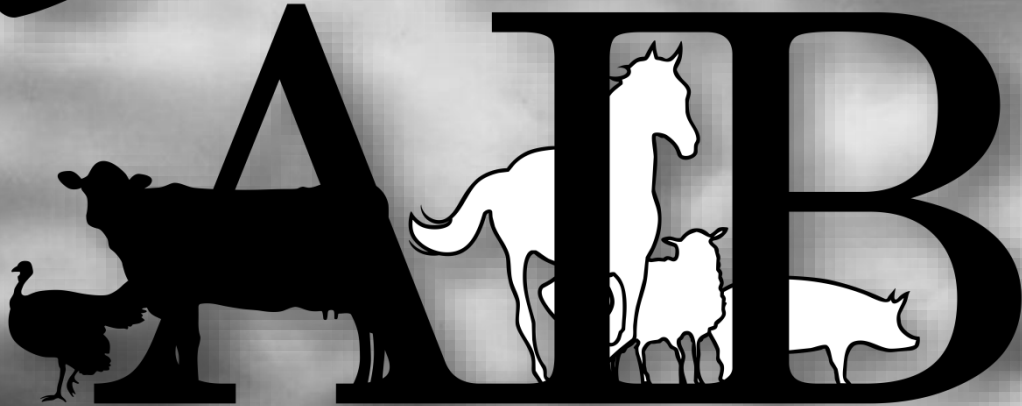


South Dakota



Animal Industry Board



ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Organizational Chart	2
Finance	3
Cattle Health	4-5
Swine Health	6
Small Ruminant Health	7
Equine Health	8
Avian Health	9
Captive Non-Domestic Permits	10
Chronic Wasting Disease	10
Emergency Management	11
Rabies / Zoonotic Disease	12
Livestock Identification	13-14
Livestock Neglect & Carcass Disposal	15
Markets and Dealers	15
Auction Agency Report	16
Meat Inspection	17-20
Veterinary Medical Exam Board	21
Reportable Disease List	22

BOARD MEMBERS

Bryan Nagel, President • Avon
Lynn Boadwine, Vice P • Baltic
Josh Kitzan • Nisland
Eric Iversen • White River
Cobbie Magness • Huron
Steven Rommereim • Alcester
Dr John Voegeli • Winner

BOARD MEETINGS

July 9, 2019
December 16, 2019

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

The Animal Industry Board staff assisted the public and the livestock industries in a number of ways during the SARS-CoV-2 global pandemic. Animal protein supply chains were significantly disrupted as large harvest and processing plants temporarily closed due to worker infection and absenteeism. Pork producers were perhaps the most visibly affected industry in South Dakota, and many producers were forced to find alternative markets for finished hogs.

Small meat processors and colonies across the state responded to increased demand for slaughter and processing services, and the South Dakota Meat Inspection program played an important role in ensuring the safety of these products. AIB staff were also called upon to advise on proper carcass disposal and mass depopulation methods as producers planned for the worst. Additionally, staff assisted the Department of Health with animal ag related business support evaluations to minimize the spread of COVID-19.

Normal processes were continued where necessary and to the extent possible. However, several meetings and functions carried out by board staff quickly were transitioned to phone calls and video conferencing. In some cases, this has been well and good, creating efficiencies in time management and availability of staff. Time will tell what long term COVID-19 related changes to our daily routine will become permanent, and whether or not those changes will be beneficial.

