

Fiscal year

2021

July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021

ANNUAL REPORT



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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 • Piedmont

Board Meetings

July 14, 2020
August 19, 2020
November 12, 2020
April 14, 2021

ANNUAL REPORT

AIB staff experienced new challenges in protecting animal health, public health, and food safety in the midst of a global viral pandemic. As the pandemic in South Dakota reached its peak in mid-November, 2020, AIB staff continued to provide inspection services at small locker plants, investigate complaints of inhumane treatment or illegal import, and respond to familiar livestock disease outbreaks such as bovine tuberculosis. Staff also played an important role working with other state and federal agencies in responding to COVID related issues, and in particular working with ag-related industries and the SD Department of Health.

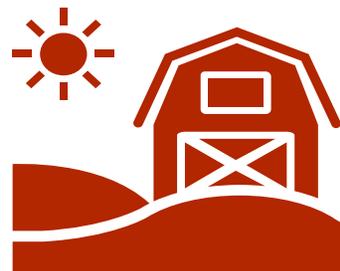
COVID related supply chain disruptions fueled a growing interest in sourcing meat locally, a trend which continued to escalate from the early days of the pandemic when consumer buying habits changed. Increased demand for state meat inspection services stretched personnel thin as existing establishments expanded days of inspected operations and new establishments came online. At the urging of Governor Noem, the Board sought to participate in USDA's Cooperative Interstate Shipment Program (CIS), and an agreement was signed in June, 2021. This exciting new opportunity will allow qualifying state inspected establishments to ship their meat food products across state lines, a practice that has not been afforded state inspected establishments until now. One benefit of the pandemic is that necessary USDA training programs for state inspectors are now available virtually, making compliance with CIS prerequisite training a reality.

State and federal grant dollars were made available to assist small meat processors in expanding capacity to increase the availability of processing services. Many of these projects are yet to be completed and it is anticipated that there will be additional increased demand for state inspection services.

As the saying goes, change is constant. AIB staff have been resilient in adapting to the rapid and significant changes that occurred during and as a result of the pandemic.

Sincerely,

Dustin Oedekoven, DVM, DACVPM
State Veterinarian
Executive Secretary



LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

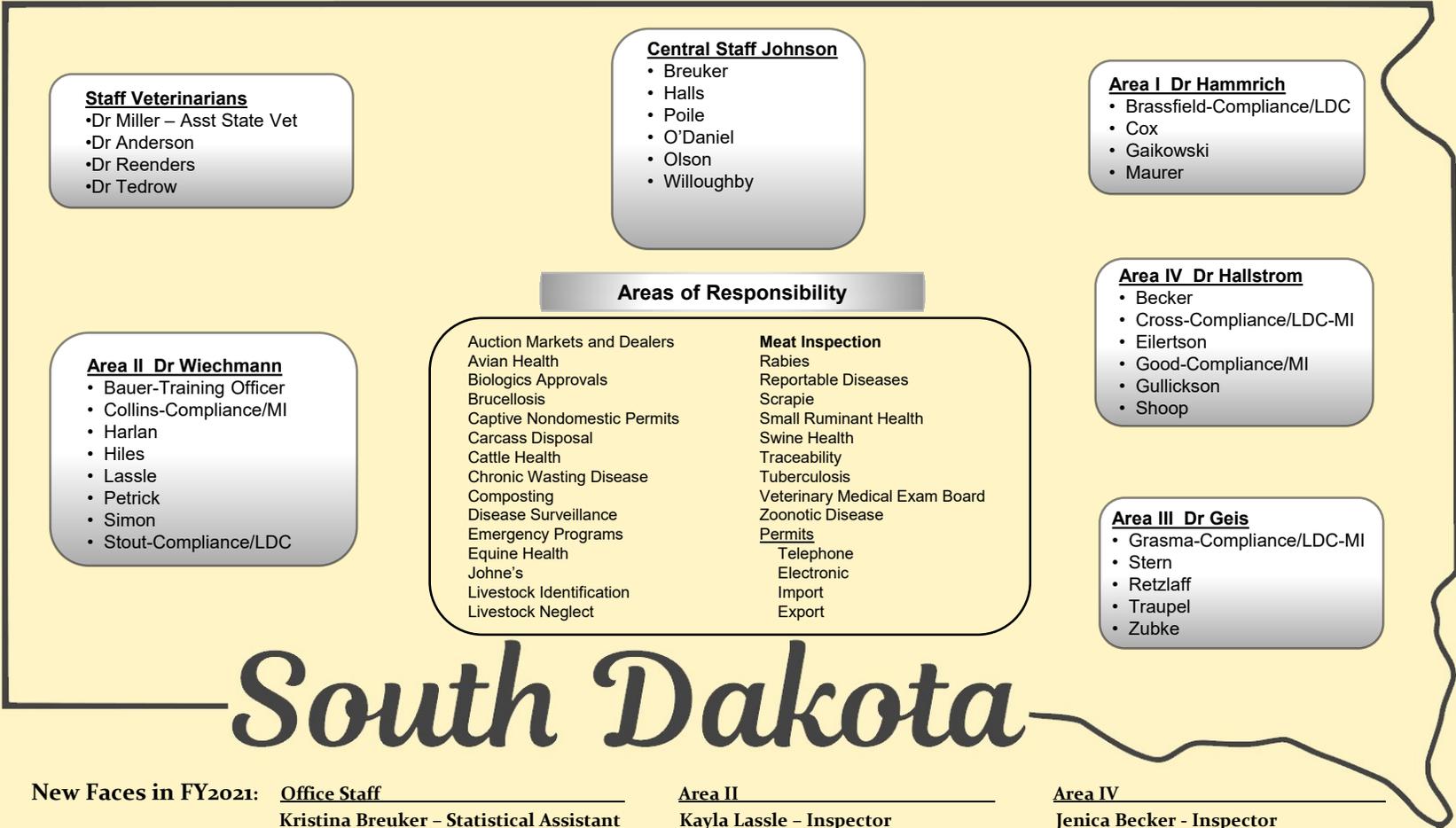
Dr. Oedekoven testified on behalf of the Animal Industry Board during the 2021 Legislative Session.

