestock farm licensee.

(5) The alternative livestock farm licensee shall present alternative livestock for inspection under conditions where the designated agent for the department can safely read all marks and identification on the animals.

(6) The inspection shall permit the movement of the alternative livestock from the place of inspection immediately to the destination shown on the inspection certificate. No diversion or

off-loading of the alternative livestock will be permitted without approval from the department and further inspection. A certificate of inspection shall permit the movement of the alternative livestock identified thereon for no more than ten days after the date of inspection.

(7) Certificates of inspection, bills of sale and identification tags must be mailed to the Helena office within five days of completing the inspection. (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.)

REASON: The department is proposing that the requirement to have animals inspected by a veterinary prior to transport to a veterinary hospital for emergency treatment. By the process of the owner first obtaining a permit for transport from the department, the movement of the animal and the verification of identification will be accomplished by reconciliation with the veterinarian's records. The requirement for an additional exam is burdensome. The proposed change to the requirements for transport of animals direct to slaughter without prior examination is to clarify the currently outlined stipulations. Finally, to be consistent with USDA chronic wasting disease program standards, the department is proposing to increase the number of days an alternative livestock licensee has to report on-farm mortalities.

32.4.401 CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK (1) Prior to a change of ownership, movement, transfer, or sale of alternative livestock within Montana, the animals must meet all testing requirements mandated by the state veterinarian under ARM Title 32, chapter 3, subchapters 4 and 6.

(2) The department may waive change of ownership and transportation testing requirements of alternative livestock consigned for ~~sale as shooters and/or~~ slaughter on the immediate alternative livestock farm premises, or consigned to an out-of-state destination with the following conditions:

(a) The waiver from testing does not exempt any requirement for necropsy or post mortem inspection that may be determined to be necessary by the state veterinarian.

(b) No animal consigned to an out-of-state destination may be diverted to an in-state destination if it has not met the test requirements of this rule and without the approval of the department. (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.)

32.4.403 REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK GAMETES (OVA AND SEMEN) AND EMBRYOS (1) The use of semen within the state of Montana and the import of semen into the state, for artificial insemination of alternative livestock must meet all of the requirements of 81-2-~~403703~~, MCA, rules promulgated under the authority of 81-2-~~402703~~, MCA and any order of the state veterinarian.

(2) The sale and importation of gametes and embryos in the state of Montana must meet the requirements for the sale and transfer of alternative livestock, which include, but are not limited to:

(a) the provisions for a bill of sale;

(b) a health certificate; and

(c) importation permit where applicable. (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.)

REASON: The department is proposing to strike existing language referencing alternative livestock as shooters as this is a prohibited activity according to FWP statute. The department is also proposing updating MCA citations to be consistent with changes to MCA following the 2019 Legislative Session.

32.4.601 IMPORTATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK (1) Alternative livestock imported into Montana must meet all requirements of ARM Title 32, chapter 3, subchapter 2; Title 81, chapter 2, part 7, MCA; and any other orders issued by the department.

(2) All cervid species will be treated with an appropriate anthelmintic as determined by the state veterinarian at least 20 days prior to entry into Montana to reduce the potential of undesirable parasites.

(3) Animals must be consigned to an alternative livestock farm licensee. The alternative livestock farm licensee must have a valid license for the species being imported.

(4) Alternative livestock shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and a permit, which must be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the animals. When a single health certificate and/or permit is issued for animals being moved in more than one vehicle, the driver of each vehicle shall have in his/her possession a copy of the health certificate or permit.

(a) The official health certificate must meet all of the requirements of ARM 32.3.206 and the accredited veterinarian issuing the health certificate must certify that the following conditions are true:

(i) All elk in the shipment have been certified free from red deer gene markers as required by ARM 32.4.402. No elk-red deer hybrid may be imported. Certification must be provided to the department prior to the issuance of an import permit;

(ii) The accredited veterinarian issuing the health certificate shall assess the herd of origin and determine if the alternative livestock have been infected by or exposed to *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* (Johne's disease). A statement summarizing ~~his~~^{their} findings shall be included on the health certificate. No animal exposed to or infected with *M. paratuberculosis* may be imported;

(iii) The herd of origin must be certified as free of central nervous system (CNS) symptoms for the last five years; and

(iv) Animals must meet all other importation requirements made by the state veterinarian under ARM Title 32, chapter 3, subchapter 2;

(b) The importation permit must meet all of the requirements of ARM 32.3.207.

(5) For change of ownership, a valid bill of sale must accompany the shipment. A copy of the bill of sale must be provided to the department at the time the animal is tagged and marked.

(6) Prior to shipment, all alternative livestock with the exclusion of omnivores and carnivores must be marked with a USDA official eartag or its Canadian equivalent called an H of A tag.

(7) All alternative livestock must be quarantined upon arrival in Montana until all testing requirements have been met and the animal is tagged and marked.

(8) No person consigning, transporting, or receiving alternative livestock into Montana may authorize, order, or carry out diversion of such animals to a destination or consignee other than set forth on the health certificate or permit without first obtaining written authorization from the state veterinarian of Montana or his designee to make such a diversion.

(9) Importation of gametes shall meet all requirements outlined in ARM 32.4.403.

(10) Importation of alternative livestock semen must meet the applicable requirements of ARM 32.3.220. (History: 81-2-102, 81-2-103, 81-2-402, 81-2-707, 87-4-422, IMP, 81-2-102, 81-2-103, 81-2-402, 81-2-403, 81-2-703, 81-2-707, 81-3-102, 87-4-414, 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; AMD, 2016 MAR p. 889, Eff. 5/21/16.)

32.4.602 EXPORTATION OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK (1) Any alternative livestock exported must be tagged and marked in compliance with 81-3-102(2) and 87-4-414, MCA.

(2) The animal must meet the inspection requirements for change of ownership and movement of game farm animals prior to movement from the alternative livestock farm in accordance to ARM 32.4.301.

(3) The shipment **must** be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and valid bill of sale for animals that have changed ownership. (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.)

REASON: The department is proposing clarifying language with no change to the intent or meaning of existing language.

32.4.802 QUARANTINE FACILITY (1) Each licensed alternative livestock farm must have a department-approved quarantine facility within its perimeter fence or submit a quarantine action plan to the department that guarantees the licensee unlimited access to an approved quarantine facility on another licensed alternative livestock farm within the state of Montana.

(2) ~~An alternative livestock farm license or the approval~~ Approval for expansion of ~~the an~~ alternative livestock farm shall not be granted by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks until the licensee ~~applicant~~ receives department approval of the quarantine facility and handling facilities.

(3) ~~A licensee applying for an expansion of an alternative livestock farm~~ The applicant for an alternative livestock farm license shall submit the following to the department and Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks at the time the application ~~(or application for an expansion) for the alternative livestock farm license~~ is submitted to the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks:

(a) design plans for the applicant's alternative livestock farm catch pen and handling facilities required under ARM 32.4.801;

(b) detailed design specifications for a quarantine facility on the property owned or leased by the applicant and identified on the alternative livestock farm license application; or

(c) a quarantine plan for the quarantine of animals at an approved quarantine facility located on another licensed alternative livestock farm (host). This plan must include:

(i) recognition that animals must meet all inspection, transportation and testing requirements prior to movement;

(ii) a signed statement from the alternative livestock farm licensee (host) who is allowing the applicant unrestricted use of his quarantine facility. This statement must define the period of time for which the applicant/licensee has permission to use the quarantine facility; and

(iii) if the alternative livestock farm licensee (host) revokes the privilege to use his quarantine facility, or if the privilege is consensual for a defined period of time which has expired, the applicant/licensee has 30 days to design his own facilities and submit the plans to the department for approval. The applicant/licensee must construct the facility within 90 days of department approval of the plans.

(4) Design specifications for a quarantine facility shall include all measured dimensions of the proposed facility (heights and perimeters) and shall include the location and materials for fences, location of any shelters, feeding or water sources, location of the quarantine facility within the licensed alternative livestock farm property, streams, slopes of property, gates, and access to holding facilities. The specifications for a quarantine facility must meet the following:

(a) a requirement for fencing to extend upward 8 feet from the ground level and meet one of the following criteria:

(i) a solid wall; and

(ii) a required separation distance of greater than 14 feet between the animals placed under quarantine and all other animals, including public wildlife. This can be accomplished by:

(A) construction of double fences, greater than 14 feet apart; or

(B) creation of a quarantine pen utilizing vacated surrounding pens to create the separation distance required in (4)(a)(ii). No pen surrounding the quarantine pen may be utilized for any purpose during the quarantine period.

(b) provisions for confined animals that include the humane holding and care of the quarantined animals for an extended period of time and include provisions for the following:

(i) feeding facilities isolated from contact by any other animals;

(ii) water available at all times and isolated from contact by any other animals; and

(iii) shelter provided for the animals.

(c) the quarantine pen must meet the following:

(i) it must be located on relatively flat ground in order to prevent egress or ingress of

animals. If built on a slope, the department may require additional measures be taken to prevent ingress or egress;

(ii) fecal wastes and water must not drain from the quarantine pen to any other pens or area of the alternative livestock farm, or into an area outside the alternative livestock farm where wildlife, animals, livestock, or people could come into contact with such wastes. The department may require additional measures be implemented to prevent run off from the quarantine pen into state waters; and

(iii) The quarantine pen may not include any surface water body of state waters within its boundary.