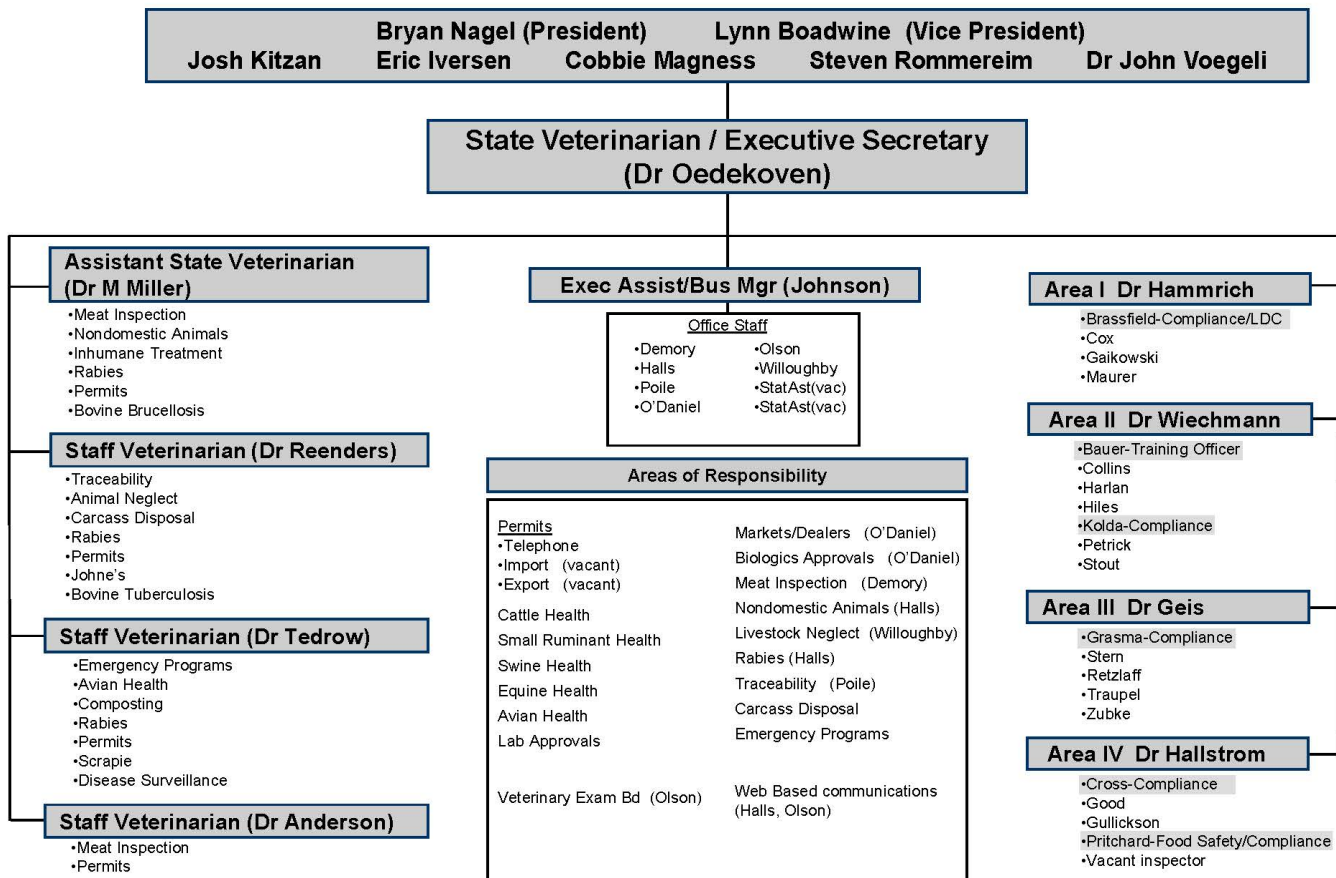
Healthy herds and flocks have visibly contributed to the security of our food supply during the pandemic. South Dakota farmers, ranchers, and related food industry processors have been resilient and continue to find innovative ways to thrive.

Sincerely,

Dustin Oedekoven, DVM, DACVPM
State Veterinarian
Executive Secretary

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Animal Industry Board



New faces in FY2020

Leslie Zubke – Inspector in Area III

Janice Hallstrom, DVM - Veterinary Supervisor in Area IV

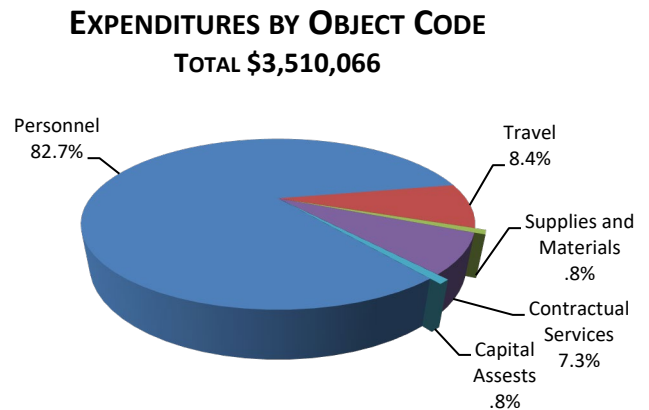
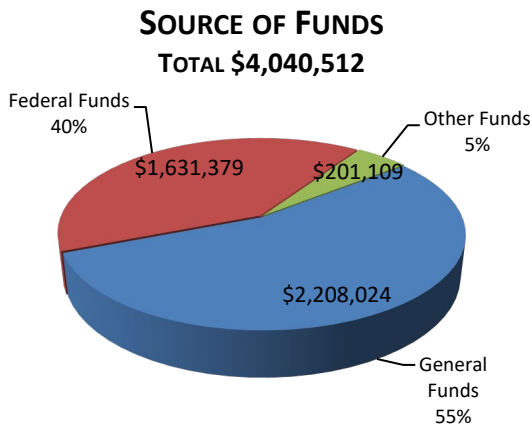
Chelley Willoughby – Administrative Assistant in the Pierre Office

Shelly O'Daniel – Accounting Assistant in the Pierre Office

FINANCE

During Fiscal Year 2020 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$3,510,066, consisting of \$2,189,206 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,320,694 in federal fund expenditures and \$166 in other fund expenditures. The Board budgeted 41 full time employees this year. Federal funds were obtained from federal cooperative agreement awards which supported specific state-federal programs such as animal disease traceability, avian health, emergency management, zoonotic disease, cattle health, small ruminant health, swine health and meat inspection.

FISCAL YEAR 2020



FEES COLLECTED FY2020

Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	2,600.00
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	82,256.06
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued To Inspecting Veterinarians)	\$	740,300.00
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	12,300.00
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	100.00
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	11,400.00
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	4,970.00
TOTAL	\$	853,926.06
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	84,856.06
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	740,300.00
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	28,770.00
TOTAL	\$	853,926.06

CATTLE HEALTH

Cattle remain a critical part of the state economy. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service the estimated annual inventory of cattle in South Dakota is 4 million head.

