

Fiscal year

2022

July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022

ANNUAL REPORT



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BOARD MEMBERS

Bryan Nagel, President • Avon
Lynn Boadwine, Vice P • Baltic
Jeffery Gaetzke • Hitchcock
Josh Kitzan • Nisland
Cobbie Magness • Huron
Steven Rommereim • Alcester
Dr John Voegeli • Piedmont

Board Meetings

July 13, 2021
August 10, 2021
January 26, 2022
April 19, 2022

ANNUAL REPORT

The United States again saw an incursion of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in 2022. Cases have been found across the US, unlike the more geographically concentrated HPAI outbreak in 2015. Preparing for this foreign animal disease has helped the state's poultry farmers get back into production sooner. AIB staff worked alongside the farmers and veterinarians to quickly eliminate the disease and mitigate the spread.

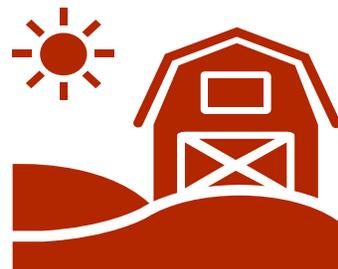
The citizens of the state benefit from the South Dakota Meat Inspection program, which continues to provide inspection service to small and very small slaughter and processing plants. This is a cost share program with USDA-Food Safety and Inspection Service; the monies spent by the state on this program are matched by the federal government. With trained inspectors located throughout the state, AIB continues to provide a significant service to our livestock farmers, ranchers, and consumers in their communities.

AIB contributed information on pertinent state bills this past session. Two of the relevant legislative topics were revision of livestock identification found in HB 1096 and increased penalties for neglect, abandonment or mistreatment of animals outlined in SB 128 and SB 158. AIB staff testimony and input into the legislative process provides an animal health perspective, and the agency offers expertise that is based in science and helps protect the health of the livestock in the state.

As I settle into my role, I am looking forward to the future. Livestock health, consumer safety and public service are important priorities for me. The AIB has dedicated staff who are willing to go "above and beyond." I am fortunate to have become part of this agency and am looking forward to serving the citizens of the state.

Sincerely,

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



LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

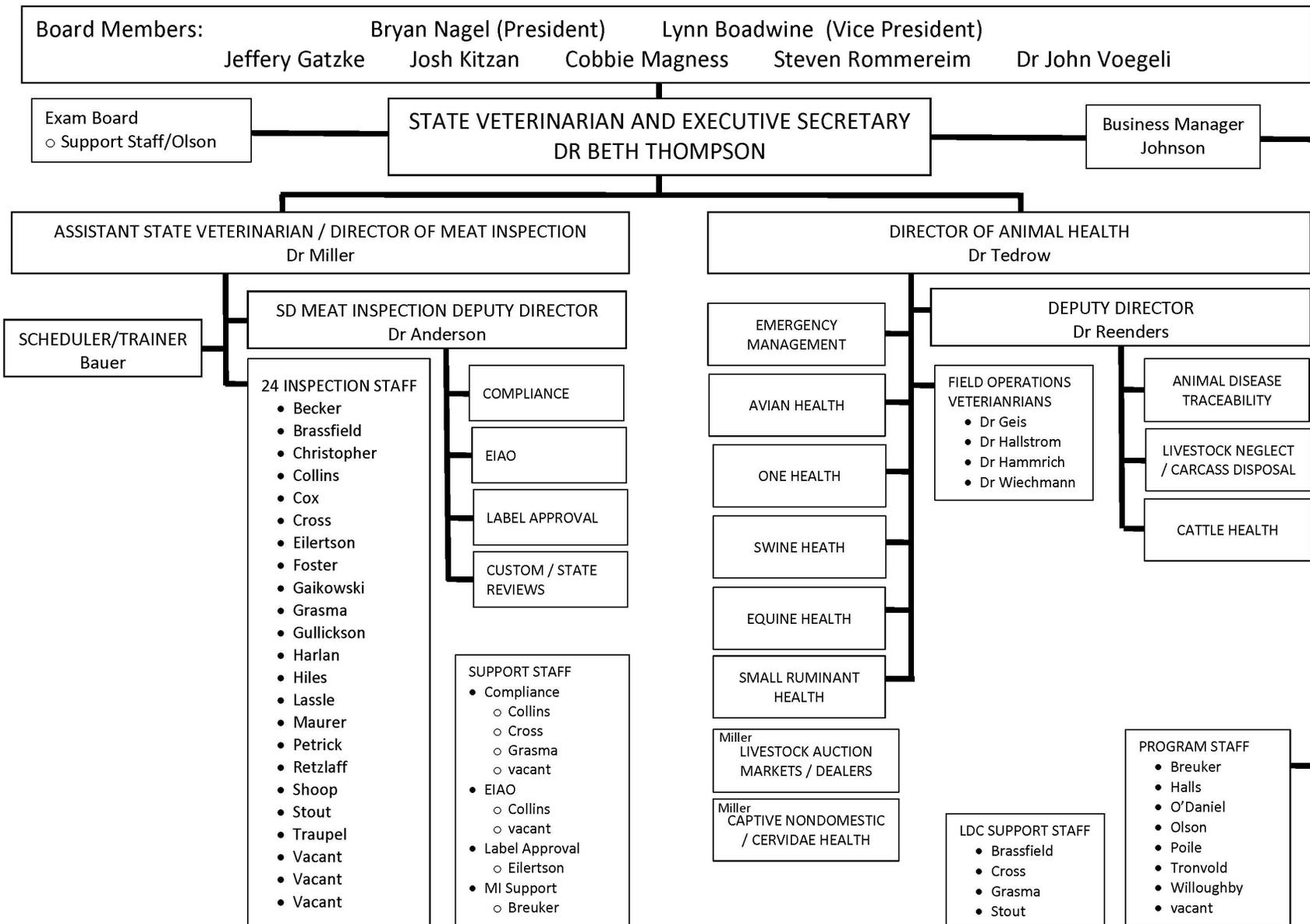
HB 1096 proposes to revise provisions regarding livestock identification and passed on both the House and Senate floor.