(d) The facility shall include a means to move the animals from the quarantine facility to the handling facility.

(5) The state veterinarian may require additional modifications to the quarantine facility as determined necessary.

(6) The department may waive requirements on a site specific basis if it is determined the conditions of quarantine are not compromised by granting the waiver. (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.)

REASONING: The department of livestock is proposing to update administrative rule language by removing reference to new applications for alternative livestock licenses. FWP statute prohibits the issuance of any new licenses in Montana.

32.4.1301 DEFINITIONS In this subchapter, the following terms have the meanings or interpretations indicated below and must be used in conjunction with and supplemental to those definitions contained in 87-4-406, MCA, ARM 32.4.101, and any subsequent department rule or order including 9 CFR 55 and 81.

- (1) "Animal" means a cervid.
- (2) "*Cervidae* or cervid" means all members of the *Cervidae* family including deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and related species and hybrids thereof. *Cervidae* includes wild cervids, those animals on alternative livestock farms, and those animals owned by zoos and other public or private captive facilities not licensed as alternative livestock farms.
- (3) "Chronic wasting disease" or "CWD" means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.
- (4) "CWD" affected "cervid" or "affected animal" means a cervid diagnosed with CWD based on laboratory procedures.
- (5) "CWD affected cervid herd" or "affected herd" means a cervid herd from which any cervid has been diagnosed with CWD.
- (6) "CWD exposed cervid" or "exposed animal" means a cervid that is from an affected herd or for which epidemiological investigation indicates contact with CWD affected cervids or contact with cervids from a CWD affected herd or contact with a contaminated premises within the last five years.
- (7) "CWD exposed cervid herd" or "exposed herd" means ~~cervids that are an affected herd or herds~~ for which epidemiological investigation indicates contact with CWD affected cervids or contact with cervids from a CWD affected herd or contact with a CWD positive animal within the five years prior to the animal's diagnosis.
- (8) "CWD monitored cervid herd" means a herd of alternative livestock farm cervids that has complied with the CWD surveillance requirements outlined in ARM 32.4.1302.
- (9) "CWD monitored herd status" means a designation made by the department that indicates the number of years an alternative livestock cervid herd has complied with CWD surveillance criteria.
- (10) "CWD test-eligible cervids" means cervids, excluding wild cervids, 12 months of age or greater that die for any reason.
- (11) "CWD trace herd" or "trace herd" is a cervid herd where an affected animal resided within ~~36 months prior to its death~~ five years prior to that animal's diagnosis with CWD, or any cervid herd which received animals from a CWD affected or exposed herd within ~~36 months of the death of a CWD affected animal~~ the previous 5 years.
- (12) "Epidemiological investigation" means the scientific investigation conducted to determine the specific cause and source of a disease outbreak and to determine the population affected or exposed to the disease.
- (13) "Exporting herd" means a herd of cervids in another state or province from which a Montana importation permit is requested to allow the shipment of cervids into Montana.
- (14) "Herd of origin" means the herd into which an animal is born.
- (15) "Herd plan" means a written herd management plan that is designed by the herd owner and the state veterinarian in which each participant agrees to undertake actions specified in the herd plan to prevent, control or eradicate chronic wasting disease from an affected, exposed or trace herd while reducing human or wildlife exposure to the disease. The herd plan will include, but is not limited to, the appropriate herd test or surveillance frequencies, tests to be employed, and any additional disease or herd management practices deemed necessary to prevent, control, or eradicate a disease from the herd in an efficient and effective manner.
- (16) "High-risk animal" means a cervid that may have been exposed to chronic wasting disease. The state veterinarian will determine which animals within a herd are high-risk animals.

(17) "Hold order" means a restriction placed on an identified population of animals prohibiting their movement from the premise, a portion of a premise or contact with other animals on the premise. (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.)

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 every 11-13 months~~ for visual inspection by a designated agent of the department, including verification and recording of visual identification. The department will ~~verify-reconcile~~ alternative livestock game farm animal's identification and the alternative livestock inventory ~~must reconcile~~ with the department's records.

(2) The licensee must present his entire herd no more than every three years beyond the initial herd enrollment for physical inspection by a designated agent of the department, including verification and recording of all forms of identification. The department will reconcile alternative livestock game farm animal's identification and the alternative livestock inventory with the department's records.

(3) The licensee must retain a complete herd inventory of animals that shall include all forms of identification, age, species, sex, source, and death if applicable. Individual animal records must be retained for five years after a cervid has left a herd or has died. Records must be made available to Department personnel upon request and at the time of each annual inspection or inventory.

(2) The licensee must report all alternative livestock deaths to the department (Helena office) within one ~~dayweek~~ 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 two 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) or cape with ears intact 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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) A requirement to replace missed or poor-quality samples with testable post-mortem samples from an equal number of animals of the same sex and species as the missed samples.

(ab) The monitored status of the herd may be reclassified to "suspended-" or reduced.

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

(ed) 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; AMD, 2017 MAR p. 1661, Eff. 9/23/17.)

32.4.1303 ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK MONITORED HERD STATUS FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (1) The alternative livestock cervid herd shall be assigned a monitored herd status by the department at the conclusion of each year of mandatory CWD surveillance as follows:

(a) "CWD monitored, status unknown" is the status of a herd prior to completion of the

initial year of surveillance or the status of a herd that fails to meet the mandatory surveillance requirements in ARM 32.4.1302.

(b) The "CWD monitored herd status," levels I through V are designations that correspond with the number of years of completed surveillance with no confirmation of CWD in the herd.

(i) Level I is the status of a herd after completion of one year of required surveillance.

(ii) Level II is the status of a herd after completion of two years of required surveillance.

(iii) Level III is the status of a herd after completion of three years of required surveillance.

(iv) Level IV is the status of a herd after completion of four years of required surveillance.

(v) Level V is the status of a herd after completion of five years of required surveillance. For those enrolled in the voluntary federal CWD herd certification plan, one year from the date a herd is placed in Level 5 status, the herd status will be changed to Certified, and will remain in Certified status as long as it is enrolled in the program, provided its status is not lost, ~~or~~ suspended, or reduced in accordance with these rules.

(c) "Suspended" is the status of a herd that has been identified as a CWD affected, exposed, trace herd or does not comply with ARM 32.4.1302. (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.)

32.4.1309 IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR CERVIDS (1) All imported cervids, including wild cervids, alternative livestock farm and publicly or privately owned captive animals, must meet the import requirements of ARM Title 32, chapter 3, subchapter 2, Title 81, chapter 2, part 7, MCA, ARM 32.4.601, and any other rules or orders issued by the department under the authority of 81-2-103, MCA, as well those of 9 CFR 55 and 81.

(2) The department may allow importation of cervids from other states or provinces if the following criteria are met:

(a) The animal has sufficient identification to enhance trace back capabilities.

(b) The animal has resided in the exporting herd for a minimum of 12 months immediately prior to importation or a satisfactory, complete animal movement history from herd of origin is provided to the department prior to importation into Montana.

(c) The exporting herd has participated in a CWD surveillance program that meets the department's requirements for a minimum of 60 months prior to importation into Montana.

(3) The state veterinarian may deny importation from states that do not meet the following requirements:

(a) The state of origin must have the legal means of control and/or disposition of CWD affected, exposed or trace herds;

(b) the state of origin must have the power and authority to quarantine CWD affected, exposed or trace herds; and

(c) if CWD has been confirmed in any herds within the state of origin, the state veterinarian of that state must have completed an epidemiological investigation and identified all CWD affected, exposed or trace herds.

(d) no confirmed cases of CWD in wildlife with an established and robust wildlife surveillance program in place.

(4) Documentation fulfilling the requirements of (1), (2) and (3) must be provided to the department at the time of application for an import permit. (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 p. 2974, Eff. 12/24/10; AMD, 2013 MAR p. 414, Eff. 3/29/13.)

32.4.1311 MANAGEMENT OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK CERVID HERDS IDENTIFIED AS CWD TRACE HERDS (1) The requirements for the disposition of alternative livestock farm cervid CWD trace herds is as follows:

- (a) The licensee must comply with CWD surveillance of the herd as outlined in ARM 32.4.1302.
- (b) The licensee shall present the entire herd for inspection and inventory within 30 days of notification by the state veterinarian.
- (c) The state veterinarian or his designee shall complete an epidemiological investigation of the herd.
- (d) The state veterinarian shall identify high-risk animals within the herd.
- (i) The entire herd shall be placed under ~~a hold order quarantine and shall be restricted from movement from the premise~~ for a period of ~~12 months~~ five years from the last exposure to a CWD positive animal. ~~date of death of the CWD affected cervid traced to the herd.~~
- ~~(ii) The high-risk animals may be placed under an extended hold order or quarantine for a period of 48 months.~~
- ~~(iii) High-risk animals shall be restricted from contact with other animals in the herd.~~
- ~~(iv) The licensee may sacrifice all high-risk animals and submit tissue samples and/or specimens from each CWD test eligible animal in accordance to ARM 32.4.1302. If all high-risk animals are sacrificed and no CWD positive animal is identified, the hold order quarantine on the remaining animals will be reviewed for release.~~
- (e) The licensee shall meet with the state veterinarian and develop a herd plan within 30 days of the herd inventory and inspection date as required under (1)(b).
- (f) The CWD monitored herd status will be designated as "CWD monitored, status pending" until the ~~hold order quarantine~~ is released. (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.)

