

With A "Steak" In Montana's Future

P.O. Box 536
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MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

*Montana Cattlemen's 20th Annual Cattlemen's Day will be held on
Saturday, December 4th, at the Yogo Inn in Lewistown*

THE AGENDA WILL BE POSTED IN OUR NOVEMBER NEWSLETTER

Some of the topics will include Leo McDonnell speaking on EPD's, advanced genetics, and developing carbon credits for ranchers; a USDA representative will address restoration of competition; an update of Montana's noxious weeds; and a Montana Beef Council report. In addition, the annual MCA business meeting will be held at the end of the day to include nominations for board members. Please feel welcome to volunteer for any position on the board or let us know of any issues you would like MCA to pursue.

DOOR PRIZES: The Heiser saddle that was raffled at last year's Cattlemen's Day was won by MCA Director Bruce Lee. Bruce has donated the saddle back to MCA as a door prize for this year's Cattlemen's Day. A set of MCA brand books will also be given as a door prize. You must be present to win.

LEO McDONNELL: PRODUCT OF USA COMMENTS

Tri-State Livestock News

These comments are submitted in opposition to NCBA's petition on "Product of USA" labels, and their request to move from Product of USA to a "more appropriately descriptive generic claim"— "Processed in the USA". FSIS-2021-0018-0001

NCBA has a long history of opposing Truth in Labeling claims. NCBA opposed MCOOL and was a joint plaintiff opposing COOL in our U.S. District Court, where they were soundly defeated. NCBA also lobbied hard to repeal MCOOL. NCBA more recently, in 2018, opposed the cattle industry's petition to exclude beef and meat names being used on synthetic and artificial beef products. NCBA also opposed the cattle industry's petition filed by U.S. Cattlemen's Association in 2018 to ensure that labels such as "Made in USA" or "Product of USA" claims be solely from cattle or beef, born, raised, and processed in the USA.

In fact, several years ago in partnership with the U.S. pork industry, NCBA using Beef Checkoff Funds was found to be promoting the pork industry to use several beef nomenclatures, including sirloin, T-Bone, Porterhouse, etc. which are all traditional beef nomenclatures to be used on various pork cuts. With that said, NCBA has a long history of opposing U.S. cattle industry efforts for clear, concise, truthful labeling when it comes to U.S. Beef. Their petition is no different.

NCBA requests USDA create a new section that would eliminate the broadly applicable "Product of USA" labeling but continues to allow more appropriately descriptive generic claims such as "Processed in the USA". NCBA also requests that "all other claims relating to U.S. origin, production or processing of product are not eligible for generic approval." This request would allow imported cattle and imported beef to be labeled "Processed in the U.S.". There is no doubt consumers would interpret such a label as being U.S. product—born and raised, and that such a label would be used to indirectly promote fraudulent origin of beef products.

Currently there is a petition filed with FSIS by U.S. Cattlemen's Association that labels such as, Product of U.S., Made in USA, etc. be solely used for beef that has been born, raised, and slaughtered/harvested/processed in the US. This is supported in numerous polls by a vast majority U.S. consumers and U.S. producers. NCBA also argues that this requested change to limit labels to "Processed in the U.S." would increase the accuracy of labels. However, such a change will only create added confusion and misinterpretation of origin by consumers.

This request by NCBA clearly violates FMIA, which requires that no meat product label bare any false or misleading statement of origin or quality. Yet that is entirely the intent of NCBA to defraud our beef consumers. The Tariff Act of 1930 and Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 requires the beef to clearly be identified to the product's origin unless it underwent a substantial transformation in the U.S. Since beef is the ultimate end product of cattle production, and since people don't eat cows, the simple processing and harvesting of cattle to beef is far from what would be considered substantial transformation. This petition by NCBA is nothing more than a poorly veiled attempt to undermine and circumvent current industry and Congressional efforts to provide more truthful, transparent labeling of beef to consumers.

