

Fiscal year

2024

July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024

# ANNUAL REPORT



## MISSION:

The South Dakota Animal Industry Board is responsible for protecting the health of the State's livestock to support livestock agriculture and provide safe products for the public.

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## BOARD MEMBERS

Bryan Nagel, President • Avon  
Lynn Boadwine, Vice P • Baltic  
Jeffery Gatzke • Hitchcock  
Josh Kitzan • Nisland  
Kevin Larson • Aberdeen  
Steven Rommereim • Alcester  
Dr John Voegeli • Piedmont

## Board Meetings

July 11, 2023  
December 5, 2023  
April 16, 2024

# ANNUAL REPORT

The South Dakota Animal Industry Board continues to work together with our public and private partners in the areas of livestock health and meat inspection. South Dakota livestock agriculture is a vital part of the state's economy, and we all know that the health of our livestock is central to all of our farmers and ranchers. I'm pleased to supply the accompanying report which describes the work of the Animal Industry Board for the past year, July 1, 2023- June 30, 2024.

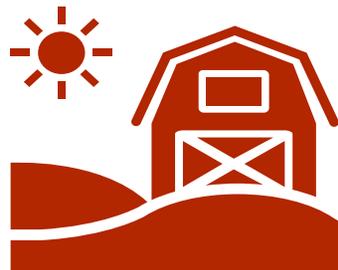
Our state's small meat processing facilities continue to flourish. All red meat products sold and distributed in the state must originate from an inspected source, either state or federal. Our state-inspected plants provide a needed resource to our communities, especially in rural South Dakota. Our meat inspection staff are located throughout the state, serving all of the small and very small state-inspected plants. As noted within the report, the number of plants that operating under the Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) program has grown since last year. The CIS program promotes business opportunities across state lines for state inspected meat.

The Animal Industry Board have oversight of regulatory diseases, which includes foreign animal diseases, transboundary diseases and those livestock diseases which may cause economic concerns for our farmers and ranchers. Over the past 3 years, avian influenza has been a large part of the agency's work. Avian influenza has now been detected in dairy cattle, while also continuing to devastate poultry flocks. Migratory wild waterfowl continue to be a threat for movement of the virus, the persistence of this pathogen across the environment, into new wild species and movement into a new livestock species is not unexpected but concerning. Within this report, there's additional information on our agency's work within other commodity groups and diseases, such as anthrax, rabies, and traceability.

On behalf of the South Dakota Animal Industry Board, we look forward to continuing to serve the state and its citizens in the upcoming year.

Sincerely,

Beth S. Thompson, JD, DVM  
State Veterinarian  
Executive Secretary



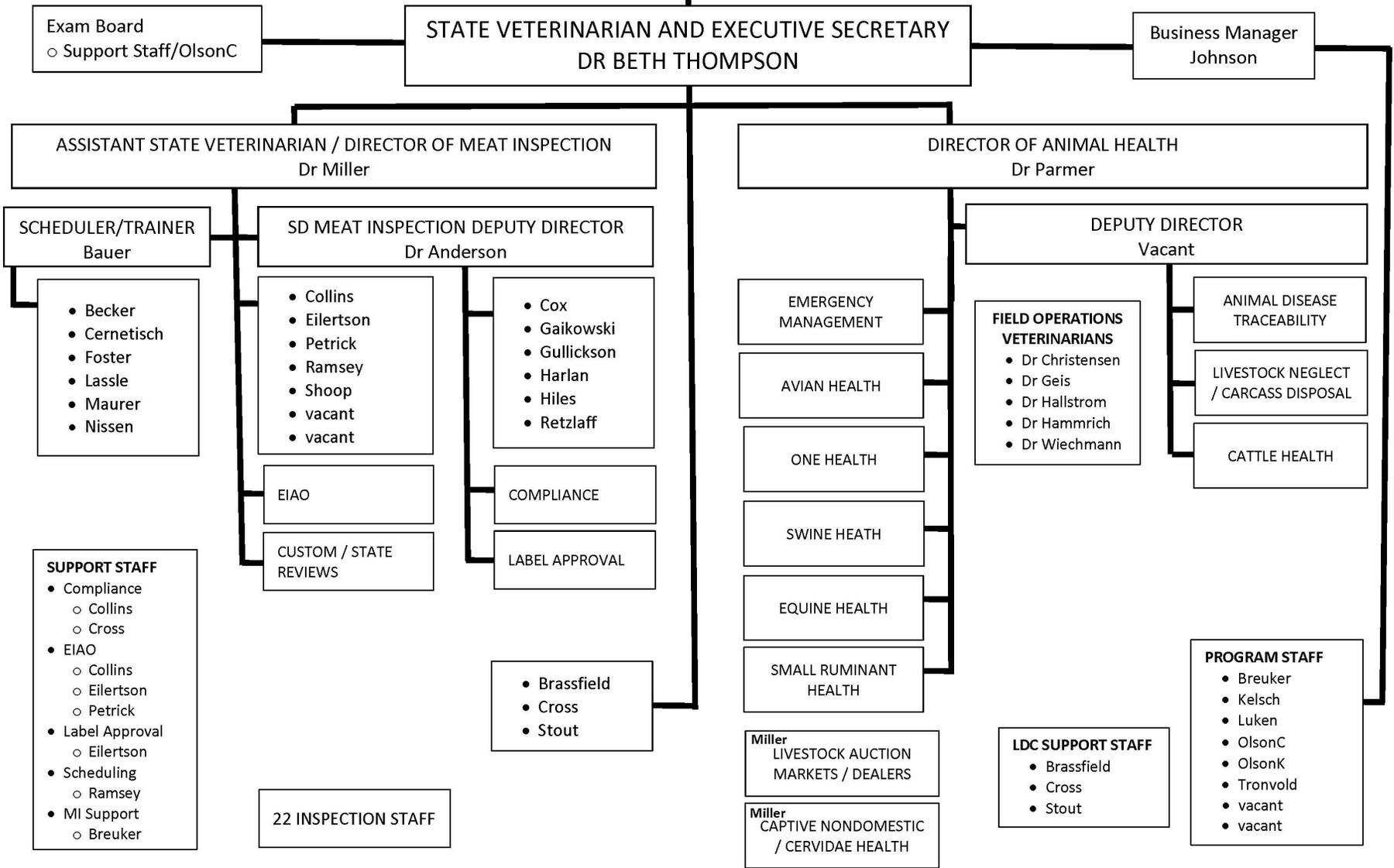
## LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