~~32.4.1312 MANAGEMENT OF ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK CERVID HERDS WITH AT LEAST ONE ANIMAL DIAGNOSED WITH CWD AND WITH LOW PROBABILITY OF CWD TRANSMISSION (1) Disposition of cervid herds identified to have had a CWD affected animal, but with the low probability of CWD transmission within the herd is as follows:~~

- ~~———— (a) The licensee must comply with CWD surveillance of the herd as outlined in ARM 32.4.1302.~~
- ~~———— (b) The licensee shall present the entire herd for inspection and inventory within ten days of notification by the state veterinarian.~~
- ~~———— (c) The state veterinarian or his designee shall complete an epidemiological investigation of the herd.~~
- ~~———— (d) The state veterinarian shall identify high-risk animals within the herd.~~
- ~~———— (i) The entire herd shall be placed under quarantine and shall be restricted from movement from the premise for a period of 12 months five years from the date of death of the CWD affected cervid.~~
- ~~———— (ii) High-risk animals shall be restricted from contact with other animals in the herd.~~
- ~~———— (iii) After the 12-month quarantine period, high-risk animals shall be placed under a hold order for an additional period of 36 months.~~
- ~~———— (iv) The licensee may sacrifice all high-risk animals and submit tissue samples and/or specimens from each CWD test eligible animal in accordance to ARM 32.4.1302. If all high-risk animals are sacrificed and no CWD positive animal is identified, the restrictions placed on the remaining animals will be reviewed for release.~~
- ~~———— (e) The licensee shall meet with the state veterinarian and develop a herd plan within 30 days of the herd inventory and inspection date as required under (1)(b).~~

~~(f) The monitored herd status will be designated as "monitored, status pending" until the hold order is released. (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.)~~

32.4.1313 MANAGEMENT OF CWD POSITIVE ALTERNATIVE LIVESTOCK CERVID HERDS WITH AT LEAST ONE ANIMAL DIAGNOSED WITH CWD AND WITH THE PROBABILITY OF CWD TRANSMISSION

(1) Disposition of cervid herds with a CWD confirmed diagnosis ~~and the probability of CWD transmission within the herd~~ is as follows:

~~(a) Complete depopulation and post-mortem testing of the herd, or~~

~~(b) The entire herd shall be placed under quarantine for a period of five years since the last CWD-positive case.~~

(a) The licensee must comply with CWD surveillance of the herd as outlined in ARM 32.4.1302.

~~(b) The licensee shall present the entire herd for inspection and inventory within ten days of notification of the state veterinarian.~~

~~(c) The state veterinarian shall complete an epidemiological investigation of the herd.~~

~~(d) The state veterinarian shall identify high-risk animals within the herd.~~

~~(i) The entire herd shall be placed under a quarantine for a period of 36 months from the date of death of the last CWD-affected animal.~~

~~(ii) High-risk animals shall be restricted from contact with other animals in the herd.~~

~~(iii) After the 36-month quarantine period, the high-risk animals may be placed under a hold order for an additional 12 months.~~

~~(iv) The licensee may sacrifice all high-risk animals and submit tissue samples and/or specimens from each CWD test eligible animal in accordance to ARM 32.4.1302. If all high-risk animals are sacrificed and no CWD positive animal is identified, the herd will remain under quarantine for three years from the last diagnosed case.~~

(e) The licensee shall meet with the state veterinarian and develop a herd plan within 1530 days of the detection of CWD in the herd ~~herd inventory and inspection date as required under (1)(b).~~

~~(f) The herd will be designated as "monitored, herd status pending."~~

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.

REASON: The department is proposing the above changes to be reflect changes and updates to USDA CWD program standards. While the CWD program standards have not yet been finalized for publication, the changes reflected here are in line with existing language and current management of CWD infected and exposed premises. Additionally, the department is proposing an additional stipulation to importation of cervids to establish that an area may not be designated as free of CWD if no wildlife surveillance has been conducted.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Brian Simonson		Division/Program: Centralized Services			Meeting Date: 12/4/2019		
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Aerial Hunting License Renewal							
Background Info: Notice to the public of reporting deadlines.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> October 31, 2019 State Special Revenue Report							
Background Info: Report for month end comparisons of state special revenues.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required:	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> November 2019 through June 2020 Expenditure Projections							
Background Info: Report expenditure projections by division and/or bureau and attached boards.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 10 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required?	Yes	No X	
<u>Agenda Item:</u> October 31, 2019 Budget Status Report							
Background Info: Report expenditure to budget comparison report by division and/or bureau and attached boards. This report also compares current year expenditures to prior year expenditures.							
Recommendation: n/a							
Time needed: 5 min	Attachments:	Yes X	No	Board vote required	Yes	No X	

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
STATE SPECIAL REVENUE REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
STATE SPECIAL REVENUE COMPARISON FY 2020**

	FY 2019 as of October 31, 2018	FY 2020 as of October 31, 2019	Difference October 31 FY19 & FY20	Budgeted Revenue FY 2020
Fund Description				
02425 Brands				
New Brands & Transfers	\$ 104,832	\$ 137,114	\$ 32,282	\$ 413,725
Re-Recorded Brands	154,901	154,904	3	464,705
Security Interest Filing Fee	8,290	20,031	11,741	47,500
Livestock Dealers License	5,322	8,189	2,867	76,764
Local Inspections	129,440	98,820	(30,620)	334,800
Market Inspection Fees	170,717	203,273	32,556	1,625,200
Investment Earnings	20,151	18,550	(1,601)	85,000
Other Revenues	24,927	14,934	(9,993)	129,225
Total Brands Division Revenue	\$ 618,580	\$ 655,815	\$ 37,235	\$ 3,176,919
02426 Per Capita Fee (PCF)				
Per Capita Fee	\$ 132,030	\$ 130,613	\$ (1,417)	\$ 4,900,040
Non Federal Indirect Cost Recovery	44,357	41,469	(2,888)	168,300
Federal Indirect Cost Recovery	36,562	36,662	100	219,930
Investment Earnings	48,262	58,728	10,466	195,000
Other Revenues	(673)	-	673	75,322
Total Per Capita Fee Revenue	\$ 260,538	\$ 267,472	\$ 6,934	\$ 5,558,592
02427 Animal Health				
Books	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,776	\$ (424)	\$ 8,000
Trich Tags	5,413	1,103	(4,310)	18,000
Animal Health Licenses & Permits	547	375	(172)	9,650
Investment Earnings	149	319	170	1,000
Other Revenues	15	-	(15)	2,800
Total Animal Health Revenue	\$ 10,324	\$ 5,573	\$ (4,751)	\$ 39,450
02701 Milk Inspection				
Inspectors Assessment	\$ 119,615	\$ 119,570	\$ (45)	\$ 345,000
Investment Earnings	-	780	780	3,000
Total Milk Inspection	\$ 119,615	\$ 120,350	\$ 735	\$ 348,000
02262 EGG GRADING				
Inspectors Assessment	\$ 48,372	\$ 45,209	\$ (3,163)	\$ 140,000
Total EGG GRADING	\$ 48,372	\$ 45,209	\$ (3,163)	\$ 140,000
06026 Diagnostic Lab Fees				
Lab Fees	\$ 189,071	\$ 203,689	\$ 14,618	\$ 1,196,667
Other Revenues	247	1,205	958	4,000
	\$ 189,318	\$ 204,893	\$ 15,576	\$ 1,200,667
Combined State Special Revenue Total	\$ 1,246,747	\$ 1,299,312	\$ 52,566	\$ 10,463,628

New Brands & Transfers revenues are amortized over a fixed ten year cycle that corresponds to the Re-record period. As the cycle gets closer to the end of the ten year period, more brands are being amortized which causes the New Brands & Transfers revenue to increase over the prior year. Because of the ten year cycle, New Brands & Transfers revenue is \$32,282 higher than last year.

Security Interest Filing Fee revenues are amortized over a fixed five year cycle which started in January 2018 and ends December 2023. As the cycle gets closer to the end, more mortgage security filing fees are being amortized which causes the Security Interest Filing Fee revenue to increase over the prior year. Because of the five year cycle, Security Interest Filing Fee revenue is \$11,741 higher than last year.

Per Capita Fee reporting form is due March 1, 2020. Per Capita Fee payment is due May 31, 2020. The Per Capita Fee revenue is for prior reporting periods, including 2019.