HB 1219 Recognizing the unfair and scientifically unfounded restriction on interstate shipment of state inspected meat products, House Speaker Grant Gosch introduced HB 1219 in an attempt to start an interstate meat packing compact. A similar bill was simultaneously introduced in the Montana legislature, apparently opening the potential for two initial states which would enter into the compact. While the spirit of the bill was in alignment with the goals of the livestock and meat industries, and potentially to the benefit of the consumer, the legislation was flawed in that, if passed, it would have jeopardized the USDA's designation of South Dakota's meat inspection program as "at least equal to" federal inspection. This would have had the ironic effect of ending the very inspection program necessary to participate in the proposed compact. Robust discussion was held during the proceedings, including much reference to the then not-yet-approved participation in the USDA Cooperative Interstate Shipment program as an alternative that would be more acceptable to USDA and would allow shipment of state inspected meats to all states, not just those who might potentially participate in a compact.

Animal Industry Board

Josh Kitzan **Bryan Nagel (President)** **Lynn Boadwine (Vice President)**
Eric Iversen **Cobbie Magness** **Steven Rommereim** **Dr John Voegeli**

Dr Oedekoven - State Veterinarian / Executive Secretary



New Faces in FY2021: Office Staff
 Kristina Breuker – Statistical Assistant
 Michael Piper – Statistical Assistant

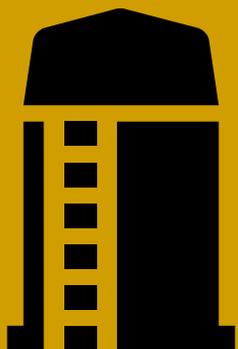
Area II
 Kayla Lassel – Inspector
 Megan Simon – Inspector

Area IV
 Jenica Becker – Inspector
 John Eilertson – Inspector

Finance

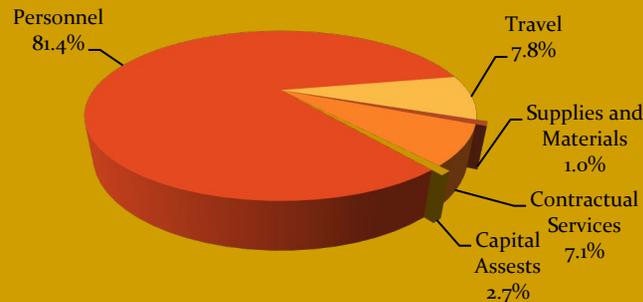
During Fiscal Year 2021 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$3,540,604, consisting of \$2,246,950 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,292,889 in federal fund expenditures and \$665 in other fund expenditures. The Board budgeted 41 full time employees. Federal funds were obtained from 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 FY2021		
Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	3,000.00
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	104,920.29
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued to Insp Vets)	\$	944,286.17
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	14,000
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	100.00
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	11,940
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	5,260.00
TOTAL	\$	1,081,246.46
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	107,920.29
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	944,286.17
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	31,300.00
TOTAL	\$	1,081,246.46