**Classifying Xylazine:** A bill placing xylazine as Schedule III drug passed early in session this year and was signed into law by the Governor. The SD bill exempts the use of this drug by veterinarians. The Animal Industry Board was consulted during the process of the drafting of this Bill.

**Animal Remedies:** A bill addresses language and clarifying current law on animal remedies was introduced in the House. The bill was deferred to the 41st legislative day. The Animal Industry Board was monitoring this Bill and was part of the discussions with DANR and the SD Veterinary Medical Association.

# Animal Industry Board Organizational Chart

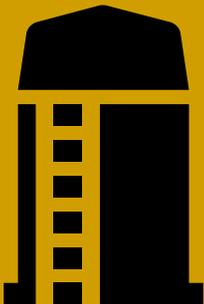
**Board Members:** Bryan Nagel (President)    Lynn Boadwine (Vice President)  
 Jeffery Gatzke    Josh Kitzan    Kevin Larson    Steven Rommereim    Dr John Voegeli



**New Faces in FY2024:** Chris Parmer, DVM – Director of Animal Health / Jessica Christensen, DVM - Field Veterinarian

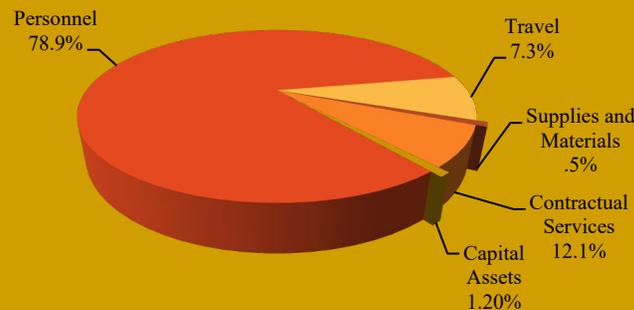
# Finance

During Fiscal Year 2024 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$4,411,685, consisting of \$2,716,744 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,654,860 in federal fund expenditures and \$40,081 in other fund expenditures. The Board budgeted 42 full time employees. 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.



FEES COLLECTED FY2024		
Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	2,400.00
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	115,240.94
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued to Insp Vets)	\$	1,035,216.69
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	11,100.00
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	105.00
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	10,200.00
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	4,370.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,178,632.63</b>
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	117,640.94
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	1,035,216.69
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	25,755.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,178,632.63</b>

**EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT CODE**  
TOTAL \$4,411,685



**SOURCE OF FUNDS**  
TOTAL \$5,338,624



# 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.

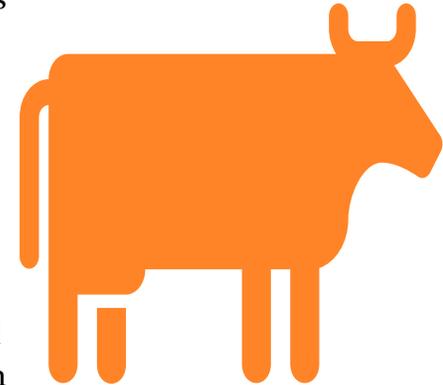
Sexually intact cattle from the Designated Surveillance Areas (DSAs) of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming are required to have official identification listed on Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) prior to import to South Dakota.