Laboratory fee revenue is recorded in the month that statements are mailed to customers. This leads to revenues being recorded in the financial statements a month after they are earned. Accordingly, the revenue for laboratory fees in the amount of \$203,689 are for the period ending September 2019. At fiscal year end, revenues earned in June 2019 will be recorded in FY 2019. There were no laboratory fee revenue recorded in July, but there will be two months of laboratory fees reported in June 2020.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
EXPENSE PROJECTION REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROGRAM: DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	137.62
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 1,734,484	\$ 4,703,425	\$ 6,437,909	\$ 6,662,168	\$ 224,259
61200 OVERTIME	37,004	101,368	138,372	122,926	(15,446)
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	1,050	3,125	4,175	6,200	2,025
61400 BENEFITS	775,272	1,991,770	2,767,042	2,837,839	70,797
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>2,547,810</u>	<u>6,799,688</u>	<u>9,347,498</u>	<u>9,629,133</u>	<u>281,635</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	241,017	1,271,630	1,512,647	1,644,237	131,590
62200 SUPPLY	215,270	623,367	838,637	888,885	50,248
62300 COMMUNICATION	52,944	162,258	215,202	207,153	(8,049)
62400 TRAVEL	46,828	127,224	174,052	147,492	(26,560)
62500 RENT	188,899	380,392	569,291	618,059	48,768
62600 UTILITIES	22,184	27,957	50,141	56,228	6,087
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	36,472	134,558	171,030	175,856	4,826
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	163,163	514,261	677,424	753,695	76,271
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>966,777</u>	<u>3,241,647</u>	<u>4,208,424</u>	<u>4,491,605</u>	<u>283,181</u>
63000 EQUIPMENT					
63100 EQUIPMENT	-	340,881	340,881	340,881	-
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>-</u>	<u>340,881</u>	<u>340,881</u>	<u>340,881</u>	<u>-</u>
68000 TRANSFERS					
68000 TRANSFERS	-	336,942	336,942	342,481	5,539
TOTAL TRANSFERS	<u>-</u>	<u>336,942</u>	<u>336,942</u>	<u>342,481</u>	<u>5,539</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 3,514,587</u>	<u>\$ 10,719,158</u>	<u>\$ 14,233,745</u>	<u>\$ 14,804,100</u>	<u>\$ 570,355</u>

BUDGETED FUNDS

01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 721,262	\$ 2,251,352	\$ 2,972,614	\$ 2,979,851	\$ 7,237
02262 SHIELDED EGG GRADING FEES	47,314	140,378	187,692	349,393	161,701
02425 BRAND INSPECTION FEES	1,064,333	2,030,649	3,094,982	3,094,982	-
02426 PER CAPITA FEE	805,267	3,421,065	4,226,332	4,549,523	323,191
02427 ANIMAL HEALTH	-	5,721	5,721	5,721	-
02701 MILK INSPECTION FEES	118,712	233,967	352,679	356,308	3,629
02817 MILK CONTROL	75,678	199,131	274,809	289,718	14,909
03209 MEAT & POULTRY INSPECTION	270,227	774,013	1,044,240	1,044,240	-
03032 SHELL EGG FEDERAL INSPECTION FEES	5,706	12,171	17,877	23,059	5,182
03427 FEDERAL UMBRELLA PROGRAM	142,872	621,883	764,755	779,930	15,175
03673 FEDERAL ANIMAL HEALTH DISEASE GRAN	5,502	131,498	137,000	137,000	-
06026 DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FEES	257,714	897,330	1,155,044	1,194,375	39,331
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	<u>\$ 3,514,587</u>	<u>\$ 10,719,158</u>	<u>\$ 14,233,745</u>	<u>\$ 14,804,100</u>	<u>\$ 570,355</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: CENTRALIZED SERVICES
PROGRAM: CENTRAL SERVICES AND BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	13.00				
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 225,384	\$ 555,635	\$ 781,019	\$ 786,315	\$ 5,296
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	800	1,525	2,325	4,500	2,175
61400 BENEFITS	85,338	200,072	285,410	288,598	3,188
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	311,522	757,232	1,068,754	1,079,413	10,659
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	31,012	162,192	193,204	237,032	43,828
62200 SUPPLY	30,626	85,862	116,488	141,701	25,213
62300 COMMUNICATION	3,878	23,990	27,868	43,852	15,984
62400 TRAVEL	5,483	11,784	17,267	2,947	(14,320)
62500 RENT	49,976	102,344	152,320	151,649	(671)
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	99	489	588	1,236	648
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	5,810	16,093	21,903	104,856	82,953
TOTAL OPERATIONS	126,884	402,754	529,638	683,273	153,635
68000 TRANSFERS					
68000 TRANSFERS	-	96,942	96,942	102,481	5,539
TOTAL TRANSFERS	-	96,942	96,942	102,481	5,539
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 438,406	\$ 1,256,928	\$ 1,695,334	\$ 1,865,167	\$ 169,833
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
02426 PER CAPITA	\$ 438,406	\$ 1,256,928	\$ 1,695,334	\$ 1,865,167	\$ 169,833
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	\$ 438,406	\$ 1,256,928	\$ 1,695,334	\$ 1,865,167	\$ 169,833

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: CENTRALIZED SERVICES
PROGRAM: LIVESTOCK LOSS BOARD

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	1.00
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 20,651	\$ 51,495	\$ 72,146	\$ 73,079	\$ 933
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	250	500	750	350	(400)
61400 BENEFITS	7,486	17,284	24,770	24,216	(554)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>28,387</u>	<u>69,279</u>	<u>97,666</u>	<u>97,645</u>	<u>(21)</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	678	331	1,009	1,197	188
62200 SUPPLY	170	751	921	1,790	869
62300 COMMUNICATION	505	2,215	2,720	2,719	(1)
62400 TRAVEL	861	431	1,292	1,561	269
62500 RENT	1,859	2,807	4,666	5,576	910
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	-	3	3	6	3
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	358	700	1,058	1,892	834
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>4,431</u>	<u>7,238</u>	<u>11,669</u>	<u>14,741</u>	<u>3,072</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 32,818</u>	<u>\$ 76,517</u>	<u>\$ 109,335</u>	<u>\$ 112,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,051</u>
BUDGETED FUNDS					
01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 32,818	\$ 76,517	\$ 109,335	\$ 112,386	\$ 3,051
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	<u>\$ 32,818</u>	<u>\$ 76,517</u>	<u>\$ 109,335</u>	<u>\$ 112,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,051</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: CENTRALIZED SERVICES
PROGRAM: MILK CONTROL BUREAU**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	3.00				
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 48,796	\$ 121,974	\$ 170,770	\$ 170,771	\$ 1
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	-	1,100	1,100	1,350	250
61400 BENEFITS	19,736	43,954	63,690	66,614	2,924
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	68,532	167,028	235,560	238,735	3,175
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	1,092	10,344	11,436	13,555	2,119
62200 SUPPLY	1,087	2,587	3,674	4,300	626
62300 COMMUNICATION	774	3,924	4,698	4,320	(378)
62400 TRAVEL	680	5,161	5,841	8,236	2,395
62500 RENT	2,377	5,850	8,227	7,970	(257)
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	-	-	-	145	145
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	1,136	4,237	5,373	12,457	7,084
TOTAL OPERATIONS	7,146	32,103	39,249	50,983	11,734
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 75,678	\$ 199,131	\$ 274,809	\$ 289,718	\$ 14,909
BUDGETED FUNDS					
02817 MILK CONTROL	\$ 75,678	\$ 199,131	\$ 274,809	\$ 289,718	\$ 14,909
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	\$ 75,678	\$ 199,131	\$ 274,809	\$ 289,718	\$ 14,909

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION - STATE VETERINARIAN
PROGRAM: STATE VETERINARIAN IMPORT OFFICE**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	8.50
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 130,009	\$ 337,799	\$ 467,808	\$ 481,515	\$ 13,707
61400 BENEFITS	51,877	139,398	191,275	185,940	(5,335)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>181,886</u>	<u>477,197</u>	<u>659,083</u>	<u>667,455</u>	<u>8,372</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	7,084	22,947	30,031	16,420	(13,611)
62200 SUPPLY	1,862	12,595	14,457	13,172	(1,285)
62300 COMMUNICATION	8,360	31,416	39,776	19,216	(20,560)
62400 TRAVEL	2,502	13,243	15,745	13,352	(2,393)
62500 RENT	3,451	7,371	10,822	10,195	(627)
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	7,024	1,233	8,257	2,526	(5,731)
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	5,486	10,280	15,766	15,337	(429)
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>35,769</u>	<u>99,085</u>	<u>134,854</u>	<u>90,218</u>	<u>(44,636)</u>
63000 EQUIPMENT					
63100 EQUIPMENT	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>-</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 217,655</u>	<u>\$ 601,282</u>	<u>\$ 818,937</u>	<u>\$ 782,673</u>	<u>\$ (36,264)</u>
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
02426 PER CAPITA FEE	<u>\$ 217,655</u>	<u>\$ 601,282</u>	<u>\$ 818,937</u>	<u>\$ 782,673</u>	<u>\$ (36,264)</u>
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 217,655</u>	<u>\$ 601,282</u>	<u>\$ 818,937</u>	<u>\$ 782,673</u>	<u>\$ (36,264)</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION - STATE VETERINARIAN
PROGRAM: DESIGNATED SURVEILLANCE AREA (DSA)