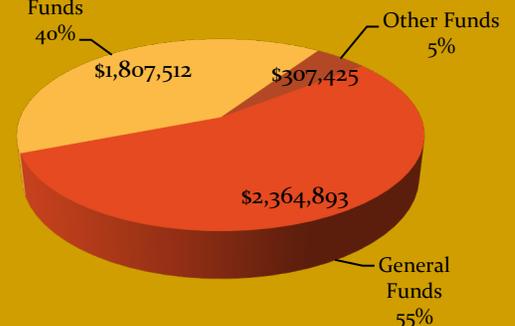
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT CODE

TOTAL \$3,540,604



SOURCE OF FUNDS

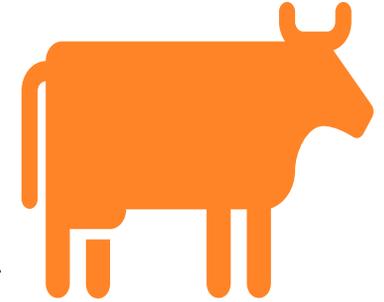
TOTAL \$4,479,830



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.

Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) was identified in an adult beef cow during routine slaughter inspection by USDA Food Safety Inspection Service inspectors at a Minnesota packing plant in January 2021. No official identification was collected at the time of slaughter. Plant records, market records, and ranch management tags were used to identify the herd of origin in Corson County. The herd was tested by state and federal animal health officials and two additional infected animals were found.

A TB investigation was initiated by state and federal animal health officials. Adjacent herds identified will be TB tested in Fall 2021. Two herds with a history of commingling with cattle from the index herd have been TB tested and found to be negative. Animal purchases and sales through the index herd were traced from 2016 to present using sales records, official animal identification records and certificates of veterinary inspection. Tracing of exposed animals that left the index herd is ongoing. As of June 18, 2021, traced movements of exposed cattle have involved 74 premises in six states.

The index herd remains under quarantine and the owner is working with state and federal animal health officials to clear the herd through a test-and-removal protocol. One negative whole herd test was completed in May 2021. The next whole herd test is scheduled for July. If the herd continues to be TB negative on subsequent tests, it may be released from quarantine in early 2022. Assurance TB testing on the herd will continue for 5 years.

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

Cattle Health Continued....

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 22 cattle herds in South Dakota during FY 2021.

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.

South Dakota did not have a case of bovine Trichomoniasis reported in FY 2021. The last positive herd detection occurred in FY 2019. In the past year, veterinarians have submitted 3,036 samples for producers to test for "Trich". This represents a very stable number of tests compared to the 3,012 samples tested in FY 2020. Most of these samples are pooled to allow PCR testing of multiple bulls with one test. 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.



Swine Health

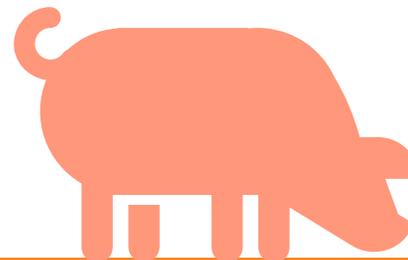
The threat of African Swine Fever (ASF) entering the US and South Dakota has kept the swine industry busy. Producers, veterinarians and state and federal animal health officials have been meeting, planning and preparing to address the concerns and develop harmonized mitigation plans and processes. Additionally, there is more research being conducted by both university and private laboratories to understand disease transmission and viral ecology.

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.

Producers and veterinarians are utilizing the Secure Pork Supply plan to ready themselves and the swine industry for a foreign animal disease (FAD) incursion. The Secure Pork Supply is a voluntary program to assist producers in continuity of business during a FAD outbreak. The main components of this program include disease monitoring, traceability, enhanced biosecurity, and foreign animal disease recognition and surveillance. The board staff collaborated with the South Dakota Pork Producer's Council, SDSU extension, and private veterinarians to educate producers and veterinarians about the program and how they can be prepared.