All fifty states are recognized as Brucellosis Class Free status. Infected bison and elk in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) continue to be a reservoir of Brucellosis. Cattle and domestic bison herds sharing pastures surrounding the GYA are occasionally exposed to this reservoir and become infected with Brucellosis.

Sexually intact cattle from the Designated Surveillance Areas (DSAs) of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming are required to have official identification listed on Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) prior to import to South Dakota. A Board Order effective July 12, 2016 required all intact cattle and bison over 12 months of age as well as any younger cattle and bison intended for breeding originating from Big Horn County Wyoming test negative for Brucellosis prior to import into South Dakota.



The Tripp County beef herd that was depopulated due to bovine tuberculosis (TB) in FY 2018 had a negative whole herd TB test on restocked cattle in Fall 2019. No further testing is planned for this herd.

In an attempt to find a possible source herd of the TB infected black steer discovered at slaughter in June 2018 from a Potter County feedlot, CFT testing was completed on 26 cow/calf herds in SD who had test eligible cattle on the premises. Testing began in Fall 2018 and was concluded in early Spring 2020. All herds tested were negative. Possible source herds located in other states also were found to be TB negative. This case has been closed.

The three source herds for the Kingsbury County feedlot steer found to be TB positive at slaughter in December 2018 completed whole herd TB tests by the end of Summer 2019. Two source herds were located in SD and one source herd in MT. All herds were TB negative. This case has been closed.

Six SD feedlots began FY 2020 under quarantine due to the presence of TB exposed feeder cattle that originated from a TB affected herd in ND. All feedlots were released from quarantine by mid-April 2020 as the exposed cattle were fed and sold to slaughter.

South Dakota continues to be an Accredited Free state for bovine tuberculosis (TB).

Many beef and dairy herds utilize the ELISA blood test to screen their herds for the presence of Johne's Disease. Official tests to detect the presence of *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*, the organism that causes Johne's disease in ruminants, include PCR or culture of fecal samples. Johne's disease was detected by PCR test in 14 cattle herds, 1 bison herd, 2 goat herds, and 1 sheep flock in South Dakota during FY 2020.

SDAIB continues to participate in the Voluntary Bovine Johne's Disease Control Program. Two South Dakota beef herds maintain a Johne's Disease Herd Classification Level: one herd is Level 5, and one herd is Level 6.

CATTLE HEALTH continued

South Dakota did not have a case of bovine Trichomoniasis reported in FY 2020, after one positive herd in FY 2019. In the past year, veterinarians have submitted 3,012 samples for producers to test for “Trich”. Most of these samples are pooled to allow PCR testing of multiple bulls with one test. The increase in testing compared to the 2,414 samples tested in FY 2019 reverses the trend of decreasing annual tests seen in the past few years. Although the number of positive herds has been small in recent years, herd owners are urged to continue to test, especially in areas where the disease has been present in the past.

Bovine Viral Diarrhea virus continues to plague the cattle industry. The incidence of this disease in South Dakota cattle herds is unknown. While no organized control programs currently exist, the threat of infection through the introduction of cattle into established herds is well-known and producers are encouraged to consult their herd veterinarian for advice on testing and vaccination programs.



SWINE HEALTH

African Swine Fever (ASF) continues to be a big concern as it has spread around Europe and Asia. Producers, veterinarians and state and federal animal health officials have been meeting, planning and preparing to address the concerns and develop harmonized mitigation plans and processes. Additionally, there is much more research being conducted by both university and private laboratories to understand disease transmission and survival of the virus in environments.

South Dakota State University, Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory has the capability to test for African Swine Fever in samples submitted as part of a foreign animal disease investigation or routine submissions where clinical signs may be similar to those of ASF.

A priority has been to enhance the Secure Pork Supply Plan in South Dakota. The Secure Pork Supply is a voluntary program to assist producers in continuity of business during a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak. The main components of this program include disease monitoring, traceability, enhanced biosecurity, and foreign animal disease recognition and surveillance. The board staff worked with the South Dakota Pork Producer's Council and held meetings around the state to educate producers and veterinarians about the program and how they could get prepared.

Swine Surveillance	Number of tests
African Swine Fever/Classical Swine Fever	33
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease	4,065
Pseudorabies	645
Swine Brucellosis	728

In 1996 South Dakota was the first large hog producing state to reach Pseudorabies Stage IV status. South Dakota was granted Stage V-Free status on April 16, 2003. Since October 31, 2004, all fifty states, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands remain in Stage V-Free Status.

SMALL RUMINANT HEALTH

South Dakota maintains a Consistent State status with the USDA, APHIS, VS Scrapie eradication program.

Scrapie surveillance testing of the South Dakota ovine flock through the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) program annually exceeds the state's surveillance goal. In this reporting period 2,719 sheep and 34 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 183 animals for surveillance testing.