SB 606 urges the highest levels of safety and oversight in the operation of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in Manhattan, Kansas, and was deferred to the 41st legislative day in Senate State Affairs.

SB 128 would make neglect, abandonment, and mistreatment of an animal a class 6 felony, under certain circumstances; the bill was deferred to the 41st legislative day.

SB 158 also sought to modify animal neglect, abandonment, mistreatment, and cruelty laws and requires a bond be posted by animal owners when their animals are impounded and charges are filed. The bill was withdrawn at the Request of the Prime Sponsor.

Animal Industry Board Organizational Chart



New Faces in FY2022: Office Staff
Britney Tronvold - Statistical Assistant

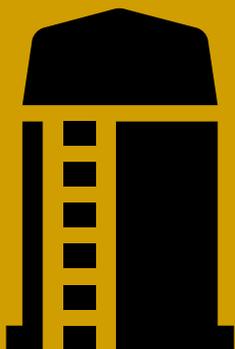
Area II
Jasmine Foster - Inspector

Area IV
Colton Shoop - Inspector

Finance

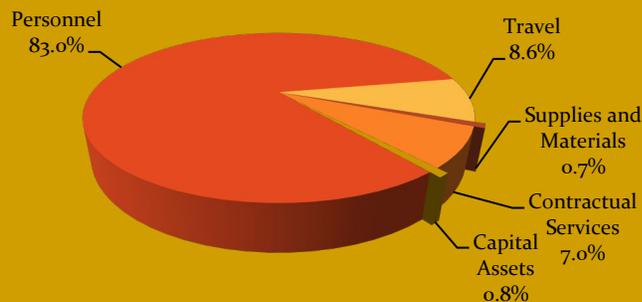
During Fiscal Year 2022 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$3,673,719, consisting of \$2,362,591 in state general fund expenditures and \$1,311,128 in federal fund expenditures. The Board budgeted 42 full time employees. Federal funds were obtained from federal cooperative agreement awards 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 FY2022		
Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	2,900.00
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	114,165.73
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued to Insp Vets)	\$	1,027,494.64
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	11,000.00
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	125.00
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	12,430.00
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	4,755.00
TOTAL	\$	1,172,870.37
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	117,065.73
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	1,027,494.64
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	28,310.00
TOTAL	\$	1,172,870.37