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

The last detection of TB in an SD herd occurred in February 2021 when a beef herd in Corson County was discovered to be infected. After completing the TB-positive removal and TB-negative verification testing, the herd quarantine was removed. Assurance testing will be conducted annually for five consecutive years from the date of quarantine release. The second annual assurance test on the herd was completed in November 2023 - all test-eligible cattle were TB-negative.

TB was identified in an adult beef cow during a routine slaughter inspection by USDA Food Safety Inspection Service inspectors at a South Dakota packing plant in July 2023. Identification collected at slaughter indicated the cow originated from a beef herd in Lyman County. Two whole herd TB tests were conducted. No TB was found in the herd.

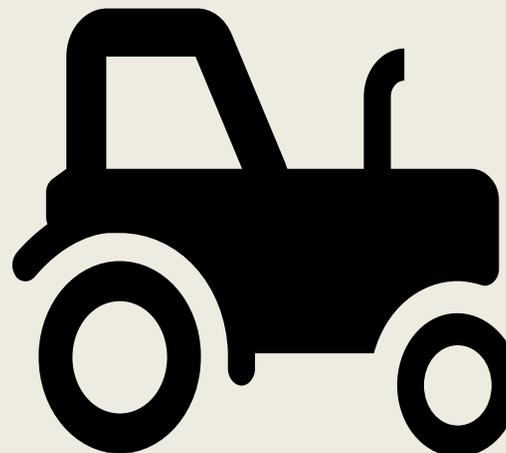
SDAIB received notification of TB detected in an adult beef cow presented for slaughter at a Nebraska slaughter plant in November 2023. The cow was from a Colorado feedlot. The official ID collected at slaughter was registered as an SD brucellosis vaccination tag. An investigation found that the animal originated from a Montana herd dispersed in December 2022.



## Cattle Health Continued...

South Dakota did not have a case of bovine Trichomoniasis reported in FY 2024. The last positive herd detection occurred in FY 2019. In the past year, veterinarians have submitted 4,026 samples for producers to test for “Trich”. This represents an 8% increase in the number of tests compared to the 3,725 samples tested in FY 2023. Most of these samples are pooled to allow PCR testing of multiple bulls with one test. Although the disease hasn’t been detected in South Dakota in recent years, herd owners are urged to continue to test, especially in areas where the disease has been present in the past.

Anthrax was diagnosed in September 2023 in a Ziebach County cattle herd. The affected cattle herd had not been vaccinated for Anthrax, a stark reminder of the importance of this preventive measure. However, the affected producer demonstrated their proactive approach by taking necessary measures to mitigate and contain the spread of the disease. This included treating and vaccinating their cattle along with proper disposal of the carcasses. No movement of cattle, and with the herd isolated by surrounding fields and hay acreage abated the spread of disease.



# Swine Health

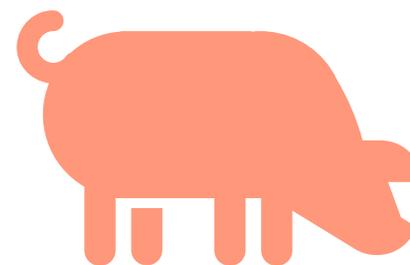
The swine industry continues to focus on strategies and planning to mitigate Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs), such as African Swine Fever (ASF) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), should they be detected on US soil. Producers, veterinarians, state and federal animal health officials have been meeting, planning and preparing to address the concerns and develop response plans and processes. Additionally, research continues in areas to better understand the ecology of these diseases and vaccine development.

Producers and veterinarians are utilizing the Secure Pork Supply plan to ready themselves and the swine industry for a FAD incursion. Having a Secure Pork Supply plan will assist a hog producer in continuity of business during a FAD outbreak. The main plan components include disease monitoring, traceability, enhanced biosecurity, and foreign animal disease recognition.

South Dakota swine producers are adapting and enrolling in the US Swine Health Improvement Plan (US SHIP). The US SHIP is a collaborative effort between industry, state, and federal partners providing standards for certifying the health status of swine herds. Currently 246 premises are participating in the program.