Thirteen (13) flocks participated in the South Dakota *Brucella ovis* free flock program. Animal Industry Board regulations require a negative *Brucella ovis* test on all rams six months of age and older prior to sale, loan or lease for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. Testing applies to both interstate and intrastate movement of breeding rams. Of the 1,075 samples tested, 15 were found to be suspects, 4 were found to be positive reactors, 1 was found to be indeterminate. Further investigation into suspect, indeterminate, and positive rams found no disease in the flocks.



EQUINE HEALTH

A negative Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test is required for horses imported into South Dakota from every state except North Dakota. The two states have entered into an agreement to waive EIA testing for movement between the Dakotas.

All equine entering the state, including those from North Dakota, are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by a USDA accredited veterinarian. One option for producers to meet this requirement is through an Extended Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (EECVI) offered by Global Vet Link. This allows a producer and veterinarian to work together so equines can move more quickly and efficiently when traveling to South Dakota many times within a six-month time frame. In FY 2019, producers used the EECVI option 114 times instead of the more traditional options.



AVIAN HEALTH

South Dakota remains a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State. Annual testing is conducted at each poultry hatchery to validate the Pullorum Clean flock status (table below). South Dakota Animal Industry Board staff permitted 111 poultry operations and issued 85 annual import permits to out of state producers.

Surveillance for avian influenza in South Dakota poultry populations continues with the cooperation of the poultry industries. All turkey grower flocks are tested for Avian Influenza 21 days prior to slaughter, all turkey breeding flocks are tested every 90 days, and commercial table egg layer flocks are tested annually. Avian Influenza testing by these producers allows South Dakota to maintain an NPIP H5/H7 Avian Influenza Monitored status and H5/H7 Avian Influenza Clean Turkeys status, qualifying these industries for 100% indemnity from USDA should their flocks become affected by an H5/H7 subtype of Avian Influenza. This testing helps to ensure our poultry populations are healthy, but also facilitates interstate and international movements of South Dakota poultry and poultry products.

AIB completed the initial NPIP auditing of biosecurity programs at commercial poultry operations. Operations requiring audits are turkey growers that raise more than 30,000 turkeys annually, table egg layer operations raising more than 75,000 laying hens annually and raise for release upland gamebird producers that raise more than 25,000 birds annually. This process ensures these operations are in compliance with the NPIP Biosecurity Principles which makes them eligible for indemnity and compensation should their flocks become infected with Highly Pathogenic H5/H7 Avian Influenza. Qualifying operations must be audited at least once every two years.

Avian Influenza surveillance testing was conducted at a livestock auction market and in backyard flocks on a voluntary basis.

Poultry Surveillance	Number of Flocks	Total Number of Birds tested
Pullorum Disease	78	2,724
Avian Influenza- Commercial Turkey	36	4,848
Avian Influenza – Breeding Turkey	3	619
Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer	4	288
Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird	2	155
Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry	187	1,667

CAPTIVE NON-DOMESTIC POSSESSION PERMITS

The Animal Industry Board issued 59 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and 3 Zoo Permits in FY2020. Currently 40 captive cervid herds are included in these possession permits. Thirteen cervid herds are currently Tuberculosis Accredited Free and ten cervid herds are currently Certified Brucellosis free.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board continues to maintain a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Program approved by USDA APHIS. There are 23 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds tested 67 animals in the past year.

In March 2019 a captive elk in Clark County tested positive for CWD. This was the first captive cervid to test positive in the state since 2001. The 20-month old female was born into a CWD Certified Meade County herd and moved to the Clark County herd as a 10-month old in March of 2018. Testing of mortalities found two additional positive animals in the Meade County herd in September, 2019. The remaining five animals in the herd were depopulated in October 2019. The Clark County herd was completely depopulated in November 2019 and all animals tested negative for CWD.

While the Clark County herd did not have animal movement from the herd, the Meade County herd had sold animals into four other South Dakota permitted captive non-domestic facilities. The animals sold to 3 of those facilities were euthanized and tested during the fall of 2019 and were all CWD negative. The fourth facility had received 3 animals and has now reached the five year deadline for quarantine release.

No definitive route for CWD introduction to the Meade County herd could be established, although the owner had reported wild deer were seen on the hay and feed stored at the premises. It seems likely that this may have lead to contamination of the feed provided to the captive cervids during various times of the year.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department (SDGFP) conducted expanded CWD sampling focused in hunt areas close to where CWD positive animals have been identified in the past. This sampling significantly increased the number of hunter harvested animals tested in addition to the normal testing of other cervid mortalities. Surveillance identified 95 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 59 positives in 1,419 samples, Mule deer had 15 positives in 369 samples and Elk had 21 positives in 182 samples. The National Park Service testing at Wind Cave National Park found 13 elk and one mule deer to be CWD positive.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The Animal Industry Board (AIB) along with USDA and swine industry representatives participated in a series of exercises addressing response plans, policies, and procedures for African Swine Fever should it be detected in the United States. The first 3 exercises were conducted in FY 2019. The final exercise in the series took place September 23-26, 2019. It was a functional exercise with field operations at a swine production facility. It tested the plans, policies, and procedures utilized to address foreign animal disease investigation/diagnostics/results messaging, national and state-based temporary movement standstills, depopulation and disposal, and continuity of business with the Secure Pork Supply Plan.