<i>Swine Surveillance</i>	<i>Number of tests</i>
<i>African Swine Fever / Classical Swine Fever</i>	46
<i>Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease</i>	4,065
<i>Pseudorabies</i>	3,237
<i>Swine Brucellosis</i>	4,446
<i>Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus</i>	43,370

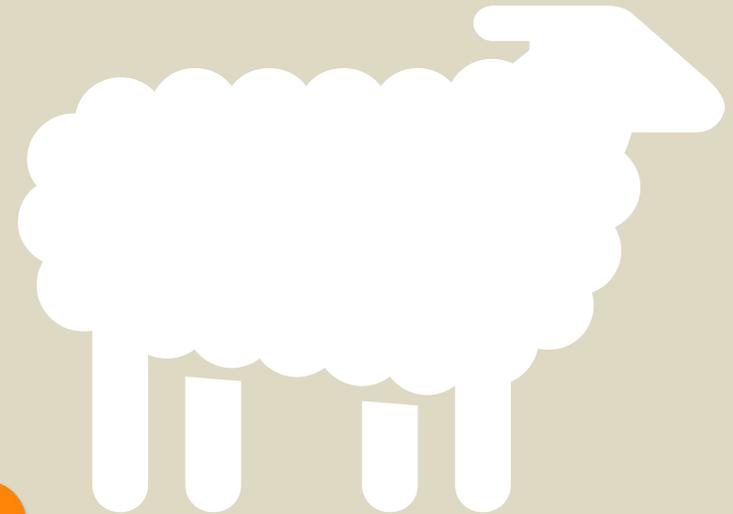
In 1996 South Dakota was the first large hog producing state to reach Pseudorabies Stage IV status. South Dakota was granted Stage V-Free status on April 16, 2003. Since October 31, 2004, all fifty states, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands remain in Stage V-Free Status.



Small Ruminant Health

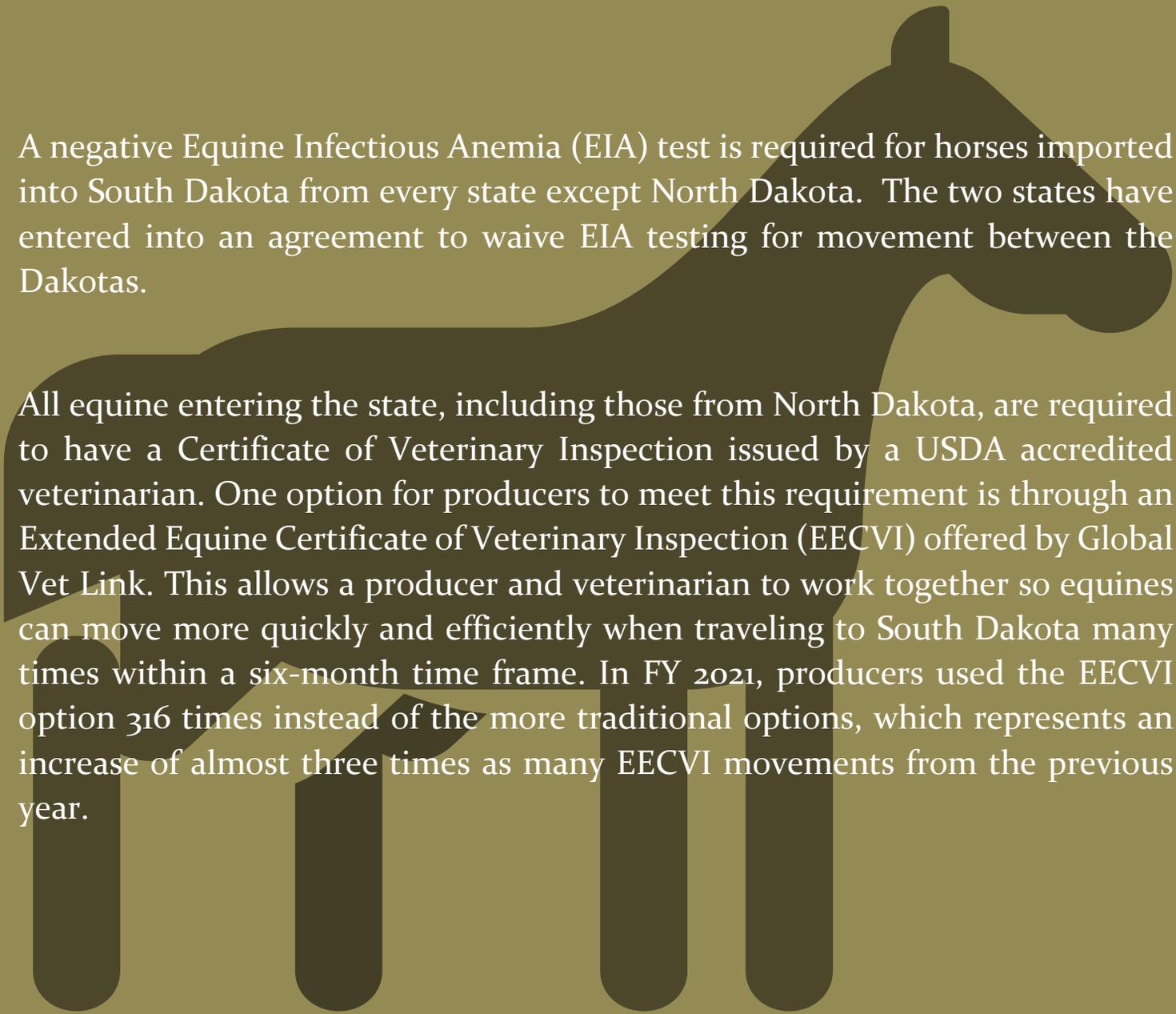
Scrapie surveillance testing of the South Dakota ovine flock through the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) program annually exceeds the state's surveillance goal. In this reporting period 2,418 sheep and 65 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 206 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 applies to both interstate and intrastate movement of breeding rams. Of the 1,338 samples tested 6 were found to be suspects and 4 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.