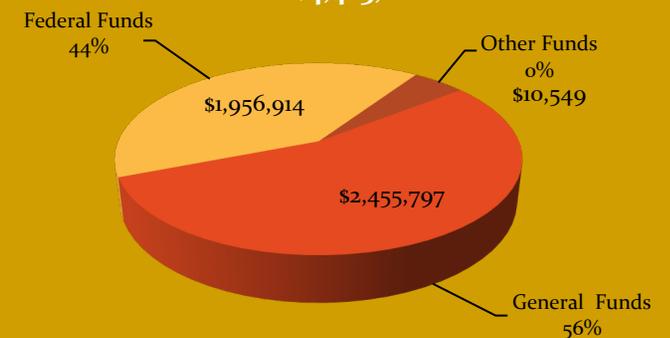
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT CODE

TOTAL \$3,673,719



SOURCE OF FUNDS

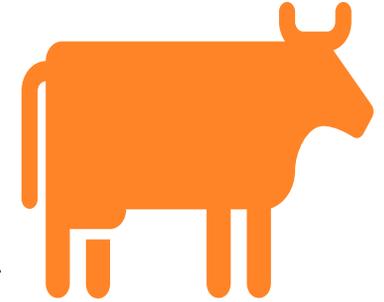
TOTAL \$4,423,260



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.

The Corson County beef herd found to be affected with Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in Spring of 2021 was released from quarantine in January 2022 after completing a series of TB negative herd tests. Annual assurance testing of the herd will continue for 5 years. Four of the seven adjacent herds completed a negative herd test in Fall 2021. Three adjacent herds remain to be tested in 2022. Two non-adjacent herds with a history of commingling with cattle from the index herd have been TB tested and found to be negative. Trace out activity has been completed and included movements of cattle to seven states. Wildlife surveillance conducted in the area of the affected herd has not found any evidence of TB in wildlife. Genotyping results on the *M. bovis* isolate show that it shares a common ancestor with an isolate from Mexico and represents a new introduction of TB into the US.

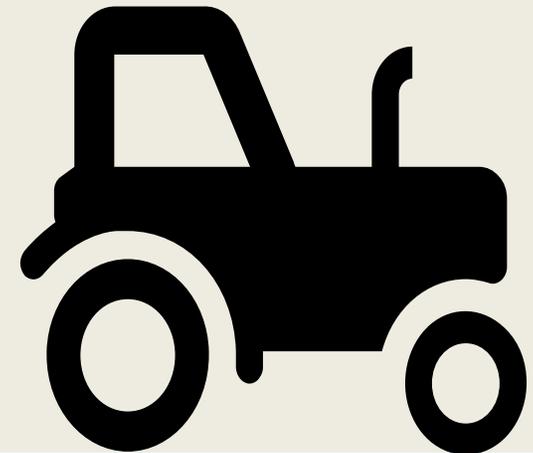
South Dakota continues to be an Accredited Free state for bovine tuberculosis (TB).

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 23 cattle herds in South Dakota during FY 2022.

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 2022. The last positive herd detection occurred in FY 2019. In the past year, veterinarians have submitted 3,465 samples for producers to test for “Trich”. This represents a 12% increase in the number of tests compared to the 3,036 samples tested in FY 2021. 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.



Swine Health

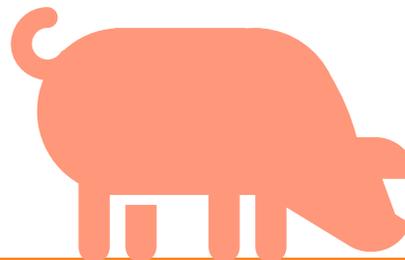
The swine industry continues to focus on strategies and planning to mitigate foreign animal diseases, such as African Swine Fever (ASF) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), should they be detected on US soil. Producers, veterinarians, state and federal animal health officials have been meeting, planning and preparing to address the concerns and develop harmonized mitigation plans and processes. Additionally, research continues in areas to help 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 Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) incursion. The Secure Pork Supply plan 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.

In January the SD AIB began enrolling producers 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 71 premises are participating in the program.