A foreign animal disease (FAD) investigation leading to a diagnosis of a FAD would trigger the implementation of the Board's disease response plans. These plans have been developed alongside our livestock industry partners to respond immediately and appropriately to protect the health of South Dakota's livestock populations. In fiscal year 2020 the AIB and USDA's 11 FAD Diagnosticians conducted 7 FAD investigations.

FAD Investigations, FY 2020	
Species	Number
Bovine	1
Equine	2
Swine	4
Total	7

Late winter and early spring of 2020 saw the incursion of COVID 19 into the United States and South Dakota. The AIB had an agency representative staffing the State Emergency Operations Center for several weeks. The SD Department of Health (SD DOH) is the lead agency in the response with all other agencies providing support as requested. The AIB has mainly served as a liaison between the SD DOH and livestock and animal agriculture related business. AIB staff assisted these businesses in reviewing disease mitigation plans, providing current SD DOH and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance, creating awareness of available resources, and helping enhance communication plans. Another unanticipated effect of the COVID-19 pandemic was the market disruption for swine due to the closure and decreased capacity of slaughter plants. AIB worked with the South Dakota Pork Producers Council, South Dakota State University Extension, and other state agencies to assist producers. Strategies and activities that helped alleviate the stress on the system included changes in feeding practices to decrease growth while maintaining health, increasing the slaughter capacity at local and small state inspected slaughter facilities, increases in sales through livestock auction markets, and exporting finished pigs to smaller slaughter facilities in western states. As the larger slaughter facilities recovered to capacities at which they were operating at prior to the effects of worker shortages due to COVID-19 the disruption seems to be alleviated.

RABIES / ZOOONOTIC DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board investigates potential exposure to rabies in the domestic animal population. The South Dakota Department of Health and SDSU Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL) reported 555 animals submitted for rabies testing with 19 animals testing positive. Total animals tested increased by 8% from the previous year. Skunks are the largest reservoir of the disease in South Dakota and usually represent the largest number of positive diagnoses at the laboratory. Bats have also been recognized as a significant reservoir of rabies accounting for the most positive diagnoses in this reporting period. Rabies continues to occur in the domestic animal population in the state.

Species	FY 2020 Rabies Detections
Bats	14
Bovine	1
Feline	1
Skunks	3
Total	19

The Animal Industry Board worked cooperatively with the South Dakota Department of Health to investigate rabies exposure and other disease occurrences with zoonotic potential, including Tularemia.

We continue to partner with South Dakota State University, the University of South Dakota, the SD Department of Health, and USDA APHIS Veterinary Services to promote the One Health initiative. One meeting was held in FY20:

- [Preserving the Usefulness of Antibiotics in Human and Animal Medicine – Sioux Falls, September 11, 2019](#)

Local veterinarians are an integral part of assisting in client education when zoonotic diseases are encountered.

LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION

South Dakota state and federal animal health officials have worked together with livestock producers over the years to control and/or eliminate diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, equine infectious anemia, and scrapie using animal disease traceability information. Maintenance of an efficient, reliable system of animal disease traceability is essential to preserve animal health and to limit negative effects on the industry when a disease outbreak occurs.

The Animal Industry Board receives traceability information on a daily basis from certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (350,931 cattle back tagged in FY2020), and program disease vaccination and test charts. The information is maintained in databases and systems that are used to retrieve trace information during an animal disease event. The efficiency and accuracy of these data searches continues to improve as an increasing number of records and information is captured and stored electronically.

Fiscal Year 2020

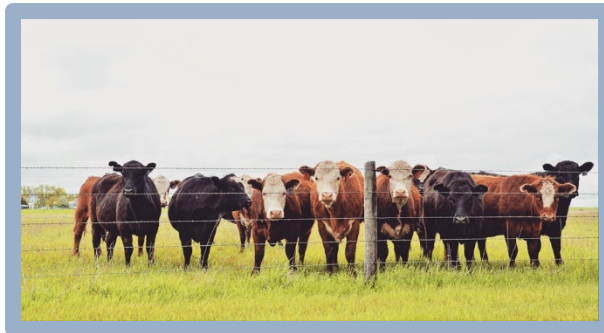
SPECIES	IMPORT PERMITS ISSUED	ANIMALS IMPORTED	ANIMALS EXPORTED
Cattle	11,905	624,026	1,451,870
Swine	1,746	1,207,698	3,575,962
Sheep	644	64,856	32,478
Poultry	73	19,942,845	18,227,053
Other	1,011	52,119	25,838
Semen/Embryo	3,408	574,475	91,381
ICVI's Issued	N/A	26,563	34,223

Accredited veterinarians are encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs). Approximately 36% of the CVIs issued for animals exported from SD were generated on electronic CVIs during FY2020. Electronic CVIs offer convenience for accredited veterinarians and improve accuracy of animal movement data collected for animal health officials. USDA APHIS VS Cooperative Agreement funding is used to supply laptops and RFID tag readers to auction market inspecting veterinarians who use the technology. Beginning June 22, 2020, veterinarians issuing CVIs using approved electronic forms for animals moving into SD will no longer need to call the SDAIB office for an import permit.

LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION continued

Swine that move interstate within a production system and with no change of ownership can move on a Swine Production Health Plan (SPHP) movement agreement in lieu of a CVI. These SPHP agreements are endorsed by state animal health officials of shipping and receiving states, the production entities, and accredited veterinarians. The swine are not required to be officially identified and a copy of the signed agreement accompanies the shipments. South Dakota currently has SPHP movement agreements with twelve swine production entities. These production systems moved 992,762 head of swine in 1,230 shipments across SD state lines in FY 2020.

Accuracy of traceability information is dependent on industry compliance with state and federal requirements when animals move interstate or change ownership. The Animal Industry Board provided outreach and educational information to livestock producers, auction markets, and industry groups throughout FY 2020 in an effort to assist all stakeholders in compliance with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.



LIVESTOCK NEGLECT AND CARCASS DISPOSAL

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 74 reports of livestock neglect and 25 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2020. Equines were involved in 57% of the neglect complaints, followed by bovines in 41% of the complaints. AIB veterinarians found neglect in 22% of the complaints investigated and worked with owners and local law enforcement to resolve animal care issues.

MARKETS AND DEALERS

South Dakota has Twenty-seven licensed livestock auction markets as of June 30, 2020.

Auction markets provide a valuable service to the livestock industry Veterinary inspection is performed at all markets, ensuring that the Animal Industry Board regulations are satisfied and allowing for movement of livestock to other states in a timely manner.

LICENSING

Auction Agency	27
Livestock Dealers	241
Rendering Plants	3
Rendering Haulers	3
Pet Food Processing	2

**AUCTION AGENCY REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
(JUNE 1, 2019 - MAY 31, 2020)**

AUCTION MARKET	HOGS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP
Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co (L&P Lvst)	0	76,444	0	0
Belle Fourche Livestock Market LLC	654	139,880	200	0
Burke Livestock Auction Inc	0	51,925	259	0
Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc/Pleatte Lvs	3,101	65,196	514	22,540
Faith Livestock Auction LLC	0	129,155	303	5,800
Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc	0	230,394	0	0
Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc	0	57,693	5	2,062
Herreid Livestock Auction Inc	0	118,946	0	0
Hub City Livestock Auction Inc	0	250,645	295	9,175
Huron Continental Marketing Co	0	29,629	0	0
Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC	0	107,795	0	0
Kramers Auction LLC	259	325	299	1,200
Lemmon Livestock Inc	0	53,126	171	0
Madison Livestock Sales co Inc	0	29,706	0	0
Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc	0	31,540	0	400
Martin Livestock Auction Inc (B&R)	0	15,874	143	0
Menno Livestock Auction	5,722	9,087	15	7,548
Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC	0	252,966	0	0
Mobridge Livestock Market Inc	5	105,054	489	0
Philip Livestock Auction LLC	0	122,236	745	0
Presho Livestock LLC	0	22,953	0	0
SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst	0	196,508	0	66,833
Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc	2,365	54,287	300	1,844
SD Horse Sale Inc	0	33	955	0
ST ONGE LIVESTOCK (LIVESTOCK YARDS C	0	110,115	193	0
St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)	0	0	0	77,452
Stockmens Livestock Inc	0	221,648	0	0
Winner Livestock Auction LLC	0	71,029	0	1,635
TOTAL	12,106	2,554,189	4,886	196,489

MEAT INSPECTION

The South Dakota Meat Inspection Program (SDMI) maintains an “At Least Equal To” designation by the USDA Food Safety Inspection System (FSIS).

The SDMI provides inspection service to the small and very small slaughter and processing establishments throughout the state. This program is a cost sharing inspection program with FSIS. Thirty-three state-inspected plants operated under Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) inspection:

- 22 inspected slaughter/processing plants
- 1 inspected slaughter only plant
- 10 inspected processing plants

SDMI provides facility inspection to 70 custom-exempt licensed establishments, as well as sanitation inspection to 223 retail meat processors.

SDMI collects samples and tests meat products for several pathogens of food safety concern. Raw ground beef components and products are sampled and tested for E. coli O157:H7, non-O157 shiga-toxin producing E. coli (STEC O26, O111, O45, O123, O145, and O103), and Salmonella species. SDMI had one positive sample for E. coli O157:H7, non-O157 STEC, and Salmonella species in raw ground beef or its components in FY 2020. Another area of focus is on Listeria monocytogenes control in ready-to-eat meat products. SDMI had no positive samples for Listeria monocytogenes in a ready-to-eat meat product in FY 2020.

Currently, there are 27 states with "equal to" meat and/or poultry inspection programs. Twenty-five of these states have both meat and poultry inspection programs and two states have only meat inspection programs (Georgia and South Dakota).

This year posed many challenges for meat inspection duties. To minimize the possibility of carrying the virus from one location to another during Covid-19, inspection staff visited only one establishment per day and followed CDC’s guidelines while inspecting. We utilized technology for records review when possible if visiting an establishment wasn’t possible. Because of the bottleneck of hog slaughter, Area Veterinary Supervisors and inspectors have worked with many Hutterite Colonies to become temporarily licensed for custom slaughter.