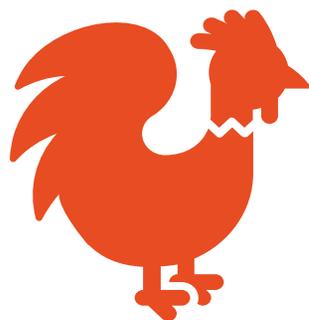
A negative Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test is required for horses imported into South Dakota from every state except North Dakota. The two states have entered into an agreement to waive EIA testing for movement between the Dakotas.

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 2021, producers used the EECVI option 316 times instead of the more traditional options, which represents an increase of almost three times as many EECVI movements from the previous year.

Avian Health

South Dakota remains a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State. Annual testing is conducted by each poultry breeding flock to validate the Pullorum Clean flock status. South Dakota Animal Industry Board staff permitted 118 poultry operations and issued 94 annual import permits to out of state producers.

As the Official State Agency (OSA) for the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in South Dakota, the Board is responsible for ensuring participants maintain compliance with the NPIP Provisions and Program Standards. Poultry producers had until September 2020 to have a biosecurity plan in place and rated as satisfactory by the Board in order to be eligible for indemnity and compensation. The Board continues to work with poultry producers to audit their biosecurity plans according to NPIP Program Standards. Commercial poultry operations continue Avian Influenza surveillance testing at levels which qualify SD as a US H5/H7 Avian Influenza Monitored State for table egg layer and meat type turkey producers. Avian Influenza surveillance testing was also conducted at one livestock auction market and in backyard flocks on a voluntary basis.



Poultry Surveillance

	Number of Flocks	Total Number of Birds tested
<i>Pullorum Disease</i>	47	4,610
<i>Avian Influenza- Commercial Turkey</i>	42	2,823
<i>Avian Influenza – Breeding Turkey</i>	6	1,206
<i>Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer</i>	4	153
<i>Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird</i>	2	395
<i>Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry</i>	187	1,192

NPIP-Participants

	Number of Flocks
<i>Game Bird Breeders and Raise for Release</i>	20
<i>Commercial Turkey</i>	42
<i>Breeding Turkey</i>	6
<i>Commercial Table Egg-Layer</i>	4
<i>Meat Type Waterfowl Breeding</i>	1
<i>Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry, and Game Birds</i>	37

Chronic Wasting Disease

18 Cervid herds are currently
Tuberculosis Accredited free

16 Cervid herds are currently
Certified Brucellosis free

Captive Non-Domestic Possession Permits

The Animal Industry Board issued 65 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and three Zoo Permits in FY2021. Currently 49 captive cervid herds are included in these possession permits with one herd also 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 26 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds tested 113 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. Two additional positive animals were found 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 which were not euthanized and tested since the movement occurred more than five years ago.