FSIS needs to listen to U.S. Cattle Producers, consumers, and Congress who overwhelmingly support truthful and transparent labeling when it comes to any labels that imply Country of Origin. The establishment of a "Processed in the USA" claim will create more confusion in the marketplace and only hinder current efforts by Congress and other industry efforts for a truthful and transparent US Beef, Product of US, etc. claim for beef solely produced in the U.S. Since 1999, I have testified at several House and Senate hearings on various cattle market and trade issues. I've also served as a Director on the American Angus Association which is the largest cattle breed organization, US Cattlemen's Association, and sat on the Cattlemen's Beef Board.

MCA Submits Public Comments to the AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Montana Cattlemen's Association (MCA) has a foundation (Montana Cattlemen's Foundation - MCF) which is the parent company of "Beef on Every Plate". This program was organized about ten years ago to help feed the needy of Montana. Ranchers donate cows, etc. to the "Beef on Every Plate" program and the foundation pays the processing and donates the hamburger packages to food banks and other non-profit organizations that distribute food around Montana.

In July of 2020, MCA Foundation was awarded a \$50,000.00 grant from the COVID-19 Food Pantry Assistance Program. The plan was to process cattle into hamburger to be distributed across Montana. Shortly after receiving the grant, we were informed that MCF needed to use only federally or state inspected plants to process the meat. There are only fifteen inspected plants in the entire state of Montana. MCF contacted all fifteen processors, and was informed that they were backlogged from six to eighteen months. This was very disappointing as we needed to use all of the money by December 31, 2020.

As it turned out, during the month of December we were able to obtain and process fifteen head of beef. MCF distributed much of the beef to various non-profits in Montana. The balance of the meat has been distributed by the Montana Food Bank Network. They distribute the meat on their normal route around Montana. The Montana Food Bank Network covers the State about every six weeks, and can store the product in Missoula until transported.

We were not able to spend all the money, but we were able to process and distribute many meals to needy people across Montana. Thanks to everyone that helped make this project a success. With this project completed as of December 31, 2020 Montana Cattlemen's Foundation "Beef on Every Plate" has contributed over 300,000 meals around the State of Montana.

But this is not enough. There are so many people in Montana that do not have enough to eat or are struggling to make ends meet. We have the ability to help many of these in need, but Montana does not have a system to process meals for needy.

When MCA received the COVID-19 Food Pantry Grant last year, we were very grateful to think we would be able to help so many people in need. The first obstacle was the government requirement that we must use a State or Federally inspected processor to get the meat packaged. Montana is the fourth largest State in the Union and only has fifteen government inspected plants statewide. We have many "custom exempt" processors in the state, but were not allowed to use them. In December, when we were finally able to obtain processing openings, our board members were forced to transport the cattle up to 300 miles to get them to a qualified inspected plant.

This is a real problem in the State of Montana and needs to be corrected. Somehow, Montana needs more inspected plants or the rules need to be changed to allow "custom exempt" processors to do more. Personally, my family has always used "custom exempt" processors to process our personal meat. They are legitimate businesses doing business in a professional manner.

Montana needs to promote and expand education in the meat processing sector. Meat processing is a difficult and often dirty job, but it is also a necessary profession. In the past year, there have been several processors receive government money to improve their facilities, but the backlog is still six to nine months or more.

Please consider some or all of the suggestions in this article and thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,

Jan McDonald

Montana Cattlemen's Association Board Member

It's Time To Renew Your Brand!!

MONTANA LIVESTOCK BRAND RE-RECORD PERIOD

JANUARY 1, 2021 to DECEMBER 31, 2021

- * All Montana brands will be re-recorded in 2021***
- * The cost to re-record a brand is \$175 per brand***
 - * You can renew by mail or online***
- * For more information: www.liv.mt.gov***

NOTE: If you do not re-record your brand by midnight on December 31, 2021, your brand will become inactive. Once a brand is inactive, there is no guarantee that the brand will be reissued.

LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING ACT

The Montana Cattlemen's Association fully supports the reauthorization of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999. The LMR Act needs to be reauthorized by Congress by September 30, 2021.

A very brief description and function of this Act: Under this act federally inspected plants that slaughter a minimum of 125,000 head per year are subject to report their daily transactions in purchasing live cattle. These prices are sent to the USDA who then publish these facts to the general public on a daily basis. This basically should include a large portion of purchases since four large companies process 80% of the beef in the U.S. This gives sellers of fat cattle better information when negotiating sales. If the Act lapses, feedlot operators will have no standard to price their cattle when negotiating with the packers. It is, therefore, vitally important the LMR is reauthorized.

The MCA also supports the Fischer Market Transparency Act in Congress which will:

1. Establish regional mandatory minimum thresholds of negotiated cash trades to enable price discovery in cattle marketing regions. It requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish regionally sufficient levels of negotiated cash trade, seek public comment on those levels, then implement.
2. Require USDA to create and maintain a library of marketing contracts between packers and producers, and require packers to supply this information to USDA.
3. Make clear that all information should be reported in a manner that ensures confidentiality, and note, "Nothing in this section permits the Secretary, or any officer or employee of the Secretary, to withhold from the public the information [required to be reported under LMR]."
4. Mandate that a packer report the number of cattle scheduled to be delivered for slaughter each day for the next 14 days. This requirement already exists for the swine industry.

Market transparency is of vital importance to Montana's cow/calf producers, and the enhancement to the Livestock Market Reporting Act proposed by Senator Fisher will go a long way in giving the industry the price transparency so desperately needed.

We also support pressuring Ag Secretary Vilsack to reform captive supply under the Packers & Stockyards Act. This can be done by him and not by an Act of Congress thus saving valuable time. Both of these actions should force more accurate price reporting under the LMR Act.

We urge you to follow and contribute to the debate on these important issues. Please email your opinions to MCA at mca@montanacattlemen.org

USA BEEF ACT

Montana Cattlemen's Association totally agrees with and supports South Dakota Senator Rounds' USA Beef Act which is officially known as S2623. This act will change how the 'Product of USA' label pertaining to beef is to be used when marketing the retail product.

The current definition of the 'Product of USA' label states that the label can be used on any beef or pork product from any nation as long as it is processed in some fashion in a U.S. processing plant. This definition of 'processed' means that it can be something as simple as repackaging, including imported meat. The Rounds bill redefines this label as any product from cattle born, raised, and slaughtered in the U.S. making it illegal to place a 'Product of USA' label on any imported beef. The way this label is now used in its current form is to completely deceive consumers. It is our opinion that if a retailer could prove that the product he receives is documented as born, raised, and slaughtered in the U.S. it would be to his advantage to affix this label to each package because we feel that the majority of consumers would rather purchase American meat over meat that was imported.

Our three congressional delegates, Daines, Tester, and Rosendale, also all support Senator Rounds USA Beef Act. There will be an official comment period which has yet to be announced where the general public can express views on this important legislation. MCA will keep you informed.

MONTANA PREMIUM PROCESSING CO-OP

Montana Premium Processing Co-op (MPPC) is a USDA certified meat processing cooperative to be tentatively located in Havre. As a member-owned cooperative, MPPC is a service based slaughter and processing facility for Montana ag producers. To become a member, the Montana rancher or farmer must show proof they are a producer. Common share members/owners are the voting body to elect the Board of Directors. This voting power provides direct influence on decisions regarding the facility, harvest allotments, and growth plans.

MPCC will be a live-to-package processing for cattle, hogs, sheep and bison and will offer year round harvesting to simplify retail demand. The goal is to provide Montana producers an option to harvest and process their quality livestock in-state with USDA certification for retail. Plans are to harvest over 2000 head in 3 years and up to 4000 head at full capacity.

For more information, or to join the co-op, please visit www.mtpremiumprocessing.com or call (406) 899-2644.