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	2.00
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 26,593	\$ 79,279	\$ 105,872	\$ 124,378	\$ 18,506
61400 BENEFITS	8,217	27,804	36,021	41,190	5,169
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>34,810</u>	<u>107,083</u>	<u>141,893</u>	<u>165,568</u>	<u>23,675</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	57,419	718,681	776,100	824,412	48,312
62200 SUPPLY	680	1,269	1,949	1,686	(263)
62300 COMMUNICATION	384	3,648	4,032	4,215	183
62400 TRAVEL	203	1,115	1,318	3,372	2,054
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	-	258	258	153	(105)
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	2,333	5,661	7,994	9,119	1,125
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>61,019</u>	<u>730,632</u>	<u>791,651</u>	<u>842,957</u>	<u>51,306</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 95,829</u>	<u>\$ 837,715</u>	<u>\$ 933,544</u>	<u>\$ 1,008,525</u>	<u>\$ 74,981</u>
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
01100 GENERAL FUND	<u>\$ 95,829</u>	<u>\$ 837,715</u>	<u>\$ 933,544</u>	<u>\$ 1,008,525</u>	<u>\$ 74,981</u>
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	<u>\$ 95,829</u>	<u>\$ 837,715</u>	<u>\$ 933,544</u>	<u>\$ 1,008,525</u>	<u>\$ 74,981</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION - STATE VETERINARIAN
PROGRAM: FEDERAL ANIMAL HEALTH DISEASE GRANTS**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE 3.75

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES

61100 SALARIES	\$ 49,184	\$ 97,957	\$ 147,141	\$ 178,846	\$ 31,705
61400 BENEFITS	20,639	47,711	68,350	74,852	6,502
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	69,823	145,668	215,491	253,698	38,207

62000 OPERATIONS

62100 CONTRACT	14,335	150,424	164,759	171,167	6,408
62200 SUPPLY	4,068	9,846	13,914	18,891	4,977
62300 COMMUNICATION	2,223	5,434	7,657	4,293	(3,364)
62400 TRAVEL	4,284	10,124	14,408	9,159	(5,249)
62500 RENT	34,810	16,849	51,659	53,239	1,580
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	235	1,933	2,168	3,721	1,553
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	13,094	41,605	54,699	25,762	(28,937)
TOTAL OPERATIONS	73,049	236,215	309,264	286,232	(23,032)

68000 TRANSFERS

68000 TRANSFERS	-	240,000	240,000	240,000	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS	-	240,000	240,000	240,000	-

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$ 142,872	\$ 621,883	\$ 764,755	\$ 779,930	\$ 15,175
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BUDGETED FUNDS

03427 AH FEDERAL UMBRELLA	\$ 142,872	\$ 621,883	\$ 764,755	\$ 779,930	\$ 15,175
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	\$ 142,872	\$ 621,883	\$ 764,755	\$ 779,930	\$ 15,175

Projected expenses are calculated using prior years actual expenses by month, then adjusting for known non-consistent items. Non-consistent expenses include out of state travel or known employees ready to retire. The department has not calculated potential retirements in the projections at this time.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY
PROGRAM: DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY**

	Fiscal Year- End Actual Expenses October 2019	Projected Expenses November 2019 to June 2020	Projected FY 2020 Expenses	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Excess/ (Deficit)
BUDGETED FTE 21.51					
HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES					
61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 267,839	\$ 839,791	\$ 1,107,630	\$ 1,141,649	\$ 34,019
61400 BENEFITS	114,487	314,968	429,455	476,310	46,855
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>382,326</u>	<u>1,154,759</u>	<u>1,537,085</u>	<u>1,617,959</u>	<u>80,874</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	55,842	65,486	121,328	110,623	(10,705)
62200 SUPPLY	148,165	378,117	526,282	528,331	2,049
62300 COMMUNICATION	8,747	19,623	28,370	27,531	(839)
62400 TRAVEL	4,506	3,888	8,394	7,865	(529)
62500 RENT	180	626	806	3,386	2,580
62600 UTILITIES	15,684	27,957	43,641	49,728	6,087
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	23,154	97,022	120,176	125,799	5,623
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	47,786	100,355	148,141	155,387	7,246
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>304,064</u>	<u>693,074</u>	<u>997,138</u>	<u>1,008,650</u>	<u>11,512</u>
63000 EQUIPMENT					
63100 EQUIPMENT	-	315,881	315,881	315,881	-
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>-</u>	<u>315,881</u>	<u>315,881</u>	<u>315,881</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 686,390</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,714</u>	<u>\$ 2,850,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,942,490</u>	<u>\$ 92,386</u>
BUDGETED FUNDS					
01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 286,443	\$ 509,830	\$ 796,273	\$ 823,388	\$ 27,115
02426 PER CAPITA FEE	136,731	625,056	761,787	787,727	25,940
03673 FEDERAL NATIONAL LAB NETWORK	5,502	131,498	137,000	137,000	-
06026 DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FEES	257,714	897,330	1,155,044	1,194,375	39,331
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	<u>\$ 686,390</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,714</u>	<u>\$ 2,850,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,942,490</u>	<u>\$ 92,386</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated month.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: MILK & EGG BUREAU
PROGRAM: MILK & EGG INSPECTION**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE	4.75
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 71,370	\$ 143,271	\$ 214,641	\$ 209,426	\$ (5,215)
61400 BENEFITS	30,197	57,439	87,636	62,204	(25,432)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>101,567</u>	<u>200,710</u>	<u>302,277</u>	<u>271,630</u>	<u>(30,647)</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	2,338	971	3,309	7,326	4,017
62200 SUPPLY	4,046	7,398	11,444	17,884	6,440
62300 COMMUNICATION	1,547	4,658	6,205	9,804	3,599
62400 TRAVEL	6,476	9,518	15,994	20,255	4,261
62500 RENT	4,153	8,927	13,080	16,915	3,835
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	179	4,933	5,112	7,434	2,322
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	4,112	9,023	13,135	28,119	14,984
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>22,851</u>	<u>45,428</u>	<u>68,279</u>	<u>107,737</u>	<u>39,458</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 124,418</u>	<u>\$ 246,138</u>	<u>\$ 370,556</u>	<u>\$ 379,367</u>	<u>\$ 8,811</u>
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
02701 MILK INSPECTION FEES	\$ 118,712	\$ 233,967	\$ 352,679	\$ 356,308	\$ 3,629
03032 SHELL EGG FEDERAL INSPECTION FEES	5,706	12,171	17,877	23,059	5,182
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 124,418</u>	<u>\$ 246,138</u>	<u>\$ 370,556</u>	<u>\$ 379,367</u>	<u>\$ 8,811</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

The Shielded Egg Grading expense projections are shown separately from the milk and egg inspection program.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: MILK & EGG BUREAU
PROGRAM: SHEILDED EGG GRADING PROGRAM

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE 2.50

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 21,614	\$ 65,122	\$ 86,736	\$ 175,796	\$ 89,060
61200 OVERTIME	689	-	689	2,771	2,082
61400 BENEFITS	13,208	37,211	50,419	73,021	22,602
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>35,511</u>	<u>102,333</u>	<u>137,844</u>	<u>251,588</u>	<u>113,744</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	10,429	33,550	43,979	89,198	45,219
62200 SUPPLY	43	407	450	1,467	1,017
62400 TRAVEL	230	1,842	2,072	2,250	178
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	1,101	2,246	3,347	4,890	1,543
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>11,803</u>	<u>38,045</u>	<u>49,848</u>	<u>97,805</u>	<u>47,957</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 47,314</u>	<u>\$ 140,378</u>	<u>\$ 187,692</u>	<u>\$ 349,393</u>	<u>\$ 161,701</u>
BUDGETED FUNDS					
02262 SHIELDED EGG GRADING FEES	\$ 47,314	\$ 140,378	\$ 187,692	\$ 349,393	\$ 161,701
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 47,314</u>	<u>\$ 140,378</u>	<u>\$ 187,692</u>	<u>\$ 349,393</u>	<u>\$ 161,701</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: MEAT & POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM
PROGRAM: MEAT INSPECTION**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
BUDGETED FTE	24.50				
<u>HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES</u>					
61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 273,243	\$ 735,803	\$ 1,009,046	\$ 972,487	\$ (36,559)
61200 OVERTIME	16,621	19,785	36,406	16,643	(19,763)
61400 BENEFITS	134,243	340,053	474,296	466,529	(7,767)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>424,107</u>	<u>1,095,641</u>	<u>1,519,748</u>	<u>1,455,659</u>	<u>(64,089)</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	23,658	48,617	72,275	65,620	(6,655)
62200 SUPPLY	1,557	21,738	23,295	23,538	243
62300 COMMUNICATION	6,069	17,127	23,196	19,250	(3,946)
62400 TRAVEL	13,740	51,343	65,083	50,478	(14,605)
62500 RENT	47,099	105,449	152,548	157,286	4,738
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	859	213	1,072	1,088	16
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	59,310	266,896	326,206	312,594	(13,612)
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>152,292</u>	<u>511,383</u>	<u>663,675</u>	<u>629,854</u>	<u>(33,821)</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 576,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,607,024</u>	<u>\$ 2,183,423</u>	<u>\$ 2,085,513</u>	<u>\$ (97,910)</u>
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 306,172	\$ 827,290	\$ 1,133,462	\$ 1,035,552	\$ (97,910)
02427 ANIMAL HEALTH FEES	-	5,721	5,721	5,721	-
03209 MEAT & POULTRY INSPECTION	270,227	774,013	1,044,240	1,044,240	-
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 576,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,607,024</u>	<u>\$ 2,183,423</u>	<u>\$ 2,085,513</u>	<u>\$ (97,910)</u>

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROJECTED EXPENSE TO BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: BRANDS ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM: BRANDS ENFORCEMENT**