In October 2020 a captive elk in Custer County tested positive for CWD. The 2-year-old male was born into the herd in June 2018. The animal became ill and was euthanized by a private veterinarian after failing to respond to treatment for pneumonia. The captive herd was quarantined. It is located within the South Dakota CWD endemic zone and had no prior animal movement into or out of the herd. In May three additional animals were removed from the herd with one of those testing positive for CWD. The lone remaining animal will be removed from the herd in September 2021.

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 62 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 37 positives in 1,327 samples, Mule deer had nine positives in 319 samples and Elk had six positives in 122 samples. The National Park Service testing at Wind Cave National Park found seven elk, two mule deer and one white-tail deer to be CWD positive.

Emergency Management – Planning and Response

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 2021 AIB FAD Diagnosticians conducted 4 FAD investigations.

FAD Investigations, FY 2021	
Species	Number
Equine	2
Rabbit	2
Total	4

The AIB worked in partnership with livestock producers, veterinarians, and industry representatives to review, revise, and exercise foreign animal disease (FAD) response plans and standard operating procedures in FY 2021. 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 has enhanced 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 will lessen the adverse effects of a livestock disease outbreak.

Livestock producers and veterinarians are utilizing the Secure Food Supply (SFS) plans to ready themselves for a foreign animal disease (FAD) incursion. All SFS plans are voluntary programs that will assist producers in continuity of business during a FAD outbreak. The main components of these programs include disease monitoring, traceability, enhanced biosecurity, and foreign animal disease recognition and surveillance. There are currently 87 premises with enhanced biosecurity plans whose owners and staff are educated on their industry specific SFS plan.

Rabies / Zoonotic 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 458 animals submitted for rabies testing with 8 animals testing positive. Total animals tested decreased by 21% 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.

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 and Cryptosporidiosis.

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.

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

<i>Species</i>	FY 2021 Rabies Detections
<i>Bats</i>	4
<i>Raccoon</i>	1
<i>Skunks</i>	3
<i>Total</i>	8

Livestock Neglect and Carcass Disposal

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 51 reports of livestock neglect and 4 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2021. Equines were involved in 59% of the neglect complaints, followed by bovines in 31% of the complaints. AIB veterinarians found neglect in 27% 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 on a daily basis from certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (346,743 cattle back tagged in FY 2021), 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	9,943	678,084	1,586,097
Swine	1,108	1,356,223	3,608,468
Sheep	557	68,332	66,229
Poultry	33	20,386,337	23,462,205
Other	414	22,329	32,288
Semen/Embryo	3,034	509,724	71,066
ICVI's Issued	N/A	27,910	37,492

Accredited veterinarians are encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs). Approximately 39% of the CVIs issued for animals exported from SD were generated on electronic CVIs during FY2021. Electronic CVIs offer convenience for accredited veterinarians and improve accuracy of animal movement data.

USDA APHIS VS Cooperative Agreement funding was used to supply laptops and RFID tag readers to interested auction market inspecting veterinarians. Additional funding was received to facilitate installation of ultra-high frequency (UHF) technology in one auction market and at one cull cow feedlot. Both entities plan to use UHF technology to improve traceability and management as UHF-tagged cattle move through their operations.

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 971,665 head of swine in 1,285 shipments across SD state lines in FY 2021.

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 2021 in an effort to assist all stakeholders to comply with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.