Starting in January, inspection staff started using the new SDMIS (SharePoint) for recording daily activities at inspected establishments and production for both inspected and custom establishments. State tablets issued to each inspector allow staff to record tasks and production as they occur in the establishment. SDMI stopped using PHIS for the day to day records on April 1, 2020. While service and connectivity will remain a challenge in some rural areas, time spent on the computer entering the day’s information has significantly decreased.

MEAT INSPECTION continued

Changes that occurred in FY2020:

1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) Four new custom exempt establishments licensed (Plains Good Sausage, Charging Buffalo Meat House, Pack Skin Properties, US Beef Producers).
- b) Eleven temporary custom licenses issued to Hutterite Colonies that are custom slaughtering their own hogs only (Rockport, Platte, Rosedale, Upland, Sunset, Huron, Mayfield, Hillside, Spink, Oaklane, and Bon Homme).
- c) Five custom exempt establishments changed ownership (Black Hills Meats, Steel Grit, Keinschmit (Steiner's) Locker, The Spearfish Butcher Shop, Sturgis Meats)
- d) One previously licensed custom establishment reinstated their license during Covid-19 (Freedom Wild Outdoors)
- e) Two custom exempt establishments upgraded to inspected slaughter (Black Hills Meats, The Meat Shop)
- f) One custom exempt establishment upgraded to inspected processing (Dakota Butcher-Watertown)
- g) One custom exempt establishment built a new facility and changed location (DeHaai's Processing)

2. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) One slaughter/processing establishment changed to custom exempt (Peterson Meats)

3. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

- a) No changes

4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Two establishments did not renew their retail license (Sioux Valley Coop, Banadir Foods)
- b) Eight establishments opened (Spilde Meats, Angelas La Mexicana, Jake's Corner, Fatu African Market, Dakota Pioneer Biltong, Dialed In Nutrition, Buche Foods (Pine Ridge), Juba Restaurant and Grocery Store)
- c) One establishment changed ownership (Fresh Start Market)
- d) One Retail licensed colony upgraded to a temporary custom license to enable them to custom slaughter only their own hogs (Grass Ranch Butcher House)
- e) One establishment changed location (Lou Lou Bomdiggities)

MEAT INSPECTION continued

SDMI is changing the reporting time frame from June 1 through May 31st to July 1 through June 30th. Therefore, all the summary numbers reported contain 13 months of data this fiscal year.

Production totals include June 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

SLAUGHTER / PROCESSING SUMMARY							
State FY 2020	# of Plants	Inspected Slaughter (# Animals)	Lbs Inspected Product Purchased	Lbs Product Processed & Inspected	Custom Slaughter (# Animals)	Lbs of Custom Product Processed	RTE Product (Lbs.)
Slaughter/Processing	22	6,779	1,401,435	2,421,549	10,983	6,173,954	89,185
Processing Only	10	N/A	10,23,122	742,731	1,216	739,313	85,782
Custom Exempt	71	N/A	1,271,473	N/A	31,460	15,575,721	N/A
Retail Stores	223	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	326	6,779	3,696,030	3,164,280	43,659	22,488,988	174,967

There were 52 whole carcass condemnations:

<p>Bison:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem: Dead</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Misc Inflammatory dz</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Emaciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Non-Ambulatory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>postmortem: Abscess/Pyemia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Emaciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Misc. Inflammatory dz</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem: Dead	3	Misc Inflammatory dz	1	Emaciation	1	Non-Ambulatory	1	postmortem: Abscess/Pyemia	40	Emaciation	2	Misc. Inflammatory dz	1	<p>Cattle:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem: Dead</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem: General Miscellaneous</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem: Dead	1	postmortem: General Miscellaneous	1
antemortem: Dead	3																		
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Misc. Inflammatory dz	1																		
antemortem: Dead	1																		
postmortem: General Miscellaneous	1																		
<p>Sheep:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem: Peritonitis</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem:	0	postmortem: Peritonitis	1	<p>Elk:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem:	0	postmortem:	0										
antemortem:	0																		
postmortem: Peritonitis	1																		
antemortem:	0																		
postmortem:	0																		

MEAT INSPECTION continued

FY2020 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION

Humane Slaughter Reports	789
Supervisor In-Plant Reviews	30
Supervisor State Reviews at establishments	76
Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments	0
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	93
New Product Formulations Approved	71
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
Residue testing	25
RTE product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	69
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	37
RTE Unit Samples (10 food contact, 5 (pooled) non-food contact) for Listeria	90/15
E coli O157:H7 (Retail)	7
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella (1 positive sample)	64
Samples submitted for TB	76
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	2
Animals sampled (testing at slaughter) for Scrapie	183

VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

The Animal Industry Board (AIB) provides Executive Director services for the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Examining Board (SDVMEB). The SDVMEB administers licensing of veterinarians and registration of veterinary technicians and handles numerous complaints each year.

Thirty-two (32) applicants took the online State Board Exam for veterinarians between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020. Ten reside in South Dakota and a majority of the other applicants practice in border communities in neighboring states, and therefore will likely provide veterinary services for South Dakota clients.

