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INSIDE WLJ

BERYL'N THROUGH — Hurricane Beryl ransacks Texas; agricultural damage still being assessed. Page 3

IT'S HOT. — First-of-its-kind OSHA extreme-heat standards released. Page 9

A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY

"The livestock viral disease vesicular stomatitis (VS) doesn't rear its ugly head very often and usually its scope is fairly narrow; however, this year the disease has popped up a little more intensely than normal, according to Southwest and Southern Plains livestock health officials. After being last seen in 1998, VS has been recently reported in three states and two species of livestock," read the July 12, 2004, WLJ article.

INDEX

OpinionP-2
MarketsP-8
Classifieds.....P-10
Sale Calendar.....P-11

BLM proposes Gunnison sage-grouse plan

— Comment period open now

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has proposed amendments to resource management plans in Colorado and Utah to protect the Gunnison sage-grouse by setting buffers around sensitive habitats and limiting development activities.

"This next step in the planning process will help ensure that Gunnison sage-grouse remain viable," said BLM Colorado State Director Doug Vilsack in a statement. "We appreciate the efforts of the public and local and state governments to help inform this planning effort to provide functioning Gunnison sage-grouse habitat in their historic ranges in Colorado and Utah."

The Gunnison sage-grouse is classified as a distinct species from the greater sage-grouse and occupies eight widely scattered and geographically isolated populations in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. According to BLM, the grouse occupies about 10% of their historical range, which once spanned the Four Corners region across Colorado, Utah, Arizona and

New Mexico.

The agency manages approximately 40% of Gunnison sage-grouse habitat, including 67% of the Gunnison Basin population's habitat, the largest and most prominent population, while the other seven populations are considered satellite populations. In 2014, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service classified the Gunnison sage-grouse as a federally threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

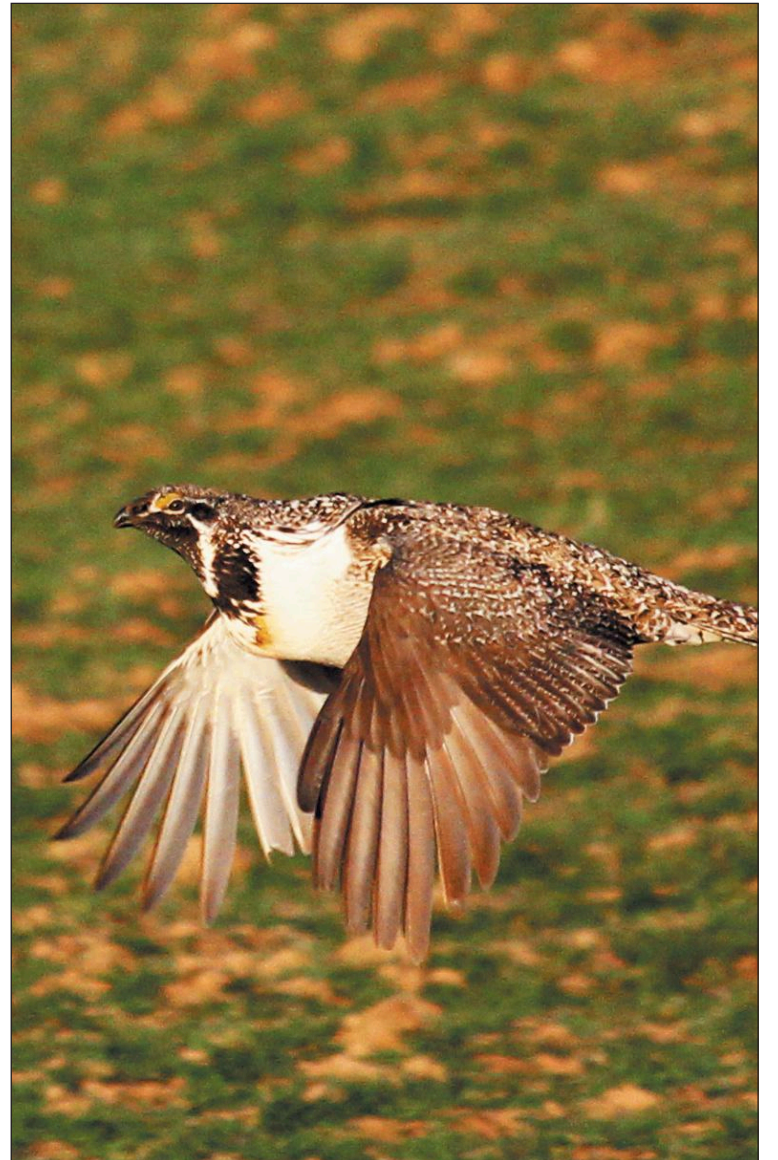
BLM's final environmental impact statement (FEIS) establishes a framework to conserve and enhance habitat for the Gunnison sage-grouse in 11 resource management plans encompassing 7.6 million acres of public land and 18 million acres of federal mineral estate that include occupied and unoccupied habitats across the eight current populations.

The proposed plan alternative, Alternative F, establishes a 1-mile buffer around habitat and linkage-connectivity areas. This alternative considers occupied and unoccupied areas and would extend to all lek statuses (active, inactive, historic, unknown, occupied and un-

occupied). This alternative aims to manage all areas of sage grouse habitat with the objective of no net increase in surface disturbance by

restoring existing disturbances and avoiding new disturbances.

See GROUSE on page 5



Theo Stein/USFWS

The Bureau of Land Management has released amendments to management plans for the Gunnison sage-grouse in Colorado and Utah. Pictured here, a male sage grouse exits a northwestern Colorado lek after a morning of booming with more than 170 other males.

CO wild cat hunting ban likely to make ballot

— Signatures submitted

An anti-hunting group in Colorado said it has gathered enough signatures to move forward with putting a mountain lion and bobcat hunting ban measure on the Colorado ballot this fall.

The Cats Aren't Trophies (CATs)

coalition gathered 188,000 signatures on its petition to submit to the secretary of state for verification. The secretary of state has 30 days to verify the petition meets the minimum of the required 124,328 signatures.

If the petition passes verification, Initiative 91 will become the latest

citizen-led effort to make wildlife management decisions in the state, reminiscent of the 2020 measure for gray wolf reintroduction.

"Today we submit signatures to give Colorado voters an opportunity to stop the inhumane,

See CAT PETITION on page 4

Report: BLM horse adoption saves millions of dollars

— Advocates for increased incentives

Expanding the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program's incentives and off-corral facilities nationwide are some recom-

mendations a free-market environmental group proposed in a report.

The Property and Environment Research Center's (PERC) "From Range to Ranch" report commends the BLM's adoption program, highlighting its suc-

cesses. Since the inception of the program's \$1,000 adoption incentive, adoptions have doubled to almost 15,000, resulting in a significant saving of \$66 million in holding costs for taxpayers, the report said. A total of 6,220 wild horses and burros

were adopted in 2023.

PERC recommends increasing the incentive payment through responsible ways, such as increasing the number of payments and additional incentives for retaining animals. They suggest raising the incentive to

\$3,000, with \$1,000 yearly payments. They also suggest the BLM establish a "frequent adopter" program, where individuals who regularly adopt wild horses or burros and demonstrate re-

sponsible care could earn bonuses for the animals they have retained.

While the BLM holds auctions nationwide and offers online adoptions, the report also suggests the agency

See PERC REPORT on page 6

Market goes soft following Fourth holiday

Coming back from a holiday-shortened week, the markets were scrambled on the board and hesitant to find much momentum. Now that one of biggest grilling days of the year is over, it remains to be seen what beef demand will look like heading into the heat of the summer.

Live cattle futures were lower over the week. The August contract lost about \$3.70 to close at \$182.25, and the October contract lost about \$3.35 to close at \$183.50.

Cash trade through Thursday afternoon was about 61,000 head. Live steers sold from \$187-199, averaging \$195, and dressed steers sold from \$308-315, averaging \$312.

"No one seems remotely concerned about the massive discount futures have to cash," Cassie Fish, market analyst, wrote in The Beef on Thursday. "On the break, open interest has declined all week from last week's 2024 high."

Cash trade through July 7 totaled 51,223 head. Live steers averaged \$197.36, and dressed steers averaged \$313.65.

The national weekly direct beef type price distribution for the week of July 1-8 was the following on a live basis:

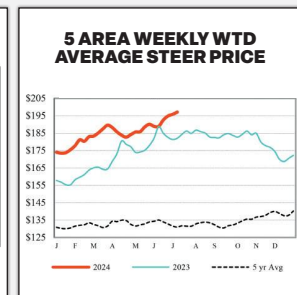
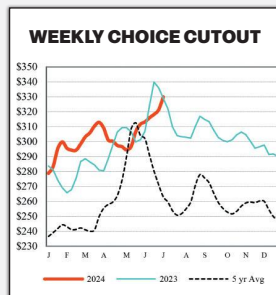
- Negotiated purchases: \$196.53.

- Formula net purchases: \$196.55.
 - Forward contract net purchases: \$189.78.
 - Negotiated grid net purchases: \$196.73.
- On a dressed basis:
- Negotiated purchases: \$313.60.
 - Formula net purchases: \$309.02.
 - Forward contract net purchases: \$295.61.

- Negotiated grid net purchases: \$307.05.
- Slaughter through Thursday was estimated at 476,000

See MARKETS on page 9

Time Sensitive
Priority Handling
PERIODICAL:



Category	Price
LIVE STEERS	\$192.88
DRESSED STEERS	\$312.90
CME FEEDER	\$261.53

WEEK ENDING: 07-11-24

COMMENTS

Dog days of summer

The post-Fourth of July fallout has started.

The Choice beef cut-out abruptly fell to \$325, which created a major selloff in the futures markets. The August live cattle contract was taken down to \$182.25 while live fed trade in the southern Plains fell to \$188. Northern live trade was at \$198 on light volume.



CROW

Cassie Fish said in The Beef on Wednesday: "Today's futures break was mostly an inside day with a lower close following two rugged down days. Lead month August LC closing today \$15/cwt discount to the last week's cash, which reached an all-time high. But given that managed funds have increased in long ownership the last few weeks, the market's weakness generates liquidation. This week of the Goldman roll finds open interest coming down quickly from its annual high so far, made uncharacteristically in July."

The big summer video sales got underway last week and cattle feeders bid aggressively on summer yearlings, paying up to \$260 for 900-pound steers, which will put those breakevens well over \$200. They must know something we don't because the futures market shows no sign of going that high, but who knows?