Markets, Dealers and Other Licensing

July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021

Auction Market	Hogs	Cattle	Horses	Sheep
<i>Aberdeen Livestock Sales Company</i>	0	87,772	0	0
<i>Belle Fourche Livestock Market LLC</i>	0	158,284	413	0
<i>Burke Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	51,031	191	0
<i>Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc dba Platte Lvst</i>	4,869	71,931	784	23,503
<i>Faith Livestock Auction LLC</i>	0	169,005	247	4,645
<i>Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	255,717	0	0
<i>Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc</i>	0	60,925	0	1,819
<i>Herreid Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	128,810	0	0
<i>Hub City Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	277,370	397	12,676
<i>Huron Continental Marketing Co</i>	175	40,885	0	0
<i>Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC</i>	0	120,709	1	0
<i>Kramers Auction LLC</i>	189	234	90	879
<i>Lemmon Livestock Inc</i>	0	56,446	0	0
<i>Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc</i>	0	26,256	0	0
<i>Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc</i>	0	28,892	0	485
<i>Martin Livestock Auction Inc dba B&R Lvst</i>	0	15,784	128	0
<i>Menno Livestock Auction</i>	6,805	8,845	22	6,121
<i>Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC</i>	0	252,833	0	0
<i>Mobridge Livestock Market Inc</i>	0	108,887	389	0
<i>Nelson Livestock Auction</i>	8	76	15	58
<i>Philip Livestock LLC</i>	0	119,898	459	0
<i>Presho Livestock Auction</i>	0	25,560	528	0
<i>SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst</i>	0	212,077	0	88,725
<i>Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc</i>	940	59,589	16	868
<i>South Dakota Horse Sale Inc</i>	0	22	946	0
<i>St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)</i>	0	144,101	163	105,970
<i>Stockmens Livestock Inc</i>	0	235,311	0	0
<i>Winner Livestock Auction LLC</i>	0	77,058	0	1,327
TOTAL	12,986	2,794,308	4,789	247,076

Twenty-eight livestock auction markets are licensed in South Dakota as of June 30, 2021.

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:

Philip Livestock LLC / Philip SD – September 2020

Newly Licensed:

Nelson Livestock Auction / Mitchell SD – April 2021

Closures:

None

Licensing	
Auction Agency	28
Livestock Dealers	243
Rendering Plants	2
Rendering Haulers	5
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).

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

SDMI provides facility inspection to 60 custom-exempt licensed establishments, as well as sanitation inspection to 220 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 2021. 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 2021.

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.

The last fiscal year experienced an increased number of inquiries for opening a meat establishment or selling meat from a farm. There were 92 inquiries with at least seven of those either opening a new establishment or purchasing an existing business.

FY2021 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION	
Supervisor In-Plant Reviews	61
Supervisor State Reviews at establishments	75
Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments	0
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	133
New Product Formulations Approved	49
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
RTE product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	73
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	44
RTE Unit Samples (10 food contact, 5 environmental) for Listeria	9
E coli O157:H7 (Retail)	7
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella	78
Samples submitted for Tuberculosis	99
Routine Residue testing	24
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	0
Animals sampled (at slaughter for Scrapie testing)	206

Changes that occurred in FY2021:

1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) Five new custom exempt establishments licensed (Maier Meats, Jungers Farms, Golden View Colony, Hidewood Meats, Southside Meats)
- b) Three custom exempt establishments changed ownership (The Meatcase, Chamberlain Locker, Midwestern Meat Locker)
- c) Two custom exempt establishments upgraded to inspected slaughter (Sunset Hutterian Brethren, DeHaai's Processing)

Licensed Meat Establishments In South Dakota

Inspected Slaughter and Processing	34
Custom Exempt	60
Retail Exempt	220

2. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) Three inspected slaughter establishments changed ownership (West Side Meats, Alexandria Locker Service, 605 Meats)
- b) One slaughter/processing establishment changed to custom exempt (Integrity Meats)

3. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

- a) One new inspected processing establishment (Wall Meats-Rapid City)

4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Two establishments did not renew their retail license (Global Foods, Heier's Grocery)
- b) Five new retail establishments licensed (Great Plains Family Restaurant, Dakota Pioneer Biltong, Juba International Market, Fareway Stores Inc #213, Buche's Gus Stop-Wanblee)
- c) Seven retail establishments changed ownership (Sturgis Meats, Buche Foods, Chamberlain Food Center, Uptown Market, Bruns Market, Buche Foods-Sisseton, Beren's Market)
- d) One retail establishment upgraded to custom (Spilde's Quality Meats)

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.

Fifty-two (52) applicants took the State Board Exam for veterinarians between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021. Nineteen 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, 2020 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**

Where to Report:

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

Website - [AIB DISEASE REPORTING](#)

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