	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Projected Expenses November to June 2020	FY 2020 Projected Year End Expense Totals	FY 2020 Budget	Projected Budget Excess/ (Deficit)
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BUDGETED FTE 53.11

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES						
61100 SALARIES	\$ 599,801	\$ 1,675,299	\$ 2,275,100	\$ 2,347,906	\$ 72,806	
61200 OVERTIME	19,694	81,583	101,277	103,512	2,235	
61400 BENEFITS	289,844	765,876	1,055,720	1,078,365	22,645	
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>909,339</u>	<u>2,522,758</u>	<u>3,432,097</u>	<u>3,529,783</u>	<u>97,686</u>	
62000 OPERATIONS						
62100 CONTRACT	37,130	58,087	95,217	107,687	12,470	
62200 SUPPLY	22,966	102,797	125,763	136,125	10,362	
62300 COMMUNICATION	20,457	50,223	70,680	71,953	1,273	
62400 TRAVEL	7,766	18,775	26,541	28,017	1,476	
62500 RENT	45,090	130,169	175,259	211,843	36,584	
62600 UTILITIES	6,500	-	6,500	6,500	-	
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	4,922	28,474	33,396	33,748	352	
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	22,638	57,165	79,803	83,282	3,479	
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>167,469</u>	<u>445,690</u>	<u>613,159</u>	<u>679,155</u>	<u>65,996</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 1,076,808</u>	<u>\$ 2,968,448</u>	<u>\$ 4,045,256</u>	<u>\$ 4,208,938</u>	<u>\$ 163,682</u>	
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>						
02425 BRAND INSPECTION FEES	\$ 1,064,333	\$ 2,030,649	\$ 3,094,982	\$ 3,094,982	\$ -	
02426 PER CAPITA FEES	12,475	937,799	950,274	1,113,956	163,682	
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 1,076,808</u>	<u>\$ 2,968,448</u>	<u>\$ 4,045,256</u>	<u>\$ 4,208,938</u>	<u>\$ 163,682</u>	

Due to the lag in timing that expenses are able to be posted to the accounting system, projected expenses are calculated using nine months to the end of the year instead of the anticipated eight months.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
PROGRAM: DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK**

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT		Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		
FY 2020 Budget					
BUDGETED FTE		137.62			
61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 6,662,168	\$ 1,734,484	\$ 1,584,020	\$ 150,464	\$ 4,927,684
61200 OVERTIME	122,926	37,004	24,636	12,368	85,922
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	6,200	1,050	1,150	(100)	5,150
61400 BENEFITS	2,837,839	775,272	738,916	36,356	2,062,567
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	9,629,133	2,547,810	2,348,722	199,088	7,081,323
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	1,644,237	241,017	230,830	10,187	1,403,220
62200 SUPPLY	888,885	215,270	222,725	(7,455)	673,615
62300 COMMUNICATION	207,153	52,944	38,454	14,490	154,209
62400 TRAVEL	147,492	46,828	26,764	20,064	100,664
62500 RENT	618,059	188,899	185,146	3,753	429,160
62600 UTILITIES	56,228	22,184	21,408	776	34,044
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	175,856	36,472	23,280	13,192	139,384
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	753,695	163,163	126,670	36,493	590,532
TOTAL OPERATIONS	4,491,605	966,777	875,277	91,500	3,524,828
63000 EQUIPMENT					
63100 EQUIPMENT	340,881	-	-	-	340,881
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	340,881	-	-	-	340,881
68000 TRANSFERS					
68000 TRANSFERS	342,481	-	6,918	(6,918)	342,481
TOTAL TRANSFERS	342,481	-	6,918	(6,918)	342,481
TOTAL	\$ 14,804,100	\$ 3,514,587	\$ 3,230,917	\$ 283,670	\$ 11,289,513
FUND					
01100 GENDERAL FUND	2,979,851	\$ 486,789	\$ 445,037	\$ 41,752	\$ 2,493,062
02262 SHIELDED EGG GRADING FEES	349,393	47,314	34,154	13,160	302,079
02425 BRAND INSPECTION FEES	3,094,982	1,064,333	928,921	135,412	2,030,649
02426 PER CAPITA FEE	4,549,523	1,039,740	1,068,261	(28,521)	3,509,783
02427 ANIMAL HEALTH	5,721	-	-	-	5,721
02701 MILK INSPECTION FEES	356,308	118,712	99,142	19,570	237,596
02817 MILK CONTROL	289,718	75,678	75,647	31	214,040
03209 MEAT & POULTRY INSPECTION-FED	1,044,240	270,227	265,376	4,851	774,013
03032 SHELL EGG FEDERAL INSPECTION	23,059	5,706	2,795	2,911	17,353
03427 AH FEDERAL UMBRELLA	779,930	142,872	98,874	43,998	637,058
03673 FEDERAL ANIMAL HEALTH DISEASE GRANTS	137,000	5,502	5,876	(374)	131,498
06026 DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FEES	1,194,375	257,714	206,834	50,880	936,661
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	\$ 14,804,100	\$ 3,514,587	\$ 3,230,917	\$ 283,670	\$ 11,289,513

The Department of Livestock is budgeted for \$14,804,100 and 137.62 FTE in FY 2020. Personal services budget is 26% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$199,088 higher than October 2018. Operations are 22% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$91,500 higher than October 2018. Overall, Department of Livestock total expenditures were \$283,670 higher than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 24% of the budget is expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: CENTRALIZED SERVICES
PROGRAM: CENTRAL SERVICES AND BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE 13.00

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES

61100 SALARIES	\$ 786,315	\$ 225,384	\$ 219,156	\$ 6,228	\$ 560,931
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	4,500	800	650	150	3,700
61400 BENEFITS	288,598	85,338	83,480	1,858	203,260
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	1,079,413	311,522	303,286	8,236	767,891

62000 OPERATIONS

62100 CONTRACT	237,032	31,012	54,871	(23,859)	206,020
62200 SUPPLY	141,701	30,626	62,542	(31,916)	111,075
62300 COMMUNICATION	43,852	3,878	15,632	(11,754)	39,974
62400 TRAVEL	2,947	5,580	3,702	1,878	(2,633)
62500 RENT	151,649	49,880	48,613	1,267	101,769
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	1,236	99	135	(36)	1,137
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	104,856	5,809	5,816	(7)	99,047
TOTAL OPERATIONS	683,273	126,884	191,311	(64,427)	556,389

68000 TRANSFERS

68000 TRANSFERS	102,481	-	-	-	102,481
TOTAL TRANSFERS	102,481	-	-	-	102,481

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$ 1,865,167	\$ 438,406	\$ 494,597	\$ (56,191)	\$ 1,426,761
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BUDGETED FUNDS

02426 PER CAPITA	1,865,167	\$ 438,406	\$ 494,597	\$ (56,191)	\$ 1,426,761
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TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS

\$ 1,865,167	\$ 438,406	\$ 494,597	\$ (56,191)	\$ 1,426,761
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Central Services And Board Of Livestock is budgeted \$1,865,167 and 13.00 FTE in FY 2020 and is funded with per capita fees. Personal services budget is 29% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. The personal services expended through October 2019 was \$8,236 higher than October 2018. Operation expenses are 19% expended as of October 2019 and were \$64,427 lower than October 2018. Overall, Central Services And Board Of Livestock total expenditures were \$56,191 lower than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 24% of the budget is expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: CENTRALIZED SERVICES
PROGRAM: LIVESTOCK LOSS BOARD

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT		Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		
FY 2020 Budget					
BUDGETED FTE		1.00			
HOUSE BILL 2 AND SB 418 APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES					
61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 73,079	\$ 20,651	\$ 19,845	\$ 806	\$ 52,428
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	350	250	-	250	100
61400 BENEFITS	24,216	7,486	7,304	182	16,730
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>97,645</u>	<u>28,387</u>	<u>27,149</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>69,258</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	1,197	678	497	181	519
62200 SUPPLY	1,790	170	198	(28)	1,620
62300 COMMUNICATION	2,719	505	147	358	2,214
62400 TRAVEL	1,561	861	-	861	700
62500 RENT	5,576	1,859	1,820	39	3,717
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	6	-	-	-	6
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	1,892	358	100	258	1,534
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>14,741</u>	<u>4,431</u>	<u>2,762</u>	<u>1,669</u>	<u>10,310</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 112,386</u>	<u>\$ 32,818</u>	<u>\$ 29,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,907</u>	<u>\$ 79,568</u>
BUDGETED FUNDS					
01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 112,386	\$ 32,818	\$ 29,911	\$ 2,907	\$ 79,568
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	<u>\$ 112,386</u>	<u>\$ 32,818</u>	<u>\$ 29,911</u>	<u>\$ 2,907</u>	<u>\$ 79,568</u>

In FY 2020, the Livestock Loss Board is budgeted \$112,386 with 1.00 FTE funded with general fund. The personal services budget is 29% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$1,238 higher than October 2018. Operations are 30% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$1,669 higher than October 2018. Overall, Livestock Loss Board total expenditures were \$2,907 higher than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 29% of the budget is expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: CENTRALIZED SERVICES
PROGRAM: MILK CONTROL BUREAU**

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
	Actual	Prior Year		
	Expenses October FY 2020	Actual Expenses October FY 2019		
FY 2020 Budget				