Fall delivery calves were a hot item and I imagine everyone had big smiles. The calf buyers paid no attention to the futures markets' wild swings. Steers weighing 500-600 lbs. were trading between \$300-350, some fly weights approached \$400. The calf and yearling markets set many new record prices last week. When the market gets this high, we get a sense of euphoria, but we all know there could be a wreck ahead. It seems like there always is.

I ran across this thought in the Ag Center's Cattle Report, which I think says a lot: "Each of us participating in the marketplace has fragments of knowledge that guide us to an incomplete view of what is going on. The movement of prices affects our disposition towards the market. From the limited knowledge we acquire, we make decisions about our objectives in the marketplace. Some of these decisions can include how many cattle we want to buy, what price we are willing to offer, and when we want to enter the marketplace. Decisions on the sell side are just as elaborate and complex. No one operates with all the facts because they are unknowable. We don't even know we don't know of some of the facts affecting prices."

"Our decisions are not always logical or even analytically acquired, and as we deploy our plans in dimly lit corridors, obstacles will occur to frustrate our best laid plans. Before you know it, we are operating on the fly and changes must be made instantaneously. Because our knowledge is only partial and because others may have more and different information, chaos is often the player in the marketplace."

"Into this arena steps the government and its proxy—the Packers and Stockyards Division of USDA. This group is charged with assuring all trading complies with the rules and regulations and that no unfair business practices exist. They define an unfair or non-competitive action as one that causes harm to either a market participant or the market price. Putting this judgement in the hands of a government bureaucrat is always dangerous but the recent addition of another charge of Intent is a game stopper. According to a newly proposed rule, an action now needs no proof of unfairness to someone or some price, but only the intent on the part of the participant."

"No one ever envisioned a marketplace in which each producer received the same price for the same animal. The reasons why this is impossible, and undesirable could easily fill a book and the new rule is a frontal assault on capitalism. The complaints of participants believing they are not achieving the best price are what makes a market work. Each participant is striving for the best pricing in a competitive marketplace. If everyone received the same price, there would be no market and no participant reaching for the best price."

This hot weather can be a dangerous situation for heavy fed cattle. Remember those heat bombs in Kansas last summer when cattle feeders realized a significant die-off on 1,500-lb. steers? The West is in need of rain again, pastures are starting to dry off, so let's start praying for summer rains. — PETE CROW



DITTMER'S TAKE

Tracking the data is important, not only to gauge the economy for your business and home purposes but to understand consumer demand.

The June jobs numbers required some digesting. Remember, bad news for jobs is bad for the economy and bad for consumers who need paychecks to buy meat. On the other hand, bad news for jobs means we're closer to the Fed easing up on interest rates. The latter will not happen soon but at least the Fed will feel justified in leaving things alone for now.

With dodgy government numbers, no one seems to know if the government processes are that bad or if there is some other reason they have substantially revised key numbers nearly every month for two years.

The Labor Department revised the previous jobs numbers downward 211,000 for a combined April (165,000 to 108,000) and May (272,000 to 218,000) period. Unemployment rose to 4.1% but long-term unemployment rose 166,000 to 1.5 million, 40% more than last year.

Supposedly, the economy generated 206,000 new jobs in June. But 70,000 were government jobs and 82,000 were health care and social assistance jobs, which economist John Carney pointed out are largely taxpayer-supported jobs. So nearly three-quarters of the new jobs were government or government-related jobs. In addition, many new jobs were part-time jobs.

Several seminal Supreme Court of the U.S. (SCOTUS) decisions came down to the end of the term, affecting basic issues for citizens and particularly for agriculture. WLJ's Charles Wallace covered the facts of the overturning of the 1984 Chevron decision, the case that ushered in the trend of federal agency overreaching powers in major issues. As the agencies got more bold and were successful in regulating further afield from statutory authority, as governments bureaucracies will do, they piled on more regulations, more fees and angled for ever larger agency budgets.

We asked NCBA how this new opportunity to jerk their chains, so to speak, will play out in practice. Unfortunately, there is no wholesale process or easy procedure for using this decision. Affected industries and companies will have to go through cases one by one, initially ones that cited the Chevron case as justification for agency rulings, to challenge them in court to attempt overturning them.

But this term has the environmental activists licking their wounds, as Chevron's overturning is just one decision and more challenges are looming next term.

Younger generations do not fathom environmental qual-

ity progress since the Cuyahoga River caught fire in 1969—for the 13th time. Smog was routine over major cities. But big government regulators never know when to quit.

SCOTUS ruled against the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in an Ohio case involving smog pollution crossing state lines.

In the next term, another major case could materially affect the National Environmental Policy Act. The court could set new limits on how federal agencies consider the climate and environmental risks of major projects like highways and pipelines. One case involves shipping oil by rail in Utah, which had been approved by federal agencies.

The D.C. appellate court held that an agency must consider the environmental effects of increased oil drilling and refining producing the oil in the rail cars, even though it lacks authority to regulate oil drilling and refining. The case could result in faster review of fossil fuel projects.

There are requests for certiorari from SCOTUS by multiple parties challenging the EPA's granting of exemptions allowing California to set its own rules for tailpipe emissions, exceeding federal restrictions. Associations, companies and one request by 17 state attorneys general protest California being granted special treatment, forcing automakers to meet multiple standards. The Trump administration revoked the exemption, but Biden officials reinstated it.

There are also multiple cases involving states trying to hold the oil industry financially responsible for climate change, one of which could end up at SCOTUS.

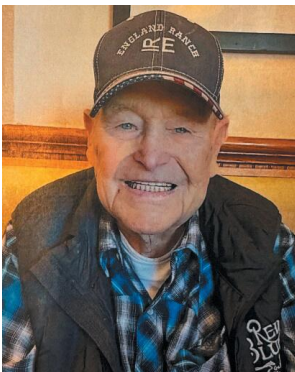
Another decision will improve business conditions. The court ruled against the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), holding that some enforcement actions are entitled to a jury trial in court, rather than automatically being relegated to the SEC's in-house system. In that system, SEC administrative law judges act as prosecutor, judge and jury, almost always deciding against the citizen. The ruling could affect similar administrative law systems like the National Labor Relations Board, which has issued rulings helping labor unions organize companies, to the detriment of franchised restaurants chains and targeting Walmart.

One SCOTUS case was good news for property rights. A Lake Tahoe homeowner nailed with a \$20,000 fee for his building permit as a "traffic impact" fee won his case. — Steve Dittmer, WLJ columnist

(Steve Dittmer is the author of the Agribusiness Freedom Foundation newsletter. Views in the column do not necessarily represent the views or opinions of WLJ or its editorial staff.)



OBITUARY



Richard 'Dick' England; 1933-2024

Richard "Dick" Neil England, age 91, of Scottsbluff, NE, and formerly of Powell Butte, OR, passed away peacefully at Monument Rehabilitation and Care Center on July 3.

Dick was widely known for his love of registered horned Herefords and black Angus cattle. He was born April 4, 1933, on a family ranch in Denby, SD, to Stewart Grayson and Dora Della (Lovell) England. In 1951, he bought his first horned Hereford, which is when his dream and business became a reality.

He married the love of his life, Mary Margaret Neumann, in 1959, and to this union two daughters and two sons were born, Cynthia, Margaret, James

and Jon.

The family farmed and ranched in Morrill, NE, until they moved to Granby, CO, where Dick helped develop a registered Hereford herd for the Bill and Barbara Lawson family. While in Colorado, Dick started and built a successful concrete construction company, which he eventually moved to Scottsbluff. Dick served on the Scotts Bluff County Extension Board from 1977-81 and was the vice president his last year. He moved to Prineville, OR, in 1983 because of the beautiful ranch country. Over a 35-year spread, the England Ranch had champions at every major livestock show they attended.

Dick loved his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and was proud of all their accomplishments.

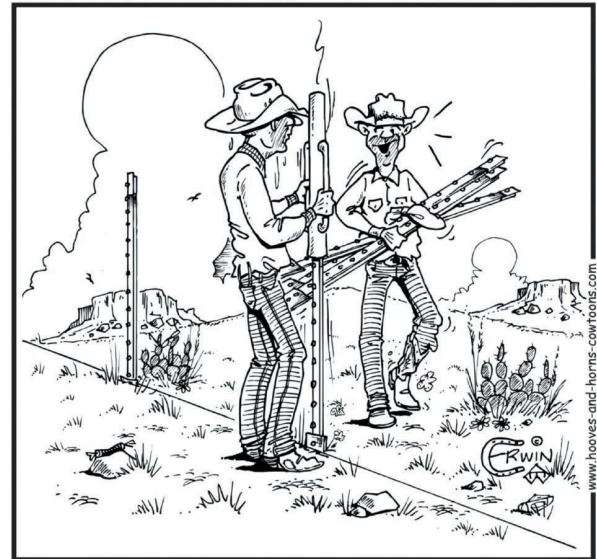
He is survived by daughter, Cynthia "Cyndi" Marie Wojciechowski (Steve) of Gering, NE; grandson, Nathan Wojciechowski of Holdrege, NE; daughter, Margaret "Margie" Ann Davidson (Hardin Stull) of Morrill, NE; only granddaughter, Taylor Blomenkamp (Spencer) of Gering, NE; great-grandchildren, Dayton and Raelyn Blomenkamp of Gering, NE; son, James "Jim" Bryan England (Jill) of Powell Butte, OR; grandsons, Jace, Justin and Jadd England of Powell Butte, OR; son, Jon Neil England (Tara) of Powell Butte, OR; grandsons, Tarrin and Tucker Dodge of Powell Butte, OR; sister, Shirley Halstead; sisters-in-law, Barbara England, Kathy England and

Teresa Rose; along with many nieces and nephews.

Dick was preceded in death by parents, Stewart and Dora England; wife, Mary England; sisters, Donna

Waters and Lois Anderson; niece, Karen Anderson-Lowry; brothers, Ronald, Harry, and Bobby England; brother-in-law, Asa Halstead; and nephew, Greg Halstead.

HOOVES & HORNS BY A.W. ERWIN



"So yuh see,.... I wasn't *exactly* lyin' to them little ol'gals when I tol'em we worked for the *Department of Defense*."