Bipartisan American Beef Labeling Act Would Reinstate Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling

WASHINGTON - U.S. Sens. John Thune (R-S.D.), a longtime member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Jon Tester (D-Mont.), Mike Rounds (R-S.D.), and Cory Booker (D-N.J.), today announced the American Beef Labeling Act, legislation that would reinstate mandatory country of origin labeling (MCOOL) for beef. This legislation, which will be formally introduced next week, would require the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), in consultation with the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, to develop a World Trade Organization-compliant means of reinstating MCOOL for beef within one year of enactment. USTR would have six months to develop a reinstatement plan followed by a six-month window to implement it. If USTR fails to reinstate MCOOL for beef within one year of enactment, it would automatically be reinstated for beef only.

'Transparency in labeling benefits both producers and consumers,' said Thune. 'Unfortunately, the current beef labeling system in this country allows imported beef that is neither born nor raised in the United States, but simply finished here, to be labeled as a product of the USA. This process is unfair to cattle producers and misleading for consumers. When you see a 'product of the USA' label on the grocery store shelf, it should mean just that.

'South Dakota cattle producers work tirelessly to produce some of the highest quality beef in the world. The pandemic has only highlighted their important role in our domestic food supply and the urgent need to strengthen it. To ensure the viability of cattle ranching in this country, the system in which producers operate must be fair and transparent. As a long-time supporter of MCOOL, I am proud to introduce this legislation, which will move us one step closer to making that a reality.'

'Montana ranchers raise the best cattle in the world, and it's time American families are guaranteed the right to know whether their beef is from Broadus or Brazil,' said Tester. 'This bipartisan legislation will make sure consumers know when they're buying American beef at the supermarket, and it will defend Montana's family farmers and ranchers by leveling the playing field.'

'It's time to restore Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (MCOOL) once and for all,' said Rounds. 'This is an important step in restoring market integrity for consumers and cattle producers. For too long, the packers have skewed this market in their favor. Now, we take it back. I'm thankful to my colleagues for helping carry this important issue for consumers and cattle producers. I've long said that consumers will need to drive and help carry this policy debate. For those of us who support MCOOL for beef, this is just the start. The nine major cattle producing states won't get this done alone. We need a national campaign to see this over the finish line.'

'Americans should know exactly where their beef is coming from, but current USDA labeling practices allow big meatpacking companies to falsely label imported beef as being a product of the USA,' said Booker. 'I'm proud to join colleagues in this bipartisan legislation that will restore mandatory country of origin labelling of for all beef products and provide fairness for our family farmers and ranchers.'

'Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (MCOOL) has long been a top priority for the South Dakota Stockgrowers,' said James Halverson, executive director of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association. 'MCOOL is the only way every single American producer can differentiate their beef from foreign products without leaving it up to some arbitrary program. We greatly appreciate working with Senator Thune on this legislation and hope we can continue to work together to get this across the finish line. The American consumer deserves to know where the center of their plate was born, raised, and harvested. American farmers and ranchers have invested countless amounts of time and treasure meeting consumer demand with the best beef in the world. It's time we market all American beef that way.'

'During the nearly seven years since MCOOL for beef was repealed, U.S. cattle producers experienced lower cattle prices and were deprived the means to build demand for their U.S.-produced cattle,' said Bill Bullard, chief executive officer of R-CALF USA. 'Senators Thune and Tester's bill to restore MCOOL for beef will now provide that means, and for that we are extremely grateful.'

'We greatly appreciate the work of Senators Thune and Tester in continuing to push forward solutions to define what constitutes a U.S. beef product,' said Justin Tupper, vice president of the U.S. Cattlemen's Association. 'From the perspective of the U.S. Cattlemen's Association, that label should pertain only to beef that was born, raised, and harvested in the U.S.A. This legislation provides a pathway for achieving clear, accurate labels so that consumers can continue choosing to put high quality American beef on their plates.'