BUDGETED FTE

HOUSE BILL 2 AND SB 418 APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 170,771	\$ 48,796	\$ 47,571	\$ 1,225	\$ 121,975
61300 OTHER/PER DIEM	1,350	-	500	(500)	1,350
61400 BENEFITS	66,614	19,736	19,426	310	46,878
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	238,735	68,532	67,497	1,035	170,203
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	13,555	1,092	2,432	(1,340)	12,463
62200 SUPPLY	4,300	1,087	552	535	3,213
62300 COMMUNICATION	4,320	774	27	747	3,546
62400 TRAVEL	8,236	680	1,250	(570)	7,556
62500 RENT	7,970	2,377	2,932	(555)	5,593
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	145	-	-	-	145
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	12,457	1,136	957	179	11,321
TOTAL OPERATIONS	50,983	7,146	8,150	(1,004)	43,837
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 289,718	\$ 75,678	\$ 75,647	\$ 31	\$ 214,040
BUDGETED FUNDS					
02817 MILK CONTROL	\$ 289,718	\$ 75,678	\$ 75,647	\$ 31	\$ 214,040
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	\$ 289,718	\$ 75,678	\$ 75,647	\$ 31	\$ 214,040

In FY 2020, The Milk Control Bureau is budgeted \$289,718 and has 3.00 FTE. The bureau is funded with milk industry fees. The personal services budget is 29% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 were \$1,035 higher than October 2018. Operations are 14% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$1,004 lower than October 2018. Overall, Milk Control Bureau total expenditures were \$31 higher than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 26% of the budget is expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION - STATE VETERINARIAN
PROGRAM: STATE VETERINARIAN IMPORT OFFICE

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Same Period Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
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BUDGETED FTE	8.50
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61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 481,515	\$ 130,009	\$ 97,864	\$ 32,145	\$ 351,506
61400 BENEFITS	185,940	51,877	43,219	8,658	134,063
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	667,455	181,886	141,083	40,803	485,569
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	16,420	7,084	576	6,508	9,336
62200 SUPPLY	13,172	1,862	9,313	(7,451)	11,310
62300 COMMUNICATION	19,216	8,360	5,032	3,328	10,856
62400 TRAVEL	13,352	2,502	3,863	(1,361)	10,850
62500 RENT	10,195	3,451	3,682	(231)	6,744
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	2,526	7,024	3,287	3,737	(4,498)
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	15,337	5,486	2,372	3,114	9,851
TOTAL OPERATIONS	90,218	35,769	28,125	7,644	54,449
63000					
63100 EQUIPMENT	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
TOTAL	\$ 782,673	\$ 217,655	\$ 169,208	\$ 48,447	\$ 565,018
FUND					
02426 PER CAPITA FEE	\$ 782,673	\$ 217,655	\$ 169,208	\$ 48,447	\$ 565,018
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	\$ 782,673	\$ 217,655	\$ 169,208	\$ 48,447	\$ 565,018

The State Veterinarian Office includes Import and Alternative Livestock. In FY 2020, the State Veterinarian Import Office is budgeted \$782,673 with 8.50 FTE and is funded with per capita fees. The personal services budget is 27% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$40,803 higher than October 2018. Operations are 40% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$7,644 higher than October 2018. The total budget is 28% expended with 25% of the year lapsed. This is \$48,447 more than the same period in FY 2019.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION - STATE VETERINARIAN
PROGRAM: DESIGNATED SURVEILLANCE AREA (DSA)

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE 2.00

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 124,378	\$ 26,593	\$ 28,623	\$ (2,030)	\$ 97,785
61400 BENEFITS	41,190	8,217	11,085	(2,868)	32,973
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	165,568	34,810	39,708	(4,898)	130,758
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	824,412	57,419	61,926	(4,507)	766,993
62200 SUPPLY	1,686	680	663	17	1,006
62300 COMMUNICATION	4,215	384	349	35	3,831
62400 TRAVEL	3,372	203	-	203	3,169
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	153	-	-	-	153
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	9,119	2,333	938	1,395	6,786
TOTAL OPERATIONS	842,957	61,019	63,876	(2,857)	781,938
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,008,525	\$ 95,829	\$ 103,584	\$ (7,755)	\$ 912,696
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 1,008,525	\$ 95,829	\$ 103,584	\$ (7,755)	\$ 912,696
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	\$ 1,008,525	\$ 95,829	\$ 103,584	\$ (7,755)	\$ 912,696

The Designated Surveillance Area (DSA) is budgeted for \$1,008,525 and 2.00 FTE in FY 2020 and is funded with general funds. The personal services budget is 21% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$4,898 lower than October 2018. Operations are 7% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$2,857 lower than October 2018. Overall, DSA total expenditures were \$7,755 lower than the same period last year with 10% of the budget expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION - STATE VETERINARIAN
PROGRAM: FEDERAL ANIMAL HEALTH DISEASE GRANTS**

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE	3.75
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND SB 418 APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 178,846	\$ 49,184	\$ 21,321	\$ 27,863	\$ 129,662
61400 BENEFITS	74,852	20,639	10,382	10,257	54,213
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>253,698</u>	<u>69,823</u>	<u>31,703</u>	<u>38,120</u>	<u>183,875</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	171,167	14,335	15,989	(1,654)	156,832
62200 SUPPLY	18,891	4,068	4,860	(792)	14,823
62300 COMMUNICATION	4,293	2,223	1,327	896	2,070
62400 TRAVEL	9,159	4,284	2,079	2,205	4,875
62500 RENT	53,239	34,810	33,040	1,770	18,429
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	3,721	235	385	(150)	3,486
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	25,762	13,094	2,573	10,521	12,668
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>286,232</u>	<u>73,049</u>	<u>60,253</u>	<u>12,796</u>	<u>213,183</u>
68000 TRANSFERS					
68000 TRANSFERS	240,000	-	6,918	(6,918)	240,000
TOTAL TRANSFERS	<u>240,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,918</u>	<u>(6,918)</u>	<u>240,000</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 779,930</u>	<u>\$ 142,872</u>	<u>\$ 98,874</u>	<u>\$ 43,998</u>	<u>\$ 637,058</u>
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
03427 AH FEDERAL UMBRELLA	\$ 779,930	\$ 142,872	\$ 98,874	\$ 43,998	\$ 637,058
TOTAL BUDGETED FUNDS	<u>\$ 779,930</u>	<u>\$ 142,872</u>	<u>\$ 98,874</u>	<u>\$ 43,998</u>	<u>\$ 637,058</u>

The Federal Animal Health Disease Grants are budgeted for \$779,930 and 3.75 FTE in FY 2020 funded with Animal Health Federal Umbrella grants. The 3.75 FTE are bison workers. Personal services budget is 28% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$38,120 higher than October 2018. Operations are 26% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$12,796 higher than October 2018. Overall, Federal Animal Health Disease Grants total expenditures were \$43,998 higher than the same period last year with 18% of the budget expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY
PROGRAM: DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY**

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020	Year-to-Date Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
	Budget				

BUDGETED FTE 21.51

HOUSE BILL 2 AND SB 418 APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 1,141,649	\$ 267,839	\$ 242,171	\$ 25,668	\$ 873,810
61400 BENEFITS	476,310	114,487	108,443	6,044	361,823
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>1,617,959</u>	<u>382,326</u>	<u>350,614</u>	<u>31,712</u>	<u>1,235,633</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	110,623	55,842	21,547	34,295	54,781
62200 SUPPLY	528,331	148,165	129,543	18,622	380,166
62300 COMMUNICATION	27,531	8,747	1,101	7,646	18,784
62400 TRAVEL	7,865	4,506	2,112	2,394	3,359
62500 RENT	3,386	180	3,462	(3,282)	3,206
62600 UTILITIES	49,728	15,684	14,908	776	34,044
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	125,799	23,154	17,259	5,895	102,645
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	155,387	47,786	36,050	11,736	107,601
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>1,008,650</u>	<u>304,064</u>	<u>225,982</u>	<u>78,082</u>	<u>704,586</u>
63000 EQUIPMENT					
63100 EQUIPMENT	315,881	-	-	-	315,881
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	<u>315,881</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>315,881</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,942,490</u>	<u>\$ 686,390</u>	<u>\$ 576,596</u>	<u>\$ 109,794</u>	<u>\$ 2,256,100</u>
BUDGETED FUNDS					
01100 GENERAL FUND	\$ 823,388	\$ 180,251	\$ 45,211	\$ 135,040	\$ 643,137
02426 PER CAPITA FEE	787,727	242,923	310,737	(67,814)	544,804
03673 FEDERAL ANIMAL HEALTH DISEASE GRANTS	137,000	5,502	5,876	(374)	131,498
06026 DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FEES	1,194,375	257,714	206,834	50,880	936,661
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 2,942,490</u>	<u>\$ 686,390</u>	<u>\$ 576,596</u>	<u>\$ 109,794</u>	<u>\$ 2,256,100</u>

The diagnostic laboratory is budgeted for \$2,790,415 and FTE in FY 2020. It is funded with 01100 general fund of \$671,313, 02426 per capita fee of \$787,727, federal funds of \$137,000, and 06026 diagnostic laboratory fees of \$1,194,375. Personal services are 24% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 were \$31,712 higher than October 2018. Operations are 30% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$78,082 higher than October 2018. Overall, Diagnostic Laboratory total expenditures were \$109,794 higher than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 23% of the budget is expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: MILK & EGG INSPECTION BUREAU
PROGRAM: MILK AND EGG INSPECTION**