<p>Letters to the editor: Letters for publication must be no longer than 675 words, must refer to an article that has appeared within the month, and must include the writer's name, address and phone number. Addresses and phone numbers will not be published. Letters may be shortened for space requirements. Send a letter to the editor by emailing editorial@wlj.net or mailing it to Western Livestock Journal, Attn: Editorial Dept., 6021 S Syracuse Way, Ste #103, Greenwood Village, CO 80111.</p>			
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LEGAL LEDGER

USFWS releases barred owl plan

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) released its final environmental impact statement (EIS) regarding proposed barred owl management plans to protect northern and California spotted owls in Washington, Oregon and California. The proposed plan's preferred alternative is to implement a barred owl management strategy to annually remove less than one-half of 1% of the current North American barred owl population. Northern spotted owl populations have declined due to invasive barred owls and habitat loss, and California spotted owls face a similar risk. "Without actively managing barred owls, northern spotted owls will likely go extinct in all or the majority of their range, despite decades of collaborative conservation efforts," said USFWS Oregon Office State Supervisor Kessina Lee. Public hunting of the owls would not be allowed. USFWS will announce a final decision at least 30 days after the EIS is published in the Federal Register.

BLM to gather White Mountain horses

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) plans to gather feral horses in southwest Wyoming's White Mountain Herd Management Area (HMA) in mid-August. The HMA's appropriate management level (AML) is 205-300 horses, but the current population level is closer to 800 head. "Chronic wild horse overpopulation in fragile ecosystems endangers overall land health, with the possibility of permanent, irrecoverable damage to important resources and impacts to other wildlife populations," the agency said. BLM plans to gather approximately 586 horses to bring the HMA down to a lower AML. The decision comes following public input earlier this year. Removed horses will be transported to the Wheatland Off-Range Corral or Rock Springs Wild Horse Holding Facility and readied for adoption through the BLM's Adoption and Sales programs.

WA could downlist gray wolf status

The Washington State Fish and Wildlife Commission is set to decide during a July 19 meeting whether to lower the gray wolf's status under the state's Endangered Species Act. The wolf is currently listed as "endangered," but the Department of Fish and Wildlife recommends to downlist the species to "sensitive." Environmentalists argue downlisting the gray wolf would lead to inadequate protection, but state officials say wolf numbers have recovered. "A downlisting recommendation has nothing to do with a wolf's value," said Julia Smith, Fish and Wildlife's endangered species recovery manager at a meeting. "It has everything to do with their legal and biological status." If the commission votes to downlist the species, wolves in the western two-thirds of the state would remain protected as a federal endangered species.

China, Brazil to trace beef movement

China and Brazil plan to set up a pilot beef traceability plan to make beef production more sustainable. According to a Reuters report, the countries have met to discuss methods to ensure beef supply chain transparency and to establish a cross-border traceability platform. China is the world's largest importer of beef and Brazil is one of the largest providers. More information has yet to be provided on timing.

Petition filed to protect NV dace fish

The Center for Biological Diversity filed a legal petition with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect the Oasis Valley speckled dace fish found in Nevada under the Endangered Species Act. The group said the species is threatened by proposed gold mines near the Amargosa River, where fish is found in its springs. The Oasis Valley speckled dace is one of the populations of the Amargosa speckled dace. "If we don't take immediate action, we could lose this biologically important little fish and the precious, rare desert springs it needs for survival," said Patrick Donnelly, Great Basin director at the Center.

USDA opens HPAI aid opportunities

USDA is accepting applications through its Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) to provide support for dairy producers who incur milk losses from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). To be eligible for assistance, positive test results must be confirmed through USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service National Veterinary Services Laboratories. "When something unexpected, like H5N1, threatens the economic viability of the producers we serve, we are committed to finding ways, where we have the authority to do so, to revisit existing program policies and provide the financial support needed to help producers recover and sustain production," Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said in a statement. To apply for ELAP funding, producers should contact their local Farm Service Agency office.

Hurricane Beryl barrels through rural Texas

It will take time to assess all the agricultural damage in Texas and other states from Hurricane Beryl and its remnants, but at least some grain infrastructure was knocked out by winds that reached 95 miles per hour in some areas.

In Houston, millions of people remained without power on July 9 while temperatures were expected to rise.

For farmers in areas such as Wharton County, south of Houston, the hurricane damaged crops as farmers were looking to rebound from years of drought. At least some producers were already harvesting crops such as sorghum and corn, or they were getting ready to harvest when the hurricane hit.

In Hillje, three grain bins for the United Agricultural Cooperative Inc. that had collective capacity to hold 1.1 million bushels were crushed by the winds. The bins were largely empty to prepare for harvest. That immediately wiped out about one-third of the cooperative's storage at the Hillje facility.

"It just totally mangled and twisted it up. It looks like a pile

of junk," said Jimmy Roppolo, the cooperative's general manager.

Workers at the cooperative are now trying to safely bring down a grain dryer that is dangling on some torn metal, Roppolo said on July 9.

"We're just trying to clean up and get ready for harvest, and hopefully, we'll still have a decent harvest in the area," Roppolo said. "Before the storm, our grain sorghum was looking decent. Our corn was looking really good, and our cotton was looking really good. Of course, the winds beat up everything pretty bad."

Both the corn and sorghum crops had a lot of acreage with crops leaning or outright flattened.

Daniel Bergland, a farmer in Wharton County and a board member of the Texas Corn Producers, said a few farmers were starting to harvest, but most of the corn in the area was almost ready to combine. Bergland's sorghum was still a little too green, but a lot more sorghum was coming out of the ground before the hurricane hit.

"Just the day before yester-

day, my son was helping someone trying to get finished before the storm came," Bergland said.

On the corn, Bergland said it's a question of timing and how long it takes to dry out to see just how much damage there was, but he added, "I think some of those fields are so flat they may not be worth cutting."

Bergland said the rain ranged from 3-8 inches across parts of Wharton and Matagorda counties, which are both also major rice-producing counties in the state. Farmers had already drawn down their fields to dry out before their first cut when the hurricane hit. Rice producers have been struggling during the past few years from drought.

"There are some rice farmers who saw some severe shattering and others with grain that are laying in the water," Bergland said.

The rain and muddy conditions will set back the first cut of rice, which also then will hurt the potential of a second crop out of those fields.

A spokesman for Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service said

county Extension agents are just beginning to assess damages from the storm.

While farmers in Iowa and other states were rocked with torrential rains and floods in mid-June, farmers in other states are now posting more social media posts about hail damage from storms from the weekend. Farmers stretching across Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and a few spots in Iowa and Minnesota showed swaths of areas hit, as well as their own crop damage.

The frustrating part for producers, Bergland said, is that most of them in areas such as Texas can only afford crop insurance that covers between 65-75% of the crop because they are considered to be in a high-risk environment. Along with that, even though prices are lower, they won't kick in the commodity safety net. Producers could have to wait for Congress to pass a new farm bill or pass a disaster package to deal with the widespread potential losses this year.

"Rural America is going to hurt if we don't get some help," Bergland said. — **Chris Clayton, DTN ag policy editor**

WWM
Market
where you're a
Name,
Not a Number

Upcoming Sales

▶ August 12 -13

Consignment Deadline: July 25
Little America | Cheyenne, WY

▶ September 10

Consignment Deadline: August 22
Haythorn Ranch | Ogallala, NE

▶ October 18

Consignment Deadline: October 9
WWM Headquarters | Cottonwood, CA

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Farm programs would shrink under Project 2025

Could Project 2025 derail the farm bill? Or could it possibly accelerate efforts to get a farm bill passed if it looks like former President Donald Trump will win the White House again?

Democrats have ramped up criticism of Project 2025 Presidential Transition Project, an effort driven by the Heritage Foundation to lay out an agenda for Trump if he wins the presidency. The report has been out there for months, but liberals are now attacking it so much that Trump now claims he has nothing to do with it.

For agriculture, Project 2025 calls on the White House to use the “bully pulpit” to demand genuine reforms to farm programs.

The agricultural chapter also reads a Republican Study Committee budget recommendation, which calls for similar cuts farm programs.

Nearly everything in Project 2025’s agricultural chapter runs counter to the \$1.5 trillion farm bill proposal the GOP-led House Agriculture Committee passed out of committee in May. And very little in the Project 2025 USDA chapter meshes with the two, separate Senate Agriculture Committee “frameworks” for a farm bill.

The report broadly calls on Congress to limit USDA’s role to primarily focus on agricultural production and defend agriculture from “the Left” by ending “any association with the U.N. (United Nations) and other efforts to push sustain-

able-development schemes connected to food production.”

Ideally, policies should remove obstacles to increasing farm production, but shouldn’t subsidize agriculture.

Ideally, Project 2025 would like to see the two main commodity programs repealed. Agricultural Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage (ARC and PLC) are used by farmers in 22 commodity crops. While focusing on crops, Project 2025 also does not mention subsidies for dairy producers.

Any safety net, the report states, should focus on helping farmers who have been in a disaster or some other unforeseen event.

Members of Congress, particularly Republicans, have pushed for higher reference prices for producers, “putting more farm in the farm bill.” The House version of the farm bill increases reference prices used for the two programs and increases the potential for payments to producers with adjusted gross incomes above \$900,000 if at least 75% of their income is derived from agriculture.

Project 2025 also calls on Congress to ban farmers from receiving ARC and PLC payments the same year they also receive crop insurance indemnities.

With fewer subsidies to provide, Project 2025 also suggests the Farm Service Agency (FSA) could become “significantly smaller in size if the ideal farm

subsidy reforms were adopted.” This is an interesting suggestion. Few things can cause a member of Congress to go off on a USDA secretary in a hearing than any effort to cut FSA offices in their district or states.

Project 2025 wants Congress to revoke USDA’s authority to use the Commodity Credit Corporation fund. That is essentially what the House version of the farm bill would do, and what House appropriators have attempted the past couple of years.

The project states taxpayers should not pay more than 50% of crop-insurance premiums. Cutting insurance subsidies to 47% would save an estimated \$8.1 billion a year and only reduce insured acres roughly 1%.

This also runs counter to the House version of the farm bill, which boosts premium subsidies for countywide policies and supplemental policies while boosting coverage levels as well. Both parties in the Senate have offered similar proposals.

The report calls for eliminating the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), citing that “Farmers should not be paid in such a sweeping way not to farm their land.” CRP right now has 24.7 million acres enrolled with an annual budget of about \$1.8 billion.

The project also wants to remove the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) from holding producers to wetlands compliance. Much like

some active court cases keep going after NRCS wetland rules, Project 2025 suggests that authority should be ditched and turned over to states.

The report does not mention other programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program or Conservation Stewardship Program.

Project 2025 states USDA should not approve any new requests for checkoffs or marketing orders. A new administration also should work with Congress to eliminate the 22 current checkoff programs or at least hold regular votes from producers to continue the programs. At least some farm and livestock organizations would back these proposals while others would vehemently oppose them. While there are some bills introduced in Congress with bipartisan support

to do so, the House and Senate Agriculture Committees avoid these fights.

Project 2025 wants to get rid of the Market Access Program and Foreign Market Development Program. Farm groups have been demanding Congress double money for these programs, which the House version of the farm bill does.