<i>Swine Surveillance</i>	<i>Number of tests</i>
<i>African Swine Fever / Classical Swine Fever</i>	14
<i>Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease</i>	4,608
<i>Pseudorabies</i>	5,511
<i>Swine Brucellosis</i>	5,526
<i>Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus</i>	46,498

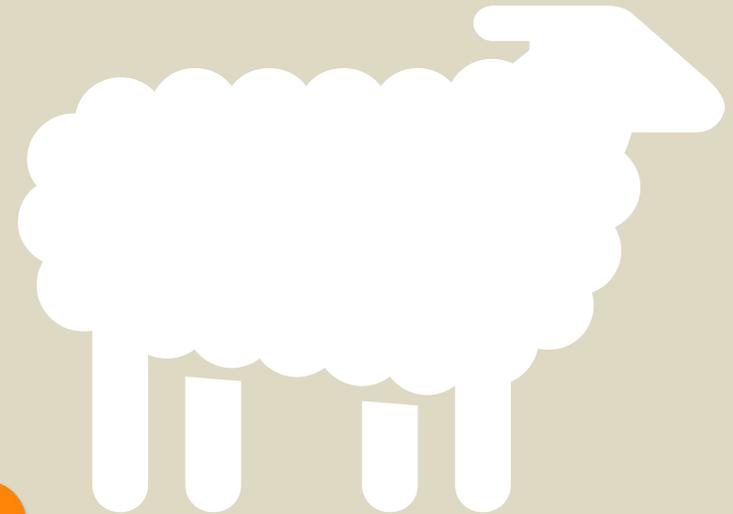
In 1996 South Dakota was the first large hog producing state to reach Pseudorabies Stage IV status. South Dakota was granted Stage V-Free status on April 16, 2003. Since October 31, 2004, all fifty states, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands remain in Stage V-Free Status.



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 1,084 sheep and 62 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 118 animals for surveillance testing.

Eighteen (18) 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 1,151 samples tested 12 were found to be suspects and seven 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

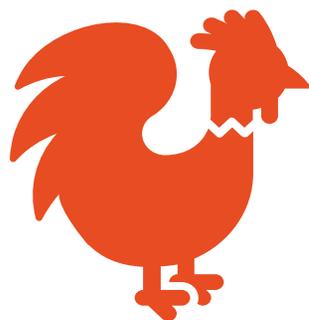
A negative Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test is required for horses imported into South Dakota from every state except North Dakota. The two states have entered into an agreement to waive EIA testing for movement between the Dakotas.

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 2022, producers used the EECVI option 277 times instead of the more traditional options, which is a slight decrease 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 114 poultry operations and issued 95 annual import permits to out of state producers.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) severely impacted the poultry industry this spring. The first detection came on March 5th in a turkey grower operation with the last detection occurring in a backyard flock May 18th. In total 36 commercial poultry operations and 4 backyard flocks were found infected with the H5N1 HPAI virus. Immediate actions with great cooperation appears to have kept the disease from spreading from farm to farm. In this time frame there were multiple detections in wild waterfowl and other avian species in SD.



Poultry Surveillance

	Number of Flocks	Total Number of Birds tested
<i>Pullorum Disease</i>	85	5,077
<i>Avian Influenza- Commercial Turkey</i>	41	2,789
<i>Avian Influenza – Breeding Turkey</i>	6	855
<i>Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer</i>	3	191
<i>Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird</i>	3	460
<i>Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry</i>	6	51

NPIP-Participants

	Number of Flocks
<i>Game Bird Breeders and Raise for Release</i>	19
<i>Commercial Turkey</i>	41
<i>Breeding Turkey</i>	6
<i>Commercial Table Egg-Layer</i>	3
<i>Meat Type Waterfowl Breeding</i>	1
<i>Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry, and Game Birds</i>	38

Chronic Wasting Disease

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 71 animals tested postmortem in the past year.

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 of over 100 mule deer at the facility identified seven females and two males of the same age group as being positive for the disease. These nine animals were removed from the herd and will have postmortem testing to confirm the disease.

The Haakon County herd has had minimal animal movement from the herd in the past five years. However, six states (North Dakota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, and Pennsylvania) were notified of animals exported from the herd to facilities in their state. To date, none of the animals moved to these states have tested positive. This facility remains under quarantine and continues CWD testing on all mortalities over one year of age. To date, no other positive animals have been found through this postmortem testing.

In October 2020 a captive elk in Custer County tested positive for CWD. The captive herd was located within the South Dakota CWD endemic zone and had no prior animal movement into or out of the herd. This herd was quarantined until the last animal was removed from the herd November 2021.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department (SDGFP) continues to conduct CWD surveillance focused in hunt areas close to where CWD positive animals have been identified in the past. This has significantly increased the number of hunter-harvested animals tested in addition to the targeted testing of other suspicious cervids. Surveillance identified 54 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 31 positives in 975 samples, Mule deer had 13 positives in 221 samples and Elk had five positives in 118 samples. The National Park Service testing at Wind Cave National Park found five CWD positive elk.