<i>Swine Surveillance</i>	<i>Number of tests</i>
<i>African Swine Fever / Classical Swine Fever</i>	2
<i>Pseudorabies</i>	736
<i>Swine Brucellosis</i>	896

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

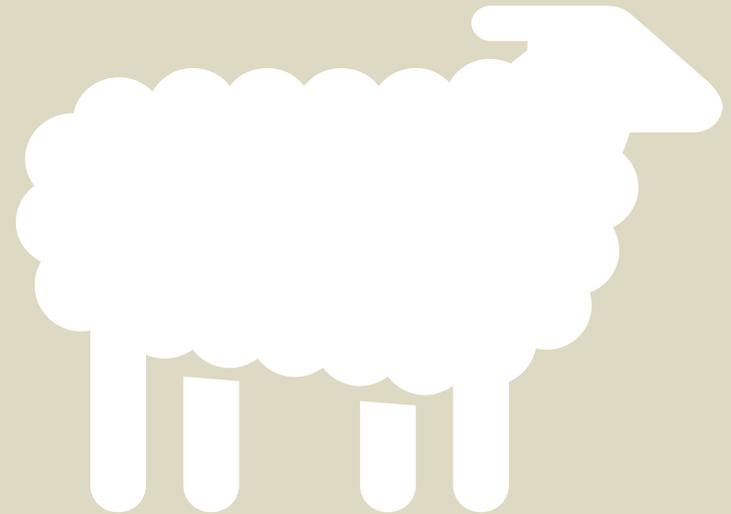


# Small Ruminant Health

Scrapie surveillance testing of the South Dakota ovine flocks through the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) program annually exceeds the state's surveillance goal. In this reporting period 944 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 169 animals for surveillance testing.

Fourteen (14) 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 requirements apply to both interstate and intrastate movement of breeding rams. Of the 933 samples tested 24 were found to be suspects and 23 were found to be positive reactors. Further investigation into all non-negative results found no disease in the flocks.

South Dakota maintains a Consistent State status with the USDA, APHIS, VS Scrapie Eradication Program



# Equine Health

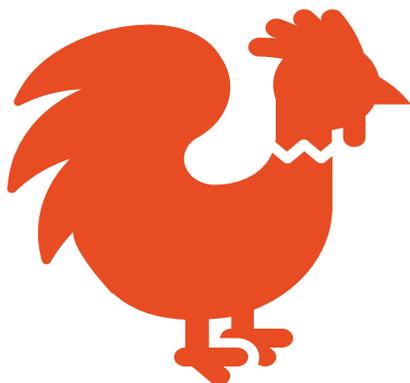
A dark silhouette of a horse is positioned in the background, facing right. The horse's head is at the top right, and its body extends towards the left. The legs are represented by four vertical bars at the bottom. The text is overlaid on the horse's body.

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. Extended Equine Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (EECVI) offered by Global Vet Link are being utilized by horse owners to satisfy import requirements. This system allows a producer and veterinarian to work together so equines can move more quickly and efficiently when traveling into or out of South Dakota many times within a six-month time frame. In FY 2023, producers used the EECVI option 778 times instead of the more traditional options. Along with the documentation, a negative Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test is required for horses imported into South Dakota from every state except North Dakota.

# Avian Health

South Dakota remains a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State. Each poultry breeding flock conducts annual testing to validate the Pullorum Clean flock status following the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP). 63 producers are currently participating in the NPIP program. South Dakota Animal Industry Board staff permitted 115 poultry operations and issued 93 annual import permits to out-of-state producers.

The AIB held a training session for poultry testing agents at the fairgrounds in Huron. There are currently 80 active testing agents representing the state. SD producers continue to monitor for Avian Influenza, with 51 flocks tested.



<i>Poultry Surveillance</i>	Number of Flocks	Number of Samples Tested
<b><i>Avian Influenza- Commercial Turkey</i></b>	41	1,039
<b><i>Avian Influenza- Breeding Turkey</i></b>	5	1,268
<b><i>Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer</i></b>	2	11
<b><i>Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird</i></b>	8	358
<b><i>Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry</i></b>	15	59

<i>Poultry Surveillance</i>	Number of Flocks	Number of Birds Tested
<b><i>Pullorum Disease</i></b>	70	4,639

<i>NPIP-Participants</i>	Number of Flocks
<b><i>Game Bird Breeders and Raise for Release</i></b>	22
<b><i>Commercial Turkey</i></b>	38
<b><i>Breeding Turkey</i></b>	8
<b><i>Commercial Table Egg-Layer</i></b>	3
<b><i>Meat Type Waterfowl Breeding</i></b>	1
<b><i>Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry, and Game Birds</i></b>	63