One way to split the farm-bill coalition is to take nutrition programs out of the farm bill. Project 2025 calls for moving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other food-aid programs out of USDA and into the Department of Health and Human Services which implements other means-tested welfare programs.

The project also again calls for tighter work requirements on SNAP recipients and re-evaluate the Biden administra-

tion regulations on the Thrifty Food Plan, which boosted SNAP benefits 23%.

Project 2025 cites there is no shortage of private sector dietary advice for the public so the USDA/Health and Human Services’ effort to define healthy eating should go away. This suggestion comes as nearly 42% of adults in the U.S. are defined as obese, and 20% of children.

So, what about the author? Daren Bakst wrote the agriculture chapter in Project 2025. He is now at the Competitive Enterprise Institute focusing on ending government support for renewable energy or lowering greenhouse gas emissions, but while he was at the Heritage Foundation Bakst fixated a great deal on cutting USDA programs and spending. — **Chris Clayton, DTN ag policy editor**

CPW neutral on proposed wild cat ballot measure

CAT PETITION (from page 1)

unsporting killing of mountain lions and bobcats for their heads and their beautiful coats,” said Samantha Miller, CATs campaign manager, in a statement.

The CATs coalition is funded mainly by the Humane Society of the United States, Friends of Animals and Animal Wellness Action. The group is also endorsed by about 80 animal rights and wildlife conservation groups, in addition to several local veterinary offices.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) said it takes no position on the measure and will “diligently implement all laws duly passed by the legislature and the governor or by the voters.”

While the coalition said its intent is to ban “trophy hunting” of mountain lions and bobcats, the current ballot title reads more specifically to prohibit the “intentional killing, wounding, pursuing, entrapping or discharging or releasing of a deadly weapon at a mountain lion, lynx, or bobcat.”

The measure sets eight exceptions to the prohibition, including for the protection of

human life, property and livestock. Violations of the prohibition would constitute a class 1 misdemeanor, fines and limited wildlife license privileges.

The CATs group said it had nearly 900 volunteers who collected about two-thirds of the total signatures, “almost unprecedented in the era of paid-signature collecting.” However, a July 8 report by the Outdoor Life magazine notes that canvassers were paid as much as \$5-7 per signee.

A fiscal impact statement by the Legislative Council Staff, a nonpartisan service for the Colorado Legislature, found the measure would decrease revenue to CPW by about \$377,000 annually from the loss of mountain lion hunting license sales. The cost of a mountain lion hunting license is \$60 for a resident and \$500 for a nonresident. About 2,600 licenses were sold in fiscal year 2022-23.

State expenditures would be expected to decrease by about \$39,000 in fiscal year 2024-25 and by \$77,500 in fiscal year 2025-26 and onward. This is a result of a decrease in game damage claims paid to livestock owners when livestock is damaged by a mountain

lion, the fiscal impact statement read. State expenditures would also minimally increase in the Department of Law to provide general counsel to CPW as needed.

The measure is opposed by groups such as Coloradans for Responsible Wildlife Management and the Colorado Wildlife Conservation Project.

Coloradans for Responsible Wildlife Management said its mission is to stop the measure before it morphs into a nationwide ban on all hunting. “The stakes are high, transcending beyond the borders of Colorado, beyond the fate of Mountain Lions and Bobcats,” the group said.

The Colorado Wildlife Conservation Project said if the measure is successful, it will end “a time-proven, successful, and highly regulated method of wildlife management, removing decisions about wildlife management from trained wildlife experts.”

If the measure makes it to the ballot and is approved by voters, the measure takes effect no later than 30 days after the canvass of the vote is completed. — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

May beef export value highest in 11 months

The value of U.S. beef exports topped \$900 million in May, the highest since June 2023, according to data released by USDA and compiled by the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF).

May beef exports totaled 110,133 metric tons (mt), down 5% from a year ago but the second largest of 2024. Beef export value reached \$902.4 million in May, 3% above last year and the highest in 11 months. Exports trended higher year over year to Japan, Mexico, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region, the Middle East, the Caribbean and Central America—which included a record month for Guatemala.

May export value was also higher for Taiwan.

For January through May, beef exports followed a similar trend, increasing 5% year-over-year in value to \$4.29 billion, despite a 4% decline in volume (533,578 mt).

“It has been encouraging to see demand stabilize in Japan, where U.S. beef certainly faces significant headwinds,” said USMEF President and CEO Dan Halstrom. “The tourism boom has provided a much-needed lift for Japan’s foodservice sector, and it is a source of optimism for buyers and importers. Taiwan and the ASEAN region were also bright spots for U.S. beef in May, along with Western

Hemisphere markets such as Mexico, Guatemala and the Caribbean.”

May lamb exports trend higher

May exports of U.S. lamb totaled 251 mt, up 78% from the low year-ago volume, while export value was up 66% to \$1.3 million. For January through May, lamb exports increased 11% from a year ago to 1,294 mt, while value climbed 25% to \$7.2 million. Export growth was driven primarily by the Caribbean, Mexico and Canada, but shipments also increased to the Philippines and Taiwan. — **USMEF**



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Deciding when to remove the bulls from the pastures

In agriculture, whether it is farming or ranching, there is a seasonal shift to the daily operations. And for spring-calving commercial herds, summer often means that the cows, calves and bulls are out grazing on summer pastures while the cows are also conceiving next spring's calf crop.

For many producers, a 50- to 70-day calving season is ideal, said the experts at Kansas State (K-State) University's Beef Cattle Institute, who addressed this topic in a recent "Cattle Chat" podcast.

"Even though a short calving season is the goal, bred cows are worth more than open cows and so if we take the bulls away then we reduce the number of cows that will become pregnant," K-State veterinarian Bob Larson said. "So, I'd keep the bulls out in the breeding pastures longer than 60 days but plan on culling the females that got bred late in the breeding season."

However, there are times when bulls need to leave the pasture, K-State beef cattle nutritionist Phillip Lancaster said.

"As we move into mid-to-late summer, the forage quality starts to decline and some of the younger bulls may need to be separated off so they can be supplemented to keep them from getting too thin, especially if they are still growing," Lancaster said.

Also, for males in multi-bull pastures, there is always a risk that they will fight over the females that they hope to breed, Lancaster said.

"Bull injury is a risk that can be avoided by reducing the number of bulls in the pasture,"

Lancaster said. "A good option is to leave one or two older bulls out in the pasture to breed the last few open cows to add value but lessen the risk of injury."

Another consideration is labor availability to remove the

bulls from the pasture, Larson said.

"Evaluate the bulls when you are moving the herd for another reason, such as to apply fly control, and then you can leverage the labor on hand," Larson said.

Larson added: "While I like a 60-day calving season, that does not mean it has to be a 60-day breeding season and there can be flexibility as to when the bulls can be removed from the pasture." — **K-State Research and Extension**

Grazing mostly unaffected by preferred alternative

GROUSE (from page 1)

Livestock grazing would be mostly unaffected by this alternative, with over 675,000 acres available. Renewable energy would be prohibited, and oil and gas and mineral extraction would be mostly excluded, with only a small portion allowed.

BLM sought comments on a draft resource management plan and an EIS was released in November 2023. Alternative F was incorporated after receiving public comments.

Environmental groups were apprehensive of BLM's preferred alternative, which was similar to Alternative F. Still, they stated it didn't go far enough to protect the grouse's habitat and pushed for limits on grazing and energy extraction.

Other alternatives range from a no-action alternative to maintain the status quo over 25 million acres of lands administered by BLM, other federal agencies, Tribes, Colorado and Utah, local governments and private ownership, to the most restrictive, Alternative B, which would establish a 4-mile buffer zone.

Alternative B includes two sub-alternatives (B1 and B2) for livestock grazing management actions, developed in response to recommendations from public scoping comments. Under sub-alternative B1, grazing would be eliminated, and under B2, grazing would be allowed in unoccupied areas of the sage grouse but not in occupied areas. With the exception of some recreation, all other activities would be prohibited under B2.

The FEIS said three new ar-

reas of critical environmental concern (ACEC), encompassing over 41,000 acres, would be established, and the four existing ACECs, totaling over 49,000 acres, would be maintained. Alternative B would place almost all the unoccupied and occupied grouse areas under ACECs.

This management plan differs from what BLM proposed in March regarding the greater sage-grouse.

Written comments can be submitted through the "Participate Now" option on the BLM National NEPA Register until Aug. 5 at tinyurl.com/2p9n8vm7. They can also be mailed to: BLM Director Attention: Protest Coordinator (HQ210), Denver Federal Center, Building 40 (Door W-4) Lakewood, CO 80215. — **Charles Wallace, WLJ contributing editor**

Matching cattle genetics to the environment

"Is it worthwhile to try and match your genetics to the environment?" asked Dr. Jared Decker, Wurdack Chair of Animal Genomics, University of Missouri, to launch his presentation during the Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) Symposium in Knoxville, TN, on June 11.

According to Decker, environmental stressors, like fescue toxicosis, cost the beef industry approximately \$1 billion a year.

Decker shared information regarding a study conducted in the 1960s that moved cows from the Brookfield Research Station in Florida to the research station in Miles City, MT, and cows from Montana to the station in Florida. Pregnancy rates for the cows in Florida from Montana were 55%. In comparison, to the Hereford cows native to Florida, this was 28% lower, making a strong case for genetics by environment (GxE) interactions. Reproduction is one of the most impacted traits by GxE interactions. Body condition and metabolism are the other two most impacted traits.

Decker went on to introduce BIF Symposium participants to three USDA-funded projects that are underway to study the

impact of, and best ways to, address GxE interactions. In multiple studies from the first project, genes tagged by GxE interactions and local adaptation selection had functions affecting blood vessel constriction/dilation. This is an important indicator of fescue toxicity, altitude stress and thermotolerance. Additional genes associated with GxE effects were involved in immune response and metabolism. These functions affect the animal's ability to adapt to their environment and deal with multiple stressors.

"Adaptability is defined as an animal's ability to appropriately sense and respond to the environment," Decker said. "If you are describing your cattle as 'adaptable' without actually measuring their ability to sense and respond to environmental stressors you're just telling us stories."

The latter two projects that Decker described are designed to develop tools to help producers measure and match genetics to their environment more effectively than just buying animals from similar environments. EPDs and cross-breeding are both approaches that Decker recommends to address GxE interactions.

"We have the technology

now to measure traits that are greatly impacted by environment and generate genetic evaluations for these traits," he said.