15 Cervid herds are currently
Tuberculosis Accredited free

13 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 FY2022. Currently 41 captive cervid herds are included in these possession permits with one herd possessing a non-cervid species as well.



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.

FAD Investigations, FY 2022	
Species	Number
Poultry	49
Rabbit	1
Total	50

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 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 153 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 433 animals submitted for rabies testing with 11 animals testing positive. Total animals tested decreased by 6% 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.

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.

Livestock Neglect and Carcass Disposal

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 53 reports of livestock neglect and 6 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2022. Equines were involved in 72% of the neglect complaints, followed by bovines in 26% of the complaints. AIB veterinarians found neglect in 23% of the complaints investigated and worked with owners and local law enforcement to resolve animal care issues.

<i>Species</i>	FY 2022 Rabies Detections
<i>Bats</i>	9
<i>Feline</i>	1
<i>Skunks</i>	1
<i>Total</i>	11

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 (480,363 back tags reported in FY 2022), 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	4,329	555,970	1,752,042
Swine	945	1,126,526	3,364,693
Sheep	351	48,839	92,330
Poultry	51	16,461,534	20,040,357
Other	200	13,165	16,708
Semen/Embryo	9	157,790	53,648
ICVI's Issued	N/A	22,124	36,830

*IMPORTS – certificates entered as of May 31, 2022 – backlogged in CVI Central

Accredited veterinarians are encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs). Approximately 40% of the CVIs issued for animals exported from SD were generated on electronic CVIs during FY2022. Electronic CVIs offer convenience for accredited veterinarians and improve accuracy of animal movement data.

USDA APHIS VS Cooperative Agreement funding was used to implement 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.

Effective June 22, 2020, veterinarians using approved electronic CVIs no longer need to call the SDAIB for an import permit number when issuing CVIs for the movement domestic livestock. This has resulted in a significantly reduced number of import permits issued by SDAIB staff – nearly 50% less than in FY 2021.

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 fifteen swine production entities. These production systems moved 1,110,663 head of swine in 1,341 shipments across SD state lines in FY 2022.

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 2022 in an effort to assist all stakeholders to comply with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.

Markets, Dealers and Other Licensing

July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022

Auction Market	Hogs	Cattle	Horses	Sheep
<i>Aberdeen Livestock Sales Company</i>	0	88,314	0	0
<i>Belle Fourche Livestock Market LLC</i>	0	156,263	400	0
<i>Burke Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	51,006	67	0
<i>Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc dba Platte Lvst</i>	1,734	78,541	423	20,425
<i>Faith Livestock Auction LLC</i>	0	182,770	1	5,175
<i>Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	274,107	0	0
<i>Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc</i>	0	58,008	0	2,578
<i>Herreid Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	110,466	0	0
<i>Hub City Livestock Auction Inc</i>	0	254,375	314	10,287
<i>Huron Continental Marketing Co</i>	0	38,182	0	0
<i>Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC</i>	0	127,634	0	0
<i>Kramers Auction LLC</i>	126	102	36	907
<i>Lemmon Livestock Inc</i>	0	47,742	0	0
<i>Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc</i>	0	24,241	0	0
<i>Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc</i>	0	29,950	0	450
<i>Martin Livestock Auction Inc dba B&R Lvst</i>	0	13,443	97	0
<i>Menno Livestock Auction</i>	4,802	8,181	39	4,891
<i>Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC</i>	0	243,091	0	0
<i>Mobridge Livestock Market Inc</i>	0	105,706	391	0
<i>Nelson Livestock Auction</i>	23	218	26	243
<i>Philip Livestock LLC</i>	0	106,108	347	0
<i>Presho Livestock Auction</i>	0	25,413	1,359	0
<i>SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst</i>	0	198,021	0	94,245
<i>Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc</i>	556	52,420	0	614
<i>South Dakota Horse Sale Inc</i>	0	14	340	0
<i>St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)</i>	0	152,170	59	93,596
<i>Stockmens Livestock Inc</i>	0	247,411	0	0
<i>Winner Livestock Auction LLC</i>	0	86,602	0	110
TOTAL	7,241	2,760,499	3,899	233,521

Twenty-seven livestock auction markets are licensed in South Dakota as of June 30, 2022.

