

South Dakota



Animal Industry Board



ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 2019

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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 • Winner

BOARD MEETINGS

July 10, 2018
November 1, 2018
December 6, 2018
March 12, 2019

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Despite a harsh 2018-19 South Dakota winter and extended wet conditions across much of the state throughout the spring, animal health generally remains high, due in part to modern livestock production practices that help ensure the health and welfare of the animals. This report highlights some of the current issues in animal health in the state.

The South Dakota Meat Inspection (SDMI) program continues to support small meat processors in South Dakota, operating “At Least Equal To” federal inspection. These small businesses are in high demand across the state, and the SDMI staff is proud to be a partner in ensuring the products offered to the public are safe and wholesome.

The Animal Industry Board staff enjoyed very little turnover in the past year. Inspectors, veterinarians, and office support staff have cooperatively worked to accomplish the business of the Board during the past 12 months. The Board continues to provide executive director services for the Veterinary Medical Examining Board.

Healthy herds and flocks remain critical to the success and continued expansion of livestock production, processing, and related industries throughout South Dakota.

Sincerely,

Dustin Oedekoven, DVM, DACVPM
State Veterinarian
Executive Secretary

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

Dr. Oedekoven testified on a number of bills on behalf of the Animal Industry Board during the 2019 Legislative Session.

Senate Bill 40 passed and was signed into law by Governor Kristi Noem, authorizing the transfer of title of the existing Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL) building from South Dakota State University (SDSU) to the South Dakota Animal Industry Board (AIB). Significant cost savings were realized during Phase 1 of the ADRDL expansion project, which includes the newly constructed veterinary diagnostic lab expansion of the ADRDL as authorized by the 2017 Legislature. The new building is being constructed using proceeds of the ADRDL construction bond (2017), which were restricted to use only on the new construction. Transfer of title of the existing building will allow for the use of bond proceeds to be used for Phase 2 of the project, which includes the renovation for the research functions of ADRDL. Title transfer to the AIB will have no impact on the operations of the ADRDL, and once the bond has been completely paid the title will revert to the University. Dr. Oedekoven testified in favor of this bill on behalf of the AIB.

The Rural Veterinary Medical Education Program was created under the provisions of **Senate Bill 43**, which passed and was signed into law. This will be a partnership between SDSU and the University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine, allowing 20 students per year to attend the first two years of professional veterinary education at SDSU, and then transfer to the UMN for the final two years. Thus, it is often referred to as a "2+2 program." Dr. Oedekoven testified in favor of the bill on behalf of the citing the need for rural veterinary education in South Dakota and the potential benefit to the livestock industry.

Senate Bill 68 clarified that food products may not be marketed in a false or misleading manner as meat or poultry if it is not derived, in whole or in part, from livestock or poultry. The bill was broadly supported by SD agricultural interests and was passed and signed into law. The intent of the law is to ensure that meat alternatives are not misbranded as meat.

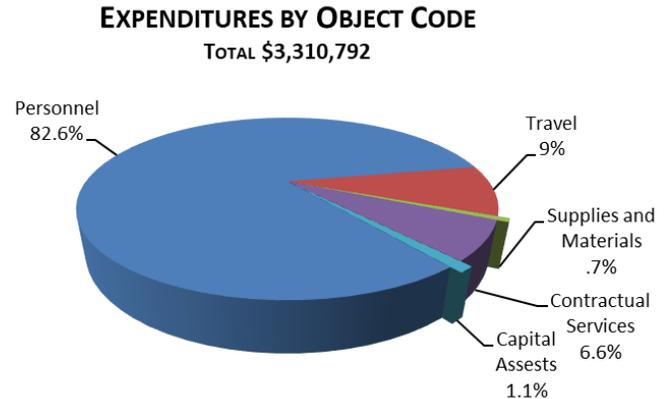
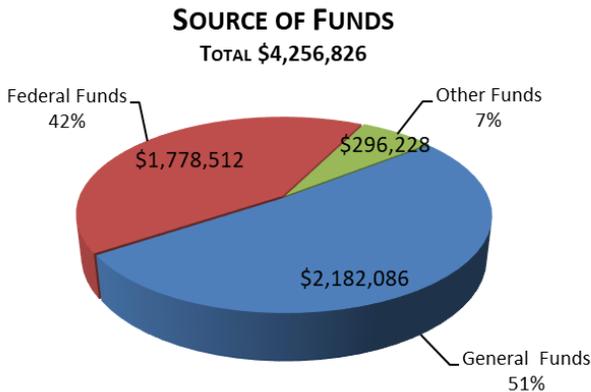
Recognizing the Board as the animal health authority in the state, **Senate Bill 154** specifically added crustaceans to the list of species that the Board regulates. Dr. Oedekoven and staff will continue to work with the growing aquaculture industry to develop and implement appropriate regulations to promote the health of farmed aquatic species.

House Bill 1089 proposed to revise provisions regarding electronic livestock auctions. While the bill did not pass, two hours of discussion in the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee reviewed the way in which livestock auction markets are regulated in South Dakota, and whether or not the livestock industry would benefit from additional marketing services if electronic auction markets were allowed to operate in the state. Dr. Oedekoven was called to testify as a procedural expert on the Board's regulatory responsibilities.

FINANCE

During Fiscal Year 2019 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$3,310,792, consisting of \$2,073,089 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,237,603 in federal fund expenditures and \$100 in other fund expenditures. The Board budgeted 41 full time employees this year. Federal funds were obtained from federal cooperative agreement awards which supported specific state-federal programs such as animal disease traceability, avian health, emergency management, zoonotic disease, cattle health, small ruminant health, swine health and meat inspection.

FISCAL YEAR 2019



FEES COLLECTED

Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	2,800.00	
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	89,223.52	
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued To Inspecting Veterinarians)	\$	803,004.89	
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	13,250.00	
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	200.00	
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	12,230.00	
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	4,990.00	
TOTAL			\$ 925,698.41
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	92,023.52	
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	803,004.89	
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	30,670.00	
TOTAL			\$ 925,698.41

CATTLE HEALTH

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

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

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



The Harding County beef herd