Some examples that Decker talked about include genetic evaluations for fertility (defined more robustly than heifer pregnancy as a binary trait), pulmonary arterial pressure, which occurs in environments of high altitude, and hair shedding which can address thermoregulation and sensing changing seasons.

"Hair shedding is an economically relevant trait, and I challenge anyone who doesn't think so to come mend fence with me while wearing their winter parka," Decker explained.

He tied addressing GxE interactions with biological rules like Bergmann's rule and Surface law. He suggested leveraging new technologies like 3D imaging to measure surface area for truer genetic evaluations of metabolism than body weight.

To watch Decker's full presentation, visit youtu.be/I5-6tR-Xzjg. For more information about this year's Symposium and BIF including additional presentations and award winners, visit BIFSymposium.com. — **BIF**

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Western Livestock Journal

STORY SHORTS

CA releases wolf depredation report

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife recently posted depredation determination forms to its website, showing 11 investigations for the second quarter. Of the investigations, seven were confirmed as depredations of calves and one of a llama. Half of the depredations were committed by the Whaleback Pack in eastern Siskiyou County, three by the newly named Seyo Pack in eastern Plumas County and one by the Harvey Pack in eastern Shasta County. The remaining investigations were determined to be probable, unknown or non-depredations due to carcasses that were significantly consumed or in an area of no known wolf activity.

Plague confirmed in CO person

The Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment have confirmed a plague case in a Pueblo County, CO, resident. Investigations continue, and the public is urged to eliminate rodent hiding spots, avoid contact with dead animals, use DEET-based insect repellent and regularly treat pets for fleas. Plague symptoms include sudden fever, chills, severe headache, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting and painful, swollen lymph nodes. Flea collars are not effective.

First wolf pup born in Colorado

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) confirmed two reintroduced gray wolves have successfully reproduced in Grand County with a confirmed sighting of the first wolf pup. On June 18, CPW biologists confirmed the presence of one wolf pup in Grand County during routine monitoring efforts, which included air and ground observations, remote cameras and public sightings. Although only one pup was confirmed, CPW said there may be more, as wolf litters typically consist of four to six pups. The wolves are officially named the Copper Creek Pack with this successful reproduction. There are currently no photos or videos of the pup. "We are continuing to actively monitor this area while exercising extreme caution to avoid inadvertently disturbing the adult wolves, this pup, or other pups," said CPW Wildlife Biologist Brenna Cassidy.

JBS Canada building a new facility

JBS Canada began construction in June on an \$80-million distribution center and a new patty line for Wendy's restaurants. According to Food Market, Celio Fritche, president of JBS Canada, highlighted it as one of North America's largest distribution centers. JBS USA CEO Wesley Batista Filho praised the Brooks facility as a global food production, safety and quality benchmark. Premier of Alberta Danielle Smith acknowledged JBS's confidence in Alberta's economic future, noting the trust placed in the local team to deliver this significant investment. "These investments are more than just financial decisions. They represent a pledge to the community—a pledge to continue to grow and enhance the quality of life for everybody living in the Brooks-Newell area," Smith said.

FDA clears feedlot for E. coli outbreak

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has released preliminary findings from a multi-year study on bacterial contamination in leafy greens grown in Yuma County, AZ. Prompted by a 2018 E. coli outbreak linked to romaine lettuce from Yuma, the study spanned five years. It included over 5,000 samples from irrigation water, soil, air, animal fecal material and other sources across a 54-mile area. Preliminary findings from the study show that while airborne transmission of Shiga toxin-producing E. coli from a large livestock operation was documented, air, water and lettuce microbiome analysis showed that incremental distance significantly reduced pathogen presence. Therefore, FDA found "no obvious route for contamination" from the feeding operation. National Cattlemen's Beef Association CEO Colin Woodall emphasized the FDA has expressly stated the multi-year study did not identify the specific source and route of contamination for the 2018 outbreak. Woodall continued while cattle operations might seem like an easy target, cattle and beef producers already comply with numerous local, state and federal regulations designed to minimize environmental impact and ensure a safe food supply.

Cargill plans layoffs at CA facility

Cargill Meat Solutions announced it will lay off 171 employees at its Fresno, CA, plant in early August, following a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act notice dated June 11. The layoffs are in anticipation of the plant's sale to Central Valley Meat of Hanford, CA, which also owns Harris Ranch Beef. According to The Business Journal, Central Valley Meat, which announced the acquisition on May 7, aims to retain as many of the plant's 880 employees as possible, citing the purchase as a "significant expansion" to improve market response and supply chain efficiency. "We're excited to work alongside cattle producers in the state and region to continue delivering quality beef products for our customers and consumers," Central Valley Meat CEO and owner Brian Coelho said in a statement.

The unintended consequences of the government's clean fuel policies

Over the last two decades, both the federal government and state governments have enacted policies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the transportation sector. In a new Special Issue of ARE Update, University of California (UC) agricultural economists explore how these federal and state renewable fuel policies have affected biofuel production for motor and aviation fuels and consider how these policies have affected land use and food prices.

Their research shows that as U.S. demand for renewable diesel began to outpace supply, consumer prices for vegetable oil—which is used as a feedstock for renewable diesel—surged.

The national Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), implemented in 2006 and 2011, respectively, have led to an increase in the amount of biofuels consumed and produced in the

U.S. While the RFS mandates that a minimum volume of renewable fuels be blended into U.S. transportation fuels, the LCFS sets an annually increasing targeted reduction in transportation-related carbon emissions.

The LCFS set a 2030 target date to reduce GHG emissions by 20% through the development of a carbon trading program that requires refiners who produce "dirtier" fuels to buy credits from those who produce cleaner (e.g., renewable) fuels.

The authors show that after 2020, when LCFS credit prices (i.e., biofuel subsidies) were high, California saw an increasing volume of motor fuel coming from renewable diesel—which previously only made up around 5% of the state's diesel blend. Currently, the retail diesel blend in California is 35% conventional diesel and 65% renewable diesel. By 2023, renewable diesel—which, unlike bio-

diesel—was the most consumed renewable fuel in California and also generated the most credits under the LCFS.

The agricultural inputs used to make renewable diesel can be used not only in the production of motor oil, but also in the development of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). Additional tax credits set forth in the 2021 Inflation Reduction Act aim to bring about a 100-fold increase in the production of these fuels by the end of decade. However, the authors of the second article show that current incentives to produce SAFs are not large enough to overcome the opportunity cost of instead using these fuels for on-road use.

After the drastic increase in demand for renewable diesel (up 500% over the last five years), a higher percentage now comes from edible vegetable oils. This increased demand almost certainly plays a role in increasing inflationary

pressure on foods such as cooking oils.

"From 2018 to 2024, food-at-home inflation was 24%, but over the same period, fats and oils inflation was 83%," said UC Davis professor and co-author Jens Hilscher.

The increased demand for these oils from the U.S. has also led to booms in production in countries such as Brazil and Indonesia, and some of the land conversion into these vegetable oil crops could result in deforestation. GHG emissions are a global challenge. The authors show that local biofuel mandates often succeed in moving U.S. consumption of these fuels from one product or region to another without necessarily decreasing emissions at the national level. Their research emphasizes the importance of a coordinated effort to target emission reductions with a careful eye to the indirect consequences that inevitably result from ambitious policies. — UC Davis

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MARKET NEWS

MARKET SITUATION REPORT

WLJ compiles its market reports, ODJ stories and statistics from USDA and independent marketing organizations.

MARKET AT A GLANCE	This Week: 7/11/2024	Week Ago	Year Ago
Choice Fed Steers	192.88 ▲	191.56	181.78
CME Feeder Index	261.53 ▲	256.44	239.69
Boxed Beef Average	321.65 ▲	N/A	306.91
Average Dressed Steers	312.90 ▲	N/A	290.82
Live Slaughter Weight*	1,387 ▼	1,392	1,340
Weekly Slaughter**	517,000 ▼	609,000	539,000
Weekly Beef Production***	436.4 ▼	515.7	435.5
Hide/Offal Value	11.77 ▼	11.98	N/A
Corn Price	4.03 ▲	4.02	5.93

*Average weight for previous week. **Total slaughter for previous week. ***Estimated year-to-date figure in million pounds for previous week.

BEEF REPORT: Weekly Composite Boxed Beef												
WEEK ENDING	COMPREHENSIVE Loads/Price		PRIME Loads/Price		BRANDED Loads/Price		CHOICE Loads/Price		SELECT Loads/Price		UNGRADED Loads/Price	
July 5	5,226	324.47	163	345.42	997	331.73	1,414	325.60	569	305.27	2,083	293.48
June 28	6,577	318.44	224	340.53	1,172	326.91	1,875	318.42	737	302.95	2,569	288.91
June 21	7,102	316.38	281	335.38	1,228	323.96	2,113	316.18	743	301.37	2,736	287.03
June 14	7,396	310.19	258	331.99	1,240	320.37	2,181	308.04	847	298.94	2,870	280.86

Cutouts						FED BOXED BEEF				
DATE	CHOICE	SELECT	COW BEEF CUTOUT		50% LEAN	90% LEAN				
July 11	321.65	303.38	294.27		115.64	375.88				
July 10	324.05	303.94	296.33		115.67	379.75				
July 9	325.66	304.31	291.51		111.66	N/A				
July 8	330.47	304.72	291.30		N/A	370.89				
July 5	330.43	305.06	291.74		92.73	371.58				

CATTLE FUTURES: CME Live Cattle							
	7/5	7/8	7/9	7/10	7/11	High*	Low*
Aug.	18643	18435	18235	18278	18313	19633	15310
Oct.	18718	18530	18330	18375	18425	19975	16853
Dec.	18878	18725	18538	18553	18578	18878	16668
Feb.	19000	18865	18713	18718	18743	19000	17005

CATTLE FUTURES: CME Feeder Cattle							
	7/5	7/8	7/9	7/10	7/11	High*	Low*
Aug.	26148	25918	25573	25625	25678	26390	21608
Sep.	26223	26063	25683	25710	25700	26460	21920
Oct.	26223	26073	25720	25735	25678	27095	22268
Nov.	26210	26050	25713	25710	25648	26625	24910

*High and low figures are for the life of the contract.