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:

None

Newly Licensed:

None

Closures:

Nelson Livestock Auction / Mitchell SD

Licensing	
Auction Agency	27
Livestock Dealers	225
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).

SDMI provides facility inspection to 57 custom-exempt licensed establishments, as well as sanitation inspection to 216 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 2022. 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 2022.

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

FY2022 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION	
Supervisor In-Plant Reviews	28
Supervisor State Reviews at establishments	73
Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments	0
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	202
New Product Formulations Approved	92
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
Ready to Eat product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	61
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	26
Ready to Eat Unit Samples (10 food contact, 5 environmental) for Listeria	9
E coli O157:H7 (Retail)	7
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella	92
Samples submitted for Tuberculosis	62
Routine Residue testing	18
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	2

Changes that occurred in FY2022:

1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) Three new custom exempt establishments licensed (281 Meats, Borderline Butchering, Little Missouri Customs)
- b) Three custom exempt establishments changed ownership (Binger's Custom Processing, The Castlewood Locker, Canton Lockers)
- c) Four custom exempt establishments upgraded to inspected slaughter (Alexandria Locker Service, Horton's Meat Processing, LemmonMade, Maier Meats)
- d) Two custom exempt establishments closed (Jungers Farms, Spilde's Quality Meats)

Licensed Meat Establishments In South Dakota	
Inspected Slaughter and Processing	35
Custom Exempt	57
Retail Exempt	216

2. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) One inspected slaughter establishment changed ownership (Dakota Pure Meats dba Western Buffalo)
- b) One slaughter/processing establishment changed ownership (Mitchell Locker SWV Enterprises)

3. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

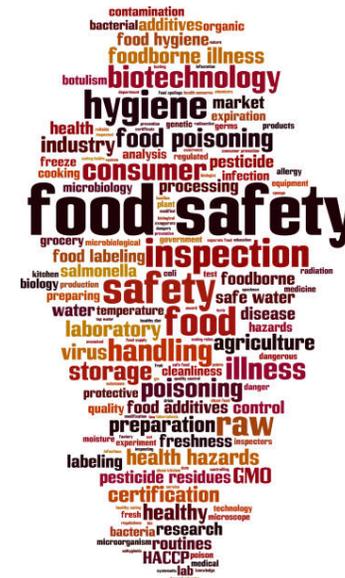
- a) Two inspected processing establishments became federal inspected (Bluebird Locker, Pietz's Kuchen Kitchen & Specialties)

4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Three establishments did not renew their retail license (DJVM Jefferson Conoco Choice Cut, Andy's Affiliated Foods, Hartman's dba Bill's Super Value)
- b) Ten new retail establishments licensed (Bluebird Locker, County Fair – Smokehouse, Dakota Butcher – Johnson Siding, Dakota Butcher – Pierre, Dakota Butcher – Rapid City, High Plains Restaurant & Bar, Meats & Sweets, The Junction, Honey's Asian Market, Neighborhood Market)
- c) Six retail establishments changed ownership (BJ's Country Store Whitewood, Juba Restaurant & Grocery Store, County Fair Foods – Platte, County Fair Foods – Winner, Haggar's Grocery, Black Hills dba Steel Wheel)
- d) Two retail establishments change in location (Fatu African Market, Kitzan Family Farms)
- e) Two retail establishments closed (Hy-Vee Food Store #7, M&R Traveler's Rest)
- f) One retail establishment upgraded to custom (Creekside Meats)

Production Totals

Number of Head Slaughtered			
	Custom	Inspected	Total
Cattle	26,851	1,020	27,871
Swine	7,147	957	8,104
Sheep	2,127	1,087	3,214
Goats	274	33	307
Bison	434	1734	2,168
Elk/other	5	2	7
Total	36,838	4,833	41,671



Pounds of Product Purchased or Produced in FY2022	
4,088,442	Federal or State inspected product purchased (used for retail, inspected or addition to custom product)
247,651	Inspected Ready To Eat (RTE) produced
3,064,096	Inspected Product produced
23,583,319	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.

Thirty-nine (39) applicants took the State Board Exam for veterinarians between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022. Eighteen 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 19 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2021 with 13 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.
- 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)
- OIE Listed Diseases:
<https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/>

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

Website - [AIB DISEASE REPORTING](#)