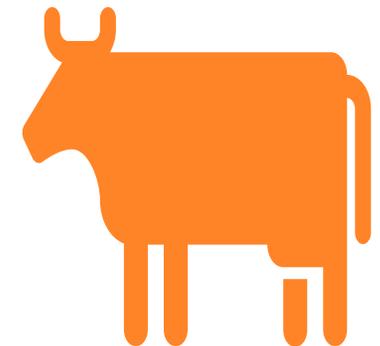
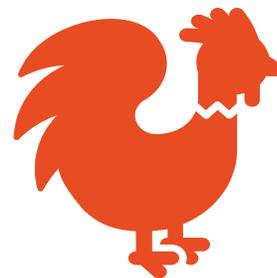
# Avian and Livestock Health - HPAI

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) poses a significant threat to the South Dakota Animal Industry. H5N1 HPAI virus has severely impacted the poultry industry in SD since the 2022 outbreak. The initial detection occurred on March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022, in a turkey grower operation and has continued to plague the poultry industry throughout 2023 and 2024, with the most recent detection on March 8, 2024. 37 commercial poultry operations and 5 non-commercial operations have been impacted this fiscal year. Immediate actions with cooperation from producers and USDA, APHIS, and VS decreased the potential spread from farm to farm and to other species. Throughout the outbreak there were multiple detections in wild waterfowl and other avian species in SD.

HPAI has primarily affected poultry; more currently, isolation has been confirmed in mammalian species. Detections have been confirmed H5N1 HPAI in five South Dakota Dairy operations in the spring of 2024. The detections occurred between April 5th and May 29th, 2024. In cooperation with USDA and APHIS federal orders, the producers and veterinarians worked together to avert the spread of the disease. HPAI was detected in cats and other mammals in SD.

## *Poultry HPAI 2023-2024*

	Number of Flocks	Flock Inventory
<i>Avian Influenza- Commercial Turkey</i>	26	1,192,928
<i>Avian Influenza – Breeding Turkey</i>	4	100,638
<i>Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird</i>	7	39,832
<i>Non-commercial Backyard Flocks</i>	1	60
<i>Backyard Non-commercial WOAH non-poultry Flocks</i>	4	528



# Chronic Wasting Disease

14 Cervid herds are currently  
Tuberculosis Accredited free

15 Cervid herds are currently  
Certified Brucellosis free

## Captive Non-Domestic Possession Permits

The Animal Industry Board issued 60 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and three Zoo Permits in FY2024. Currently 42 captive cervid herds are included in these possession permits with one herd possessing a non-cervid species as well.



The Animal Industry Board continues to maintain a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Program approved by USDA APHIS. There are 22 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds had 110 animals tested postmortem in the past year.

In September 2023, a captive whitetail deer facility had a 1.5-year-old female test positive for CWD. The facility was quarantined until the results were confirmed by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Ames, IA. The herd was depopulated in cooperation with USDA-VS in November 2023. No animals which had moved from this herd have subsequently tested positive for CWD.

In February 2022 a captive mule deer facility in Haakon County had a 1.5-year-old female test positive for CWD. This facility is near multiple wild mule deer which have tested CWD positive through hunter surveillance by South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks. This was the first captive mule deer to test positive in the state. The doe was born into the CWD Certified herd and had never left the premises. Subsequent antemortem rectal biopsy testing at the facility has identified 26 additional positive animals which are removed from the herd after they are detected. These animals undergo postmortem testing to confirm the disease, with all subsequently testing positive to this point.

This facility remains under quarantine and continues CWD testing on all mortalities over one year of age. In FY 2023 there were 28 post mortem tests conducted on deer at the facility with an additional 10 positive animals detected.

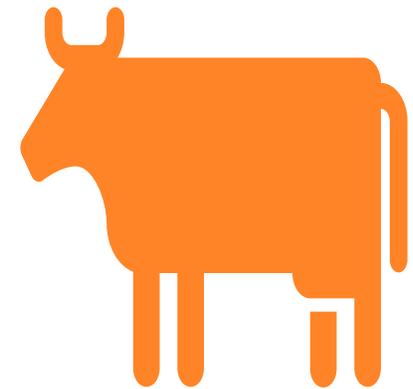
The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department (SDGFP) continues to conduct CWD surveillance in wild cervids. Surveillance identified 56 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 32 positives in 241 samples, Mule deer had 10 positives in 85 samples and Elk had nine positives in 315 samples. The National Park Service testing at Wind Cave National Park found two CWD positive elk, two CWD positive whitetail deer, and one CWD positive mule deer. Twenty SD counties have now had CWD detected in wildlife. Since testing of wild cervids began in 1997, 8,767 elk, 7,242 mule deer, 18,550 whitetail deer and four moose have been tested.