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT		Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE 4.75

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 209,426	\$ 71,370	\$ 57,267	\$ 14,103	\$ 138,056
61400 BENEFITS	62,204	30,197	25,275	4,922	32,007
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>271,630</u>	<u>101,567</u>	<u>82,542</u>	<u>19,025</u>	<u>170,063</u>
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	7,326	2,338	2,488	(150)	4,988
62200 SUPPLY	17,884	4,046	1,433	2,613	13,838
62300 COMMUNICATION	9,804	1,547	778	769	8,257
62400 TRAVEL	20,255	6,476	492	5,984	13,779
62500 RENT	16,915	4,153	3,422	731	12,762
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	7,434	179	597	(418)	7,255
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	28,119	4,112	2,247	1,865	24,007
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>107,737</u>	<u>22,851</u>	<u>11,457</u>	<u>11,394</u>	<u>84,886</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 379,367</u>	<u>\$ 124,418</u>	<u>\$ 93,999</u>	<u>\$ 30,419</u>	<u>\$ 254,949</u>

BUDGETED FUNDS

02701 MILK INSPECTION FEES	\$ 356,308	\$ 118,712	\$ 91,204	\$ 27,508	237,596
03032-2 SHELL EGG FEDERAL INSPECTION I	23,059	5,706	2,795	2,911	17,353
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 379,367</u>	<u>\$ 124,418</u>	<u>\$ 93,999</u>	<u>\$ 30,419</u>	<u>\$ 254,949</u>

In FY 2020, the Milk and Egg Inspection program is budgeted \$379,367 with 4.75 FTE. It is mainly funded with Milk Inspection Fees of \$356,308 and Shell Egg Federal Inspection Fees of \$23,059. The personal services budget is 37% expended with % of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$19,025 higher than October 2018. Operations are 21% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Overall, operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$11,394 higher than October 2018. Total Milk Inspection expenditures were \$30,419 higher than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 33% of the budget is expended.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

DIVISION: MILK & EGG INSPECTION BUREAU
PROGRAM: SHIELDED EGG GRADING PROGRAM

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE 2.50

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES						
61100 SALARIES	\$ 175,796	\$ 21,614	\$ 15,899	\$ 5,715	\$ 154,182	
61102 OVERTIME	2,771	689	661	28	2,082	
61400 BENEFITS	73,021	13,208	9,539	3,669	59,813	
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	<u>251,588</u>	<u>35,511</u>	<u>26,099</u>	<u>9,412</u>	<u>216,077</u>	
62000 OPERATIONS						
62100 CONTRACT	89,198	10,429	7,642	2,787	78,769	
62200 SUPPLY	1,467	43	40	3	1,424	
62400 TRAVEL	2,250	230	-	230	2,020	
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	4,890	1,101	373	728	3,789	
TOTAL OPERATIONS	<u>97,805</u>	<u>11,803</u>	<u>8,055</u>	<u>3,748</u>	<u>86,002</u>	
TOTAL	<u>\$ 349,393</u>	<u>\$ 47,314</u>	<u>\$ 34,154</u>	<u>\$ 13,160</u>	<u>\$ 302,079</u>	
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>						
02262 SHIELDED EGG GRADING FEES	\$ 349,393	\$ 47,314	\$ 34,154	\$ 13,160	\$ 302,079	
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	<u>\$ 349,393</u>	<u>\$ 47,314</u>	<u>\$ 34,154</u>	<u>\$ 13,160</u>	<u>\$ 302,079</u>	

The Shielded Egg Grading Program is budgeted \$349,393 with 2.50 FTE in FY 2020 and is funded with Egg Grading fees. Personal services budget is 14% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$9,412 higher than October 2018. Operations are 12% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$3,748 higher than October 2018. Overall, the Egg Grading program total expenditures were \$13,160 higher than the same period last year with 14% of the budget expended.

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019

DIVISION: MEAT & POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM
PROGRAM: MEAT INSPECTION

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE 24.50

HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES					
61100 SALARIES	\$ 972,487	\$ 273,243	\$ 241,457	\$ 31,786	\$ 699,244
61102 OVERTIME	16,643	16,621	14,140	2,481	22
61400 BENEFITS	466,529	134,243	127,589	6,654	332,286
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	1,455,659	424,107	383,186	40,921	1,031,552
62000 OPERATIONS					
62100 CONTRACT	65,620	23,658	24,657	(999)	41,962
62200 SUPPLY	23,538	1,557	2,644	(1,087)	21,981
62300 COMMUNICATION	19,250	6,069	3,627	2,442	13,181
62400 TRAVEL	50,478	13,740	10,581	3,159	36,738
62500 RENT	157,286	47,099	42,950	4,149	110,187
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	1,088	859	960	(101)	229
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	312,594	59,310	63,102	(3,792)	253,284
TOTAL OPERATIONS	629,854	152,292	148,521	3,771	477,562
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,085,513	\$ 576,399	\$ 531,707	\$ 44,692	\$ 1,509,114
<u>BUDGETED FUNDS</u>					
01100 GENDERAL FUND	\$ 1,035,552	\$ 306,172	\$ 266,331	\$ 39,841	\$ 729,380
02427 ANIMAL HEALTH FEES	5,721	-	-	-	5,721
03209 MEAT & POULTRY INSPECTION-FED	1,044,240	270,227	265,376	4,851	774,013
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	\$ 2,085,513	\$ 576,399	\$ 531,707	\$ 44,692	\$ 1,509,114

In FY 2020, Meat Inspection is budgeted \$2,085,513 with 24.50 FTE. The bureau is funded with general fund of \$1,035,552, Meat & Poultry Inspection-Fed of \$1,044,240 and \$5,721 animal health fees levied from licensing as per 81-9-201(1)MCA. Personal services budget is 29% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$40,921 higher than October 2018. Operations are 24% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$3,771 higher than October 2018 because the Federal indirect expenses were not recorded as of October 31, 2017. Overall, Meat Inspection total expenditures were \$44,692 higher than the same period last year. The total budget is 28% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
BUDGETARY EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 2019**

**DIVISION: BRANDS ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
PROGRAM: BRANDS ENFORCEMENT**

BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENSE COMPARISON REPORT	FY 2020 Budget	Year-to-Date	Same Period	Year to Year Comparison	Balance of Budget Available
		Actual Expenses October FY 2020	Prior Year Actual Expenses October FY 2019		

BUDGETED FTE	53.11
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HOUSE BILL 2 AND PAYPLAN APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES

61000 PERSONAL SERVICES

61100 SALARIES	\$ 2,347,906	\$ 599,801	\$ 592,846	\$ 6,955	\$ 1,748,105
61200 OVERTIME	103,512	19,694	9,835	9,859	83,818
61400 BENEFITS	1,078,365	289,844	293,174	(3,330)	788,521
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	3,529,783	909,339	895,855	13,484	2,620,444

62000 OPERATIONS

62100 CONTRACT	107,687	37,130	38,205	(1,075)	70,557
62200 SUPPLY	136,125	22,966	10,937	12,029	113,159
62300 COMMUNICATION	71,953	20,457	10,434	10,023	51,496
62400 TRAVEL	28,017	7,766	2,588	5,178	20,251
62500 RENT	211,843	45,090	45,321	(231)	166,753
62600 UTILITIES	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-
62700 REPAIR & MAINT	33,748	4,922	657	4,265	28,826
62800 OTHER EXPENSES	83,282	22,638	12,142	10,496	60,644
TOTAL OPERATIONS	679,155	167,469	126,784	40,685	511,686
TOTAL	\$ 4,208,938	\$ 1,076,808	\$ 1,022,639	\$ 54,169	\$ 3,132,130

BUDGETED FUNDS

02425 BRAND INSPECTION FEES	\$ 3,094,982	\$ 1,064,333	\$ 928,921	\$ 135,412	\$ 2,030,649
02426 PER CAPITA FEES	1,113,956	12,475	93,718	(81,243)	1,101,481
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	\$ 4,208,938	\$ 1,076,808	\$ 1,022,639	\$ 54,169	\$ 3,132,130

In FY 2020, Brands Enforcement is budgeted for \$4,208,938 with 53.11 FTE. It is funded with Brand Inspection Fees of \$3,094,982 and Per Capita Fees of \$1,113,956. Personal services budget is 26% expended with 29% of payrolls complete. Personal services expended as of October 2019 was \$13,484 higher than October 2018. Operations are 25% expended with 25% of the budget year lapsed. Operation expenses as of October 2019 were \$40,685 higher than October 2018. Overall, Brands Enforcement total expenditures were \$54,169 higher than the same period last year. With 25% of the budget year lapsed, 26% of the budget has been expended.



Board of Livestock Meeting

Agenda Request Form

From: Dan Olson		Division/Program: CSD/IT			Meeting Date: 12/4/2019			
<u>Agenda Item:</u> Follow up on Permits system								
Background Info: Montana Interactive upgraded the current permit system. This is a follow up to some issues that arose and how those were resolved.								
Recommendation:								
Time needed: 5 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