FED CATTLE TRADE	Head Count	Avg. Weight	Avg. Price
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WEEKLY WEIGHTED AVERAGES			
Live FOB Steer	20,386	1,434	192.88
Live FOB Heifer	9,583	1,311	193.16
Dressed Del Steer	3,189	927	312.90
Dressed Del Heifer	977	847	312.07

SAME PERIOD LAST WEEK			
Live FOB Steer	234	1,378	191.56
Live FOB Heifer	188	1,371	192.19
Dressed Del Steer	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dressed Del Heifer	113	803	315.00

SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR			
Live FOB Steer	2,527	1,452	181.78
Live FOB Heifer	1,672	1,314	183.63
Dressed Del Steer	873	921	290.82
Dressed Del Heifer	175	732	287.03

NATIONAL WEEKLY FED BEEF SLAUGHTER VOLUME: JULY 7, 2024		
	Domestic	Imported
Forward Contract	16,026	874
Formula	230,051	1,179
Negotiated Cash	77,538	234
Negotiated Grid	37,573	2,611
Packer Owned	8,792	N/A
Total	369,980	4,898

SLAUGHTER FORWARD CONTRACTS		FORWARD BEEF SALES	
Delivery Month		Neg. Sales 0-21 days	1,395
Jul. '24	88,208	Neg. Sales 21+ days	350
Aug. '24	92,586	Formula sales	3,456
Sep. '24	102,880	Forward contract sales	25
Oct. '24	107,357	Domestic sales	4,736
Nov. '24	152,255	NAFTA Exports	72

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES & FEDERAL INSPECTED SLAUGHTER FIGURES			
Alberta Direct Sales (4% shrink)		Price	Weekly Change
Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs		188.43	-2.20
Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs		186.49	-3.19

Ontario Auctions			
Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs		N/A	N/A
Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs		N/A	N/A
Slaughter Cows, Cutter and Utility 1-3, 1100-1400 lbs		119.79	+2.69

*Price comparison from one week ago.

Average feeder cattle prices (CND) for week ending Friday, July 9, 2024				
Steers:	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Ontario	
501-600 lbs	320.71	N/A	291.79	
601-700 lbs	297.83	N/A	262.45	
701-800 lbs	270.23	N/A	245.57	
801-900 lbs	243.18	N/A	242.00	

Heifers:			
401-500 lbs	N/A	N/A	275.50
501-600 lbs	276.41	N/A	250.83
601-700 lbs	253.90	N/A	225.60
701-800 lbs	244.47	N/A	216.18

USDA MEXICO TO U.S. WEEKLY LIVESTOCK IMPORTS				
Feeder cattle imports weekly and yearly volume.				
Species	Current Week	Previous Week	Current Year-to-date	Previous Year-to-date
Feeder Cattle	42,712	34,032	773,899	622,926

USDA WEEKLY IMPORTED FEEDER CATTLE			
July 10, 2024			
Mexico to United States Feeder Cattle Import Summary			
Receipts EST: 8,800	Week Ago EST: 8,900	Year Ago Act: 7,700	
Columbus, NM		Santa Teresa, NM	
Compared to Tuesday, steer calves and yearlings sold steady to weak. Heifers steady. Trade and demand moderate. Supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs.		Compared to Tuesday, steer calves and yearlings sold steady to weak. Heifers steady. Trade and demand moderate. Supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs.	

Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2		Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2	
300-400 lbs	276-286	300-400 lbs	276-286
400-500 lbs	255-265	400-500 lbs	256-266
500-600 lbs	236-246	500-600 lbs	236-246

Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2		Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2	
300-400 lbs	335-345	300-400 lbs	335-345
400-500 lbs	305-315	400-500 lbs	305-315
500-600 lbs	275-285	500-600 lbs	275-285

(slide 10 cents on steers and heifers basis 300 lbs. All sales fob port of entry.)

Selected Auctions Week Ending July 11, 2024

Feeder prices for steers & heifers reflect medium and large 1 cattle, unless otherwise noted; * Indicates medium and large 1-2

DATE MARKET	200-300 lb.	300-400 lb.	400-500 lb.	500-600 lb.	600-700 lb.	700-800 lb.	800 lb. -up	SLAUGHTER COWS	PAIRS	
								SLAUGHTER BULLS	REPLACEMENTS	
No report available Blackfoot, ID										
No report available Burley, ID										
No report available Emmett, ID										
July 6 Eugene, OR	364			190-229				110-141 139-167	1,385-1,900	
July 8 Madras, OR	90							120-152 150-160		
No report available Vale, OR										
July 8 Davenport, WA	213	287.50	150-305 245-280	110-280 122-270	182.50-260 125-227.50	200-230 94-230	175-239 215-225	125-235 212.50	80-141 91-192.50	2,400-2,700
No report available Toppenish, WA										
No report available Orland, CA										
July 8 Escalon, CA	N/A	300-377 300-342		250-280 250-320		200-270 150-220	200-225 200-215	88-120 85-142	800-1,725 700-1,300	
July 8 Famoso, CA	802	265-320 225-270	280-330 230-270	275-300 225-275	240-254 220-230	225-249	210-225 210-226	120-165 120-150		
No report available Galt, CA										
No report available Turlock, CA										
July 2 Salina, UT	562	395-400	337.50-400 330-395	305-380 180-300	295-350 160-265	265-295 158-255	247.50-264 145-242.50	167.50-238 140-230	131-167 158-252	2,000-3,175
No report available Iowa										
July 9 Miles City, MT	734	364 337.50	335	317 320	297			125-149 137-192.50	2,500-3,075	
July 10 Bassett, NE	8,720		387.50-407.50 338-351	340-390 321.50-370	315-352 284-355	269-306.75 251.50-271.25	242-284 224.75-271.25			
No report available Ericson, NE										
No report available Imperial, NE										
No report available Kearney, NE										
No report available Lexington, NE										
No report available Ogallala, NE										
No report available Valentine, NE										
No report available Herreid, SD										
No report available Torrington, WY										
No report available Willcox, AZ										
July 8 Colorado	1,807									
No report available La Junta, CO										
July 8 Loma, CO	330	350-400 335-370	335-360 290-340	300-335 270-300	285-315 245-275	240-285 220-235	185-250 160-220	145-210 145-170	2,550-3,000	
July 10 Dodge City, KS	1,089	317.50-350 327.50	322.50-347.50 312.50	310-335 295-313	291-301 264-266	241-274.50 252.10-274.50	242.75-272 231	130-162 124-200	2,225-2,800 2,110-2,750	
No report available Pratt, KS										
July 11 Salina, KS	2,460	355	291-332.50	320.50-342.50 278.50-307	291-319 255-269.25	255-288.50 241.25-257	230-252 210-243			
July 11 Clovis, NM	2,122	310	350-407 300-347	290-400 269-304	269-306 244-267	232-291 225-243	235-254.50 215-236	194-230 207-216	131-148 132-171	800-2,700 900-2,275
July 9 El Reno, OK	2,000		380 330-340	317.50 315-365	322-327 265-300	254-300 239	260	250		
July 10 McAlester, OK	1,890		361-390 319-337	295-340 288-317	287-312 258-286	255-296 233-270	243-260 203-233	181-183	131-150 153-183	1,400-2,600 1,125-2,325
July 9 Oklahoma City, OK	4,366	372	354-393 319-353	330-367 265-311	288-336 265-295	270-315 226-265	254-280 234-255	232.50-267 207-243		
No report available Cuero, TX										
No report available Dalhart, TX										
No report available San Angelo, TX										
No report available Tulia, TX										
No report available Alabama										
July 8 Lexington, KY	1,401	342.50-367* 287.50-305*	296-381* 272-325*	282.50-377.50* 270-310*	274-335* 251-259*	247-297* 235-284*	239-275* 194-236*	216-254.25* 152-170*	120-160 130-199	2,375-2,900 1,175-2,175
July 8 Joplin, MO	10,622		365-395 385	335-365 295-332	289-345 271-335	272-325 248-285	256-278 236-270	234-266 221-236		
July 8 Tennessee	374	319-325* 259*	321-324* 266-291*	281-309* 245-266*	260-295* 242-262*	258-273* 223-236*	257* 223*	210-215.50*	122.50-164.50 140-170.50	1,425-2,350 1,520-2,010
July 8 Virginia	1,065		279 256-287	250-280 198-288</						

A mid-year cattle market assessment

With the first half of 2024 in the books, it's worth evaluating the first six months and what to expect for the remainder of the year.

At mid-year, cattle prices are at all-time record levels. Fed steers averaged \$195.81/cwt on a live basis, and 850-pound, Med/Large, No. 1 steers averaged \$255.41/cwt in Oklahoma auctions prior to July 4.

Likewise, boning cull cows, average dressing, averaged \$143.22/cwt, with high-dressing breaker cows averaging \$154.41/cwt. Steers calves are priced slightly below the March seasonal peak but averaged \$324.53/cwt before July 4 for 475-lb. Med/Large, No. 1 steers, down from the \$350.85/cwt March average.

Beef production is down 1.6% year over year in the first half of the year. Thus far, beef production is down less than expected. All of the reduction in beef production is in nonfed beef, with fed beef production actually 0.7% higher for the year to date and nonfed beef production down 12.5% year over year in the first half of 2024. Steer slaughter is down 1.7%

and heifer slaughter is down 1.5% year over year so far this year, but sharply higher steer and heifer carcass weights are more than offsetting the modest decreases in slaughter. Carcass weight showed little seasonal decline through the first half of the year and steer carcasses averaged 32 lbs. heavier year over year in the second quarter of the year with heifer carcasses 26 lbs. heavier in the past 12 weeks.

Choice boxed beef prices are just about equal to one year earlier with a price of \$329.96/cwt in early July. Wholesale prices for popular grilling steaks are strong at midyear, led by strip loins and top sirloin. The reduction in nonfed beef production, combined with strong ground beef demand, has pushed 90% lean trimmings and subsequent wholesale ground beef prices to record levels. A mix of 5 lbs. of 90% lean and 1 lb. of 50% lean resulting in an 83.3% lean ground beef formulation has a record wholesale price of \$3.26/lb. in early July.

As of June 1, feedlot inventories were equal to one year ago.

Feedlot inventories have been stubbornly slow to decrease with annual average monthly feedlot inventories down just 2.2% since the peak level 21 months ago in Sept 2022. Feedlot placements are declining but feedlot inventories remain high due to more days on feed and continued large heifer slaughter rates. The strong heifer slaughter suggests that little, if any, heifer retention for herd rebuilding has begun.

Supply fundamentals will continue to tighten for the remainder of the year and beyond. Beef production will likely finish the year down 3.0-3.5% year over year, less than previously expected due to continued heavy carcass weights. Feedlot inventories and cattle slaughter will continue to decline, perhaps faster if heifer retention begins in a significant way. Baring outside shocks, cattle prices will remain at record levels and push even higher if herd rebuilding begins in the coming months.