# Emergency Management – Planning and Response

A foreign animal disease (FAD) investigation is one of the Board’s disease response plans initiated by a foreign animal disease diagnosis. These plans were developed alongside our livestock industry partners to guide timely, appropriate responses to protect the health of South Dakota’s livestock populations. 73 FAD numbers were assigned to premises posing a potential threat of an FAD, with 48 confirmed positive.



FAD Investigations, FY 2024		
Species	Total Assigned	Confirmed Positive
Poultry	65	42
Swine	2	0
Cattle	5	5
Rabbit	1	1
Total	73	48



Continued participation in numerous working groups, United States Animal Health Association committees, USDA Veterinary Services National Training and Exercise program activities, and regional animal health emergency management partnerships enhances the level of readiness in South Dakota to address an FAD event with a unified and consistent approach. Learning from past experiences and participation in these activities creates a harmonized response that lessens the adverse effects of a livestock disease outbreak.

Livestock producers and veterinarians utilize the Secure Food Supply (SFS) plans to prepare themselves for a foreign animal disease (FAD) incursion. All SFS plans are voluntary programs that will assist producers in business continuity during an FAD outbreak. The main components of these programs include disease monitoring, traceability, enhanced biosecurity, and foreign animal disease recognition and surveillance. Currently, 200 premises (26% increase) have enhanced biosecurity plans where the owners and staff are educated on their industry-specific SFS plan.

# Rabies / Zoonotic Disease

SDSU Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL) reported 462 animals submitted for rabies testing with 18 animals testing positive. Total animals tested increased by 6% from the previous year. Skunks and bats are the largest reservoir of the disease in South Dakota and therefore represent the largest number of positive diagnoses with bats accounting for the positive diagnoses in this reporting period. The Animal Industry Board worked cooperatively with the South Dakota Department of Health to investigate rabies exposure and other disease occurrences with zoonotic potential.

<i>Species</i>	FY 2024 Rabies Detections
<i>Bats</i>	18
<i>Bovine</i>	0
<i>Skunks</i>	0
<i>Total</i>	18

The Animal Industry Board investigates potential exposure to rabies in the domestic animal population. Domestic animals exposed to an animal suspected or confirmed to be infected with the rabies virus are confined and observed, or officially quarantined. Education and vaccination continue to be the most important measures to reduce the risk of rabies in domestic animals.

The Board continues 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.

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

## Livestock Neglect and Carcass Disposal

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 31 reports of livestock neglect and 3 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2024. Equine were involved in 48% of the neglect complaints, followed by bovine in 35% of the complaints. AIB veterinarians found neglect in 10% of the complaints investigated and worked with owners and local law enforcement to resolve animal care issues.

# 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 daily from certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (303,335 back tags reported in FY 2024), 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.

SPECIES	IMPORT PERMITS ISSUED	ANIMALS IMPORTED	ANIMALS EXPORTED
Cattle	2,845	624,505	1,524,338
Swine	763	1,472,555	4,608,688
Sheep	226	38,862	74,265
Poultry	32	18,565,372	18,934,688
Other	121	14,122	16,576
Semen/Embryo	0	380,973	23,449
ICVI's Issued	N/A	33,180	41,615

Accredited veterinarians are encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs). Approximately 50% of the CVIs issued for animals exported from SD were generated on electronic CVIs during FY2024. Electronic CVIs offer convenience for accredited veterinarians and improve the accuracy of animal movement data.

USDA APHIS VS Cooperative Agreement funding was used to continue utilizing Trace First's "CVI Central" – a web-based system for managing import and export CVI's. Data collected through this system is uploaded into SDAIB's access to the Surveillance Collaboration Services animal health management database provided by USDA APHIS.

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. 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 13 swine production entities. These production systems moved 1,006,746 head of swine in 1841 shipments across SD state lines in FY 2024.

Accuracy of traceability information is dependent on industry compliance with state and federal requirements when animals move interstate or change ownership. Throughout FY 2024, the Animal Industry Board provided outreach and educational information to livestock producers, auction markets, and industry groups to assist all stakeholders in complying with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.