The Veterinary Technician National Exam (VTNE) is given 3 times per year through the Prometric Testing Centers and is offered as an on-line exam. Applications for the VTNE are processed by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB), and scores are reported to the SDVMEB. The SDVMEB has received VTNE scores from 12 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2019 with 12 being registered by veterinarians in South Dakota.

The SDVMEB encourages all veterinarians to be mindful of the Continuing Education requirements for renewal of a veterinary license in South Dakota. SDVMEB policy is to accept on an hour per hour basis all CE that is either:

- 1) SDVMA sanctioned
- 2) AVMA sanctioned
- 3) AVMA allied association sanctioned
- 4) RACE approved

All other CE may be approved on a one-half hour per hour attended basis at the determination of the SDVMEB after review of a written request for such approval including submission of the course content/agenda.

REPORTABLE DISEASE LIST

Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, or has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following conditions, must report that information.

What to Report:

- Any incidents involving undiagnosed disease conditions causing high morbidity and/or high mortality must be reported immediately.
- ***Foreign Animal Disease:** A foreign animal disease is a disease which is native to another country, but is not currently found in domestic animals, domestic poultry, wildlife or the environment of the United States.
- **Zoonoses/Zoonotic Diseases:** Diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans. (report immediately)
- OIE Listed Diseases: To view the list follow the link: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2019/>

Report Immediately upon Discovery	Report within Two Days of Discovery	Report Weekly (Diagnostic Facilities)
<p>*Any foreign animal disease</p> <p>Any new emerging disease Syndromes</p> <p>Anthrax</p> <p>Avian Chlamydophilosis (Ornithosis - Psittacosis)</p> <p>Avian Encephalomyelitis (Infectious Encephalomyelitis)</p> <p>Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis</p> <p>Avian Influenza</p> <p>Avian Metapneumovirus (Turkey rhinotracheitis)</p> <p>Babesiosis</p> <p>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy</p> <p>Brucellosis caused by <i>B. abortus</i>, <i>B. canis</i>, <i>B. melitensis</i>, <i>B. ovis</i>, and <i>B. suis</i></p> <p>Chronic Wasting Disease (Cervids)</p> <p>Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia</p> <p>Contagious Equine Metritis</p> <p>Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)</p> <p>Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western)</p> <p>Equine Encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan)</p> <p>EHV-1 associated diseases (respiratory, abortion, neurologic/EHM)</p> <p>Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)</p> <p>Equine Viral Arteritis</p> <p>Newcastle Disease</p> <p>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</p> <p>Pseudorabies</p> <p>Pullorum Disease</p> <p>Q-fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)</p> <p>Rabies</p> <p>Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease</p> <p>Scabies</p> <p>Scrapie</p> <p>Swine Vesicular Disease</p> <p>Toxicosis</p> <p>Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (Feline & Mink)</p> <p>Trichomoniasis</p> <p>Tuberculosis</p> <p>Tuberculosis (Avian)</p> <p>Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)</p> <p>Vesicular Exanthema</p> <p>Vesicular Stomatitis</p>	<p>Anaplasmosis</p> <p>Avian Infectious Bronchitis</p> <p>Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter fetus venerealis)</p> <p>Contagious Agalactia (<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cysticercosis (metacestode stage of <i>Taenia saginata</i> or <i>Taenia solium</i>)</p> <p>Diphtheria (<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>)</p> <p>Duck Viral Enteritis (Duck Plague)</p> <p>Duck Viral Hepatitis</p> <p>Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Chlamydophila)</p> <p>Fowl Cholera (<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>)</p> <p>Fowl Pox</p> <p>Fowl Typhoid</p> <p>Infectious Bursal Disease</p> <p>Leishmaniasis</p> <p>Listeriosis</p> <p>Malignant Catarrhal Fever</p> <p>Marek's Disease</p> <p>Potomac Horse Fever</p> <p>Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortus ovis</i>)</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>)</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella newport</i> MDR-Ampc)</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>)</p> <p>Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) PEDV, PDCoV, and TGE</p> <p>Toxoplasmosis</p> <p>Trichinosis</p> <p>West Nile Virus</p>	<p>Blastomycosis</p> <p>Bluetongue</p> <p>BLV (Enzootic Bovine Leukosis)</p> <p>Bovine Papular Stomatitis</p> <p>Bovine Viral Diarrhea</p> <p>Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis</p> <p>Canine Ehrlichiosis</p> <p>Caseous Lymphadenitis</p> <p>Cryptosporidiosis</p> <p>Dermatophilosis</p> <p>Histoplasmosis</p> <p>Hydatid Disease (<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> or <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>)</p> <p>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR-IPV)</p> <p>Leptospirosis</p> <p>Lyme Disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>)</p> <p>Maedi-Visna (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia)</p> <p><i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> (MG)</p> <p><i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> (MS)</p> <p>Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis</p> <p>Paramyxovirus (2-9)</p> <p>Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)</p> <p>Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Where to Report:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">South Dakota Animal Industry Board Call - 605-773-3321</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Website - AIB DISEASE REPORTING http://dev.sdda.sd.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-board/diseaseinvestigation.html</p>	