— **Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University Extension livestock marketing specialist**

Video sales see red hot demand

MARKETS (from page 1)

head, compared to 359,000 head a week earlier. Total slaughter for a week earlier is projected at 517,000 head due to the holiday-shortened week. Actual slaughter for the week ending June 29 was 610,420 head. The average steer dressed weight was 911 lbs., 2 lbs. lower than the prior week.

Boxed beef prices were lower over the week. The Choice cutout dropped about \$8 to \$321.65, and the Select cutout lost about a dollar to close at \$303.38.

"The rib primal has lost almost \$50/cwt from its high last week and the loin is under big pressure as middle meats move to the back of the line of importance heading into the second half of the summer,"

Fish said.

Feeder cattle

Feeder cattle futures dropped several dollars over the week. The August contract lost about \$7 to close at \$256.15, and the September contract also lost about \$7 to close at \$256.35.

The CME Feeder Cattle Index gained about \$5 to close at \$261.53.

"Between seeing the live cattle contracts trade lower and the fed cash cattle market soften by \$2-4, traders didn't seem to care that feeder cattle sales in the countryside were still strong; their only objective earlier in the week seemed to be working the feeder cattle market lower," wrote ShayLe Stewart, DTN livestock analyst, in her Thursday midday comments.

Western Video Market

(WVM) and Superior Live-stock Auction hosted their big summer video sales over the week, with WVM set to sell about 161,000 head and Superior set to sell about 309,000 head.

Corn futures continue to hover at the \$4 mark, with the July contract up 3 cents to \$4.06 and the September contract down 5 cents to \$4.

Missouri: Joplin Regional Stockyards in Carthage sold 10,622 head on Monday. Compared to a week earlier, feeder steers sold \$2-9 higher with some light five-weight steers selling \$15 higher. Feeder heifers under 800 lbs. sold \$5-9 higher, with heavier weights selling steady to \$2 lower. Benchmark steers averaging 777 lbs. sold from \$256-278, averaging \$266.83. — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**



YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

(In an effort to serve the next generation of livestock producers, WLJ's Youth Opportunities calendar lists internship and scholarship information for agricultural- and livestock-focused

students, listed by application deadline. If you have an internship or scholarship to announce, please email it to editorial@wlj.net.

Sept. 15 – The Montana Stockgrowers

Association is accepting internship applications for its 2024 Annual Convention, scheduled for Dec. 4-6 in Billings, MT. Details: mtbeef.org/careers.

What to know about OSHA's extreme-heat standards

The nation's first federal safety for excessive heat would lead to more safety inspections on more than 105,000 farms and related agribusinesses, affecting nearly 1.14 million farm and agricultural processing workers. In agriculture, the biggest impact would fall on meat-packers, dairy processors and fruit and vegetable farmers.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) proposed a new rule on July 9 meant to deal with heat-related illnesses and deaths. The Biden administration cited the proposed rule would protect more than 35 million workers who primarily work outdoors, but the rule also includes standards for indoor work.

Under the rule, farmers and other businesses would have to develop a heat injury and illness prevention plan (HIIPP) and monitor heat conditions for workers. Even indoor work sites would have to identify areas that have potentially hazardous heat exposure. The rule has different heat-index triggers at 80 F and 90 F.

At 90 F, employers would be required to set mandatory rest breaks every two hours. Training would also be required for supervisors and employees about heat risks. OSHA cites there are an average of 40 heat-related deaths per year, and that number is likely underreported.

The proposed rule has a 120-day comment period after it is published in the Federal Register. That effectively sets a final rule toward the end of the year if there is no extension to the comment period.

With the Supreme Court's push to peel back regulations in the Loper Bright v. Raimondo ruling, the OSHA rule also "will likely be vulnerable" to being blocked by the courts, the Washington Post reported.

The proposal also would potentially be pulled if former President Donald Trump wins

the presidency again and sticks with his promises to roll back federal regulations developed in the Biden administration.

If the rule were to survive those hurdles, it would go into effect in 2026.

For agriculture, forestry and fishing, the proposed rule affects roughly 105,455 businesses, involving nearly 1.14 million employees.

"Some industries, such as agriculture, would be expected to have relatively large impacts under the proposed standard, due to the prevalence of outdoor work," OSHA detailed in an analysis of industry costs and impacts.

Right now, five states have some laws on the books protecting workers from excessive heat: California, Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington, OSHA cites on its website.

The rule would not apply to farms with 10 or fewer workers due to congressional budget policy riders. OSHA noted, "Due to a Congressional budget rider, OSHA is not able to expend funds on enforcement activities for small farms." Generally, those OSHA riders prevent the agency from enforcing standards on farms with 10 or fewer employees.

Looking at compliance costs, OSHA cited the costs would not exceed 1% of the revenue when all cost offsets—current practices to address heat hazards and productivity gains outside of rest breaks—are considered.

Pointing to financial impacts, OSHA cited a Florida program, the Fair Food Pro-

gram, which had heat stress protections for workers that added only 1 cent per pound of tomatoes.

While OSHA cannot regulate some of these smaller operations, the agency also cited USDA guidance and recommendations for providing shade and shelter for livestock under extreme heat conditions.

OSHA also noted some data limitations when it comes to information about heat exposure at livestock operations. The agency added that it "welcomes public comment on what the likely practical effects of the proposed standard would be in these various industries."

In a long list of industry charts pointing to protected costs, OSHA cited:

- Cattle ranching operations: Another 24,349 operations would be affected with an annual cost of \$41.9 million, or \$1,724 per cattle operation.

- Grain and oilseed milling: There would also be 369 grain and oilseed milling companies affected. The compliance costs for the industry would be about \$2.3 million, but that comes down to \$6,192 per employee.

- Dairy processors: 801 companies affected with \$5.2 million per year in compliance costs, or \$6,640 per establishment.

- Packing plants, or "animal slaughtering and processing: Affects 1,742 companies that would have nearly \$28.3 million in annual compliance costs or \$16,233 per business.

— **Chris Clayton, DTN ag policy editor**

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COMING EVENTS

(Send calendar of events information to editorial@wlj.net.)
Sept. 17-19 – Registration is now open for the Public Lands

Council's 56th Annual Meeting that will be held in Grand Junction, CO. Details: tinyurl.com/2car3wvv.

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CLASSIFIED INDEX

1..... Employment Wanted	20H..... Northeast Real Estate For Sale
2..... Help Wanted	20I..... Foreign Real Estate For Sale
3..... Situations Wanted	21..... Real Estate Wanted
4..... Distributors Wanted	22..... Real Estate Rent/Lease/Trade
5..... Appraisers	23..... Pasture Available
6..... Auctions	24..... Pasture Wanted
7..... Auctioneers	25..... Mineral Rights
8..... Feedlots	26..... Hay/Feed/Seed
9..... Lost Cattle	27..... Irrigation
10..... Cattle for Sale	28..... Ag/Industrial Supplies
11..... Cattle Wanted	29..... Fencing/Corrals
12..... AI/Semen/Embryos	30..... Equipment For Sale
13..... Brands	31..... Equipment Wanted
14..... Dogs for Sale	32..... Building Materials
15..... Horses/Mules	33..... Trucks/Trailers
16..... Bison/Buffalo	34..... Tractors/Implements
17..... Sheep/Goats/Hogs	35..... Business Opportunity
18..... Livestock Supplies	36..... Loans
19..... Ranch/Livestock Services	37..... Insurance
20..... Real Estate Opportunities	38..... Financial Assistance
20A..... Pacific Real Estate For Sale	39..... Tech/Books/Art/Etc.
20B..... Intermountain Real Estate For Sale	40..... Miscellaneous
20C..... Mountain Real Estate For Sale	41..... Lost/Found
20D..... Southwest Real Estate For Sale	42..... Personal
20E..... Plains Real Estate For Sale	43..... Schools
20F..... Midwest Real Estate For Sale	44..... Auctioneering Schools
20G..... Southeast Real Estate For Sale	

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Common challenges of cow-calf share arrangements

A couple times each year a rancher will reach out hoping to understand what type of arrangement is typical when multiple individuals partner on a cow herd. The reality is that these arrangements tend to be very complex, and each one is unique. Often, one individual provides most of the labor and management, while the other owns the land, cattle and equipment. From there, these arrangements vary greatly as to which party provides what and who is responsible for which expenses.

It can be difficult to set share agreements up in a way that is attractive to both parties and this article will briefly talk through some of the reasons why.

First, large profits have historically been pretty elusive in the cow-calf business. This writing comes during a time when calf prices are extremely high. But the profit levels being seen during 2024 are much higher than what most would describe as "typical."

More questions about share arrangements tend to come when calf prices are high. But, when we discuss applying the proposed arrangement to a lower, long-run average calf price, there is often not enough

revenue for both parties to be happy given the individual contributions they are making.

Secondly, producers need to have a good feel for their costs in order to fully think through a share arrangement. The fairest way to set up a cow-share agreement is for each party to share in revenues at roughly the same proportion as their cost contribution. Fleshing this out is simply not possible without a good understanding of those costs. This becomes further complicated by the fact that a lot of those costs tend to be non-cash contributions.

For example, one party may be contributing the bulk of the labor/management, and a value needs to be placed on that time. If one of the parties is going to be responsible for cutting, raking and rolling the hay, values must be placed on non-cash costs like depreciation on equipment, in addition to the operator's time and the variable costs of producing that hay. Similarly, if one party owns the land being used for pasture and/or hay production, a value should be placed on the use of that ground.

Finally, cow-calf operations are not static; they change

over time. Depending on forage availability and market conditions, the size of a cow herd will change from year to year. When heifers are held back for replacement purposes, this effectively lowers revenues for the cow-calf operation in the short run. During times when the cowherd is being expanded, short-term revenue can be greatly impacted.

If the cows themselves are owned in partnership, this may not be an issue. But if one party owns the "cow herd," the arrangement needs to find a fair way to compensate the other party for their share of heifers that are not sold. This can likely be done by placing a value on all calves at weaning, whether they are sold or retained, but a question still remains about the cost of developing those heifers that are retained for breeding purposes.

These are just three of the more common hurdles cow-calf operators tend to encounter as they explore a share arrangement on a cow herd. There are examples of successful arrangements and they can be a good way for someone to get started in the cattle business. But due to the complex-

ity of cow-calf operations and the cyclical nature of calf markets, it is imperative that all

parties fully think through all aspects of these arrangements before entering into an agree-

ment. — **Dr. Kenny Burdine, University of Kentucky Extension**



RODEO STANDINGS



July PRCA world standings

The top five contestants and earnings are listed as provided on the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association (PRCA) website, www.prorodeo.com, as of July 10.