# Markets, Dealers and Other Licensing

July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024

<b>Auction Market</b>	<b>Hogs</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Sheep</b>
<i>Aberdeen Livestock Sales Company</i>	0	94,238	0	0
<i>Belle Fourche Livestock Market LLC</i>	0	92,206	248	0
<i>Burke Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	51,889	33	0
<i>Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc dba Platte Lvst</i>	2,400	70,137	394	27,110
<i>Corsica Horse Sales, LLC</i>	0	0	428	0
<i>Faith Livestock Auction LLC</i>	0	159,511	156	3,121
<i>Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	256,380	0	0
<i>Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc</i>	0	54,695	1	1,948
<i>Herreid Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	152,177	0	0
<i>Hub City Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	247,015	315	9,360
<i>Huron Continental Marketing Co</i>	0	33,193	0	0
<i>Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC</i>	0	131,349	0	0
<i>Kramers Auction LLC</i>	47	36	141	670
<i>Lemmon Livestock Inc</i>	0	33,596	0	0
<i>Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc</i>	0	1,100	0	0
<i>Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc</i>	0	38,588	0	633
<i>Martin Livestock Auction Inc dba B&amp;R Lvst</i>	0	14,288	647	0
<i>Menno Livestock Auction, LLC</i>	5,245	6,938	56	8,270
<i>Mitchell Livestock</i>	0	189,651	0	0
<i>Mobridge Livestock Market Inc</i>	0	94,077	428	0
<i>Philip Livestock LLC</i>	0	79,131	132	0
<i>Presho Livestock Auction</i>	0	18,338	350	0
<i>SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst</i>	0	213,156	0	123,908
<i>Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc</i>	106	45,469	0	522
<i>South Dakota Horse Sale Inc</i>	0	7	283	0
<i>St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)</i>	0	112,789	102	88,615
<i>Stockmens Livestock Inc</i>	0	292,498	0	0
<i>Winner Livestock Auction LLC</i>	0	72,775	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>2,555,227</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>264,157</b>

Twenty-seven livestock auction markets are licensed in South Dakota as of June 30, 2024.

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

#### Change of Ownership:

- Martin Livestock Auction changed to Martin Livestock, LLC
- Lemmon Livestock Inc changed to Lemmon Livestock Auction, LLC
- South Dakota Horse Sales Inc changed to Corsica Horse Sales, Inc.

#### Newly Licensed:

- None

#### Closures:

- Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc.

<b>Licensing</b>	
Auction Agency	27
Livestock Dealers	225
Rendering Plants	2
Rendering Haulers	4
Pet Food Processing	2

# Meat Inspection

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

SDMI provides facility inspection to 56 custom-exempt licensed establishments, as well as sanitation inspection to 221 retail meat establishments.

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. No positive samples for E. coli O157:H7, non-O157 STEC, and Salmonella species in raw ground beef or its components were identified by SDMI in FY 2024. Another area of pathogen testing is for Listeria monocytogenes control in ready-to-eat meat products. SDMI identified no positive samples for Listeria monocytogenes in ready-to-eat meat products in FY 2024.

On June 10th, 2021 South Dakota entered into an agreement with the USDA and FSIS to provide SD inspected meat establishments with the opportunity to participate in the Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) program. The CIS program allows participating SD state inspected establishments to process and label meat products to be sold across state lines. Eligible establishments consist of those operating under inspection “in good standing with the state program”, producing product from amenable species and with fewer than 25 employees. Currently, SD has 3 establishments operating under CIS inspection; one slaughter only, 1 slaughter and processing, and 1 processing only.

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-six state-inspected plants operated under Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) inspection.

FY2024 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION	
State Reviews at establishments	106
Follow-up reviews at establishments	7
CIS Verification Reviews	4
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	169
New Product Formulations Approved	91
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
Ready to Eat product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	54
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	22
Ready to Eat Unit Samples (10 food contact, 5 environmental) for Listeria	8
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella (Includes retail samples)	56
Samples submitted for Tuberculosis	33
Routine Residue testing	26
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	2

## Meat Inspection Continued...

### Changes that occurred in FY2024:

#### 1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) Five new custom exempt establishments licensed (The Meat Cleaver, Clearfield Colony, Rattazzi's Locker, Back Alley Meats, Hunkpati Processors)
- b) One custom exempt establishment upgraded to inspected processing (Schmidt's Custom Meats)
- c) Two custom exempt establishments upgraded to inspected slaughter and processing (Jungers Farms Butchery, Rattazzi's Locker)
- d) Two custom exempt establishment closed (Goldade Ranch, The Castlewood Locker)
- e) Three custom exempt establishment change of ownership (Little Missouri Customs to Lil Mo Custom Meats, Flandreau Locker to Grizzly Meats, Sinai Locker to Sinai Locker Services)

Licensed Meat Establishments In South Dakota	
Inspected Slaughter and Processing	36
Custom Exempt	56
Retail Exempt	221
CIS Establishment	3