'On behalf of America's family farmers and ranchers, we applaud Senators Thune and Tester for introducing common sense legislation to help consumers know where their food comes from,' said Rob Larew, president of National Farmers Union. 'We have long fought for mandatory Country of Origin labeling for food products, recognizing consumers want this information so they can make educated decisions in grocery store aisles.'

MCA Submits Public Comments to the **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

The Montana Cattlemen's Association finds the American Prairie Reserve Bison Change of Use Environmental Assessment disappointing in its inadequacies and not a professional assessment of the issues at hand. The EA glosses over a number of things, does not explain others, and simply does not consider yet more, in recommending that the APR be allowed to raise bison on their BLM allotments.

Public Health and Safety: In section 3.4.3 on page 3-18 the EA has this sentence: "Neither the BLM Malta Office nor APR have received any reports of personal injury related to bison on any allotments permitted by BLM for indigenous livestock grazing." That is a totally inadequate standard given that BLM does not have many bison permitted on BLM administered public lands.

Public access can be controlled on private lands, but not on BLM lands. Given that many bison enthusiasts do not have experience with bison, it is indeed likely that some will use their right to recreate on public lands to view the bison up close, putting themselves in danger. Is that a liability for the APR or would it be on the BLM and therefore the taxpayers? Certainly, this inability to restrict access on public lands should be considered a risk to public safety.

Furthermore, the EA makes no mention at all of the likely impacts on neighboring operations. Given that the APR is not required to meet any meaningful standards as to perimeter fencing, strays are bound to occur. Who will be responsible to remove them? What about bison bulls breeding cows or bison bulls and cattle bulls fighting? Who is liable for the crossbred calves or injuries to the bulls? What about older bison bulls who no longer wish to be bothered and install themselves in neighboring pastures. How will they be rounded up and removed? Who is liable if horse and riders are injured? That too would seem to be a matter of public safety not to mention inconvenience to the neighbors.

Range health and wildlife: In paragraph 2.7.2 the EA states: "Land health standards are currently being met..." Further in 3.4.1 the EA states: "...the existing habitats within all assessed grazing allotments are maintaining conditions that are capable of sustained healthy, productive, and diverse populations of native plant and animal species, including special status species." Later in this section on page 3-5 it states: "There is no USFWS designated critical habitat within the projected area."

However, on page 3-9 the EA asserts that: "With continuation of current grazing allocations under Alternative A, the ongoing effects of domestic livestock grazing on wildlife and special status species would persist." Then on page 3-10 the EA states: "... bison grazing across large landscapes that include variation in topography and vegetation communities may lead to improvements in vegetation..." On the next page, 3-11, the EA says: "Alternative B, would contribute incrementally to beneficial cumulative effects on wildlife and their habitats."

Which is it? If the current use of the BLM pastures in question are meeting all standards and goals for vegetative health and wildlife habitat, how is that bison "would contribute ... to beneficial ... effects," or "... may lead to improvements..." Furthermore, no evidence is presented that bison would result in these beneficial effects. This line of argument in the EA is circular, not supported by evidence, and appears biased in favor of granting the petitioners request to graze bison on the public lands in question.

Perimeter Fencing and cross fencing. In paragraph 2.7.4 the EA states: "The APR would install perimeter fencing on bison pastures to keep bison confined within the pasture while meeting Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks' standards for wildlife friendly fencing and the State of Montana definition of a "legal fence." The state standard is designed to meet a minimum requirement to control cattle, it is not adequate to contain bison, particularly in the extremely rough country that is the Missouri Breaks.

The National Bison Association recommends that a bison fence should be six feet high. Clearly, the BLM recommendation for fencing will result in constant incursions of bison on neighboring pastures. Furthermore, there is no mention as to the cost and work of maintaining the perimeter fences. Will the neighbors be required to maintain half of the fencing even though it will be the bison that put extra pressure on those fences?

On page 3-16 the EA states: "Modifying or reconstructing 79.6 miles of fencing (43.9 miles reconstructed and 35.7 miles reconstructed as electric only) would provide for the secure containment of bison with designated pastures and adequate separation from adjacent allotments." As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the proposed perimeter fencing standard is totally inadequate.

As for the replacement of 35.7 miles of permanent cross fencing with temporary electric fencing, this will be a gross mismanagement of publicly paid for infrastructure. Current costs of constructing new fence is in the neighborhood of \$7,500 per mile, which means that the EA is proposing to allow the APR to destroy \$267,750 of public infrastructure to be replaced with a temporary form of fencing that requires constant maintenance. Furthermore, the allegation is made that this electric fence is "wildlife friendly." However, as was demonstrated in the previous section on range health and wildlife, the EA admits that there are no current issues with wildlife numbers. Therefore, the current fencing is perfectly adequate for wildlife "friendliness." If the BLM follows the EA's recommendation it will be very irresponsible with \$267,750 worth of the public's property.

Changes in grazing period: The EA allows for the change from May 1st to April 1st for 902 head of bison. The only explanation given is on page 2-10: "A 4/1 start date would allow bison to be put out prior to calving." Is this a new policy? Are all BLM permittees now allowed to change their turnout date to April 1st in order to better accommodate their calving situation?

Most BLM leases in Eastern Montana have a May 1st turnout, presumably so that range grasses have an opportunity to begin to grow, before being subject to grazing pressure. Range grasses are most vulnerable to overgrazing in April. This proposed change is putting decades of careful range management at risk, yet in the EA, there is no attempt to justify this radical departure from longstanding range management practices.

In conclusion, the Environmental Assessment is totally inadequate and essentially unprofessional in the conclusions reached. The promise is made that the APR will abide to the grazing rotations recommended by BLM, yet no provision is made for monitoring the APR's compliance. It is our observation that BLM does not have the personnel to monitor the APR as closely as it should. This is necessary because numerous public statements by the APR leads one to understand that the APR believes that bison should be allowed to naturally manage themselves on the landscape. Are we then to trust that the APR will be following a rather complex set of pasture rotations?

Clearly, the EA does not make a convincing case that changing the grazing allotment from cattle to bison will not have adverse effects as to public safety, or neighboring operations. Nor does the EA make a case that the rangeland and wildlife will benefit while destroying \$267,750 of public infrastructure. Furthermore, it ignores the probable negative effects of allowing an earlier turn out date. The Montana Cattlemen's Association urges the BLM to reject the recommendation made by the EA and deny the APR's petition.

Respectfully submitted, Gilles Stockton, MCA President

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS WERE DUE JANUARY 1, 2021. IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RENEWED YOUR DUES, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM BELOW OR RENEW ONLINE

AT: mca@montanacattlemen.org/Membership



Name: _____

Spouse Name (if joining): _____

Ranch Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____

Own cattle: ____ Yes ____ No

Tribal member: ____ Yes ____ No

Membership Dues:

Cattle Producer ~ \$50 _____

Associate Member ~ \$50 _____

College Student ~ \$25 _____

Junior Member ~ \$25 _____
(Age 18 & younger)

OR ~ Optional Premier Memberships:

Gene Autry level ~ \$100 per year _____

Roy Rogers level ~ \$150 per year _____

John Wayne level ~ \$200 per year _____

Additional Optional Contribution _____

TOTAL AMOUNT SUBMITTED: \$ _____

Only members owning cattle have voting rights ~ One member—one vote

Associate members do not own cattle but are supportive of MCA goals

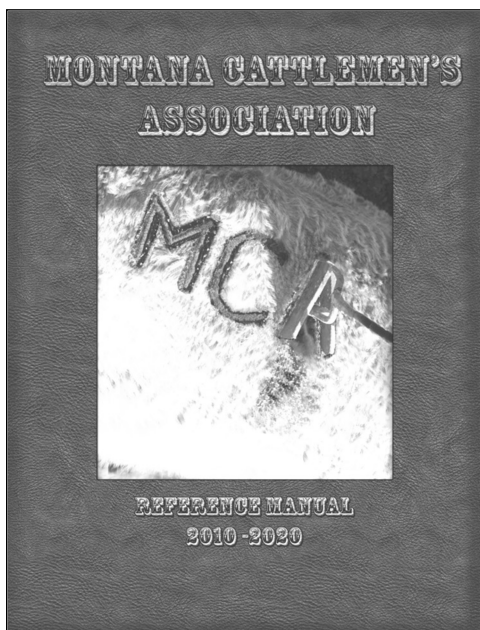
Join online at www.montanacattlemen.org ~ OR ~ mail this completed form along with your check to:

MONTANA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 536 ~ Vaughn, MT 59487

Please make copies of this membership form for multiple memberships or to share with your friends and neighbors.

Your continued support of Montana Cattlemen's Association is very much appreciated!

25% OFF SALE !!



The Montana Cattlemen's Association Brand Book and Reference Manual is a deluxe hard cover three-volume series which catalogs Montana's recorded livestock brands. It also includes some special "extras": ranch histories, western poetry, traditional cowboy recipes, and photos. **GREAT GIFT!**

The three volumes of the brand book have been divided into the following counties:

WESTERN: Lincoln, Flathead, Lake, Sanders, Missoula, Ravalli, Granite, Powell, Glacier, Pondera, Teton, Lewis & Clark, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Silverbow, Madison, Beaverhead, Gallatin, Broadwater, and Mineral.

CENTRAL: Toole, Liberty, Hill, Choteau, Judith Basin, Blaine, Fergus, Petroleum, Meagher, Wheatland, Sweet Grass, Park, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Yellowstone, Stillwater, Cascade and Carbon.

EASTERN: Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Garfield, Rosebud, Treasure, Big Horn, McCone, Richland, Dawson, Prairie, Wibaux, Custer, Fallon, Powder River, and Carter.

✂

MONTANA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION PO Box 536 ~ VAUGHN, MT 59487

Brand Book Order Form

Books can also be ordered online at www.montanacattlemen.org

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(Quantity)

Central Volume (634 pages): \$75 now **\$56.25** _____
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Western Volume (512 pages): \$65 now **\$48.75** _____
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Three-volume set: ~~\$185~~ now **\$138.75** _____
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NEWSLETTER

Montana Cattlemen's Assn.
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"BEEF ON EVERY PLATE"

Proudly sponsored by MCA and its members!

One in seven Montanans struggle with hunger; one in five children in Montana live in households that struggle with hunger. USDA reports 11.5% of Montana households are "food insecure" and often skip meals or go to bed hungry, including the elderly and young children. Many on fixed incomes, single mothers, and the working poor simply cannot afford to purchase quality meat to feed their families. Montana Cattlemen's Foundation has organized the **"BEEF ON EVERY PLATE"** program to enable cattle producers to donate beef to help feed our neighbors. To date we have provided beef for over 300,000 meals!!

As cattle producers, we always have beef in the freezer. Unfortunately, this is a luxury that too many Montanans do not share. The need is overwhelming! If you wish to donate a cow, bull, or steer, please call the Montana Cattlemen's Foundation 406-467-2251 to make arrangements. For those who do not own cattle, cash donations are also needed to help pay for costs associated with processing the beef. Montana Cattlemen's Foundation is working with the Montana Food Bank Network and others to distribute the hamburger throughout the state. With your help we can provide assistance to Montanans in need!

*Montana Cattlemen's Foundation for Research, Education and Endowment is a non-profit tax-exempt charitable foundation organized under IRS tax code Section 501(c)(3). All of your contributions are fully deductible.
There are no administration costs, so 100% of your donation goes to this program!*

For more information please contact:

MONTANA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION
PO Box 536 ~ Vaughn, MT 59487
(406) 467-2251

Email: mca@montanacattlemen.org
Web: www.montanacattlemen.org

Your Support Is Appreciated!