All Around

1. Shad Mayfield, \$168,955.02, Clovis, NM. 2. Coleman Proctor, \$70,756.82, Pryor, OK. 3. Wacey Schalla, \$64,354.342, Arapaho, OK. 4. Brushton Minton, \$50,923.30, Witter Springs, CA. 5. Jake Clay, \$50,633.67, Sapulpa, OK.

Bareback Riding

1. Keenan Hayes, \$126,395.06, Hayden, CO. 2. Leighton Berry, \$114,764.82, Weatherford, TX. 3. Rocker Steiner, \$109,039.36, Weatherford, TX. 4. Coop Cooke, \$107,571.87, Victor, ID. 5. Dean Thompson, \$105,207.18, Altamont, UT.

Saddle Bronc Riding

1. Damian Brennan, \$149,830.36, Injune, QL. 2. Lefty Holman, \$136,326.87, Visalia, CA.

3. Sage Newman, \$120,434.90, Melstone, MT. 4. Ryder Wright, \$112,042.81, Beaver, UT. 5. Wyatt Casper, \$101,096.59, Miami, TX.

\$79,799.61, Herrick, IL. 5. Junior Nunes Nogueira, \$73,557.38, Presidente Prudente, SP.

Tie-Down Roping

1. Shad Mayfield, \$163,890.13, Clovis, NM. 2. Ty Harris, \$146,844.40, San Angelo, TX. 3. Riley Webb, \$104,739.03, Denton, TX. 4. John Douch, \$97,010.47, Huntsville, TX. 5. Shane Hanchey, \$79,793.17, Sulphur, LA.

Bull Riding

1. Josh Frost, \$144,955.16, Randlett, UT. 2. Creek Young, \$141,177.84, Rogersville, MO. 3. Clayton Sellars, \$119,889.23, Wildwood, FL. 4. Chase Dougherty, \$111,107.56, Canby, OR. 5. Hayes Weight, \$109,346.92, Goshen, UT.

Steer Wrestling

1. Dalton Massey, \$115,303.09, Hermiston, OR. 2. Dakota Eldridge, \$87,465.24, Elko, NV. 3. Stetson Jorgensen, \$74,463.81, Blackfoot, ID. 4. Will Lummus, \$69,318.58, Byhalia, MS. 5. Tanner Brunner, \$66,759.07, Ramona, KS.

Team Roping (Headers)

1. Dustin Egusquiza, \$105,416.78, Marianna, FL. 2. J.C. Yeahquo, \$90,145.95, Mandaree, ND. 3. Andrew Ward, \$80,492.76, Edmond, OK. 4. Kaleb Driggers, \$80,423.07, Hoboken, GA. 5. Jake Smith, \$79,799.61, Broken Bow, OK.

Team Roping (Heelers)

1. Levi Lord, \$105,416.78, Sturgis, SD. 2. Buddy Hawkins, \$94,712.01, Stephenville, TX. 3. Jake Long, \$82,427.85, Coffeyville, KS. 4. Douglas Rich,

1. Cole Patterson, \$71,611.92, Pawnee, OK. 2. Slade Wood, \$55,538.92, New Ulm, TX. 3. Scott Snedecor, \$53,625.78, Fredericksburg, TX. 4. Vin Fisher, \$45,799.53, Andrews, TX. 5. John E. Bland, \$43,940, Okarche, OK.

Barrel Racing

1. Leslie Smalygo, \$84,024.99, Skiatook, OK. 2. Wenda Johnson, \$81,974.71, Pawhuska, OK. 3. Emily Beisel, \$81,207.29, Weatherford, OK. 4. Abby Phillips, \$78,571.59, Marshall, TX. 5. Hailey Kinsel, \$68,087.41, Cotulla, TX.

Breakaway Roping

1. Jackie Crawford, \$85,307.70, Stephenville, TX. 2. Taylor Munsell, \$77,969.57, Alva, OK. 3. Danielle Lowman, \$72,248.41, Gilbert, AZ. 4. Shelby Boisjoli-Meged, \$58,001.54, Miles City, MT. 5. Josie Conner, \$46,377.98, Iowa, LA.



SALE CALENDAR

Sale Calendar is a service to our advertisers. There is a minimum advertising requirement to be eligible to be listed in the Sale Calendar. Contact your fieldman for more information or to have your date added to the Sale Calendar. We will only run auction sale dates or private treaty start dates.

ALL BREEDS

Sep. 15 – Visalia Livestock, Bull Sale, Visalia, CA
Oct. 5 – Turlock Livestock All-Breeds Bull Sale, Turlock, CA
Oct. 6 – Cal Poly Bull Test Sale, San Luis Obispo, CA

ANGUS

Jun. 22 – Baldridge Performance Angus, Female Sale, North Platte, NE
Jun. 29 – EZ Angus Ranch, Fall Calving Dispersal, Farmington, CA
Aug. 24 – Riverbend Ranch, Female Sale, Idaho Falls, ID
Sep. 5 – Vintage Angus, Bull Sale, LaGrange, CA
Sep. 6 – Byrd Cattle, Bull & Female Sale, Red Bluff, CA
Sep. 7 – EZ Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Farmington, CA
Sep. 8 – Heritage Bull Sale, Wilton, CA
Sep. 9 – Rhoades Angus, Bull Sale, Cambria, CA
Sep. 10 – O'Neal Ranch, Bull Sale, Madera, CA
Sep. 11 – Teixeira Cattle, Bull Sale, Pismo Beach, CA
Sep. 12 – Donati Ranch & O'Connell Cattle, Bull Sale, Oroville, CA
Sep. 13 – Tehama Angus, Bull Sale, Gerber, CA
Sep. 14 – Arrelano Bravo, Bull Sale, Galt, CA
Sep. 17 – Poss Angus, Female Sale, Scotia, NE
Sep. 18 – Bullseye Breeders, Bull Sale, Modesto, CA
Sep. 19 – Rancho Casino/Dal Porto Livestock, Bull Sale, Denair, CA

Sep. 20 – Dixie Valley Angus, Bull Sale, Galt, CA
Sep. 21 – Jorgensen Land & Cattle, Female Sale, Ideal, SD
Sep. 24 – Thomas Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Galt, CA
Sep. 26 – Beef Solutions, Bull Sale, Lone, CA
Sep. 28 – K Bar D Ranch, Female Sale, Redmond, OR
Sep. 28 – Gohr Cattle, Show Heifer Sale, Madras, OR
Sep. 28 – Marcy Livestock, Female Sale, Gordon, NE
Sep. 29 – Traynham Ranches, Bull & Female Sale, Ft. Klamath, OR
Oct. 4 – Elwood Ranch, Fall Bull Sale, Red Bluff, CA
Oct. 5 – Colyer Hereford & Angus, Female Sale, Bruneau, ID
Oct. 5 – Topline/Leachman California Sale, Aromas, CA
Oct. 8 – 9 Peaks Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Ft. Rock, OR
Oct. 12 – EZ Angus, Female Sale, Porterville, CA
Oct. 13 – Vintage Angus Ranch, Female Sale, Modesto, CA

HEREFORD

Sep. 5 – Sierra Ranches, Bull Sale, LaGrange, CA
Sep. 9 – Genoa Livestock, Bull & Female Sale, Minden, NV
Sep. 28 – Gohr Cattle, Show Heifer Sale, Madras, OR
Oct. 5 – Colyer Hereford & Angus, Female Sale, Bruneau, ID

RED ANGUS

Sep. 22 – Stegall Cattle, Bull Sale, Colusa, CA
Sep. 28 – McPhee Red Angus, Production Sale, Lodi, CA

SIMANGUS

Sep. 18 – Bullseye Breeders Bull Sale, Modesto, CA
Sep. 25 – Eagle Pass Ranch, Bull Sale, Dos Palos, CA
Sep. 26 – Beef Solutions, Bull Sale, Lone, CA
Sep. 29 – Traynham

Ranches, Bull & Female Sale, Ft. Klamath, OR
Oct. 12 – Trinity Farms, Female Sale, Ellensburg, WA
Oct. 16 – Yardley Cattle Co., Female Sale, Beaver, UT

STABILIZER

Oct. 12 – Leachman Cattle, Ozark Fall Bull Sale, Ozark, AR

COMMERCIAL

Jun. 20 – NLVA Early Summer Special, Billings, MT
Jul. 8 – Superior Livestock Auction Week in the Rockies, Snowbird, UT
Jul. 8 – Western Video Market Reno Sale, Reno, NV
Jul. 22 – NLVA Summertime Classic, Billings, MT
Jul. 27 – Cattlemen's Livestock Market Annual Female Sale, Galt, CA
Jul. 29 – Aug. 2 – Superior Livestock Auction Video Royale Sale, Winnemucca, NV
Aug. 3 – Turlock Livestock Auction Special Female Sale, Turlock, CA
Aug. 12 – Western Video Market Cheyenne Sale, Cheyenne, WY
Aug. 19 – NLVA Early Fall Preview, Billings, MT
Aug. 19 – 23 – Superior Livestock Auction Big Horn Classic, Sheridan, WY
Aug. 24 – Mobile Cattle Marketing Female Sale, Petaluma, CA
Sep. 16 – NLVA Fall Premier Special, Billings, MT

HORSE

Jun. 22 – Fort Ranch Horse Sale, Corrinne, UT
Jul. 12 – High Desert Quarter Horse Sale, Redmond, OR
Aug. 17 – Memory Ranch Foal Sale, Wells, NV
Sep. 21 – Snaffle Bit Futurity Sale, Reno, NV
Oct. 12 – RM Livestock Horse Sale, Paso Robles, CA

Western Livestock Journal

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MONDAY, JULY 29

Superior Sunrise - 7:30 a.m.
Video Auction - 8:00 a.m. (PDT)

TUESDAY, JULY 30

Superior Sunrise - 7:30 a.m.
Video Auction - 8:00 a.m. (PDT)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31

Superior Sunrise - 7:30 a.m.
Video Auction - 8:00 a.m. (PDT)
26th Annual Superior
Livestock Cowboy Golf
Tournament - 5:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1

Superior Sunrise - 7:30 a.m.
Video Auction - 8:00 a.m. (PDT)
Customer Appreciation Dinner
Featuring live music from
Paul Bogart, Kevin Davis and
Waylon Thibodeaux - 6:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2

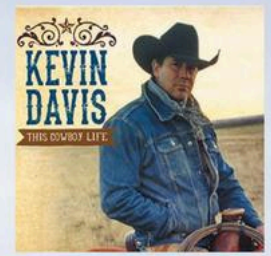
Superior Sunrise - 7:30 a.m.
Video Auction - 8:00 a.m. (PDT)
Social at The Martin House
Live music from Waylon
Thibodeaux



PAUL BOGART



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