#### 2. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) One inspected slaughter establishment operates under CIS slaughter and processing inspection (Prairie Pure Meats)
- b) Two slaughter establishments closed (West River Buffalo Suppliers, FWO Meats)
- c) One new inspected slaughter (Sacred Storm Buffalo Mobile Harvest Unit)

#### 3. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

- a) One inspected processing establishment operates under CIS processing inspection (Waldner Specialty Meats)
- b) One inspected processing establishment closed (Wild Idea Buffalo)
- c) One new inspected processing establishment (Sacred Storm Buffalo)

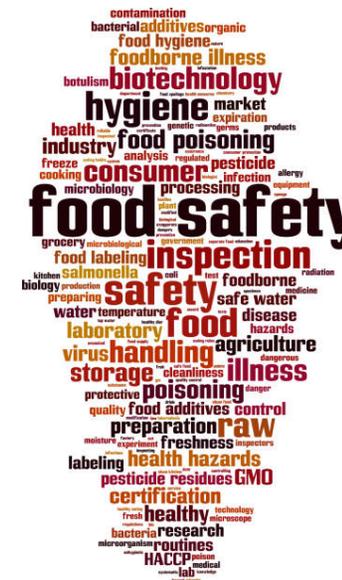
#### 4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Eleven new retail establishments licensed (Antunez, A-Z African Market, Cahoy's Kitchen, The Clubhouse of Spearfish, Gash Barka, Grace Investments, Hawk's Heartland BBQ, Homestead Meats, The Occidental General Store, Renner Corner Jerky, Shady Beach)
- b) Three retail establishments changed ownership (Roskens Dakota Pizza, Parkston Food Center, Pop's Grocery Shoppe)
- c) Two changed from Inspection to Retail locations (RC Wall Meats, The Meathouse)
- d) Five retail establishments closed (Honey's Asian Market, Iroquois Store & Cafe, Dakota Pioneer Biltong, La Tapatia, Uptown Market)
- e) One change in location (Beren's Market)
- f) One retail establishment upgraded to custom exempt (Hosmer Meat Market )

## Meat Inspection Continued...

### Production Totals

Number of Head Slaughtered				
	Custom	State Inspected	CIS Inspected	Total
<b>Cattle</b>	22,474	719	349	23,542
<b>Swine</b>	6,728	1,119	52	7,899
<b>Sheep</b>	2,101	739	72	2,912
<b>Goats</b>	268	28	0	296
<b>Bison</b>	533	341	N/A	874
<b>Elk/other</b>	14	2	N/A	16
<b>Total</b>	32,118	2,948	473	35,539



Pounds of Product Purchased or Produced in FY2024	
4,143,310.55	Federal or State inspected product purchased (used for retail, inspected or addition to custom product)
381,618.00	State-Inspected Ready To Eat (RTE) produced
5,750.00	CIS-Inspected Ready To Eat (RTE) produced
1,942,306.44	State-Inspected Product produced
8,315.41	CIS-Inspected Product produced
20,123,009.10	Custom Processed (included pounds of animals slaughtered and custom product further processed)

# Veterinary Medical Exam 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.

Forty-one (41) applicants took the State Board Exam for veterinarians between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024. Fifteen reside in South Dakota and most 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 30 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2023 with 10 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 continuing education (CE) that is either:

- SDVMA sanctioned
- AVMA sanctioned
- AVMA allied association sanctioned
- 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.
- Any endemic disease or parasitic infestation with an unconventional presentation.
- **\*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.
- **Vector-borne diseases of public health significance** (e.g. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Lyme disease)
- World Organisation for Animal Health Listed Disease

Report Immediately upon Discovery	Report within Two Days of Discovery	Report Weekly (Diagnostic Facilities)
*Any foreign animal disease Any new emerging disease Syndromes Anthrax Avian Chlamyophilosis (Ornithosis - Psittacosis) Avian Encephalomyelitis (Infectious Encephalomyelitis) Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis Avian Influenza Avian Metapneumovirus (Turkey rhinotracheitis) Brucellosis Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western) EHV-1 associated diseases (respiratory, abortion, neurologic/EHM) Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) Pseudorabies Pullorum Disease Rabies Toxicosis Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Trichomoniasis Tuberculosis Vesicular conditions	Anaplasmosis Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter fetus venerealis) Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Chlamydophila) Salmonellosis Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) PEDV, PDCoV, and TGE West Nile Virus	BLV (Enzootic Bovine Leukosis) Bovine Viral Diarrhea Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR-IPV) Maedi-Visna (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia) Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG) Mycoplasma synoviae (MS) Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)

## Where to Report:

**South Dakota Animal Industry Board**  
**Call - 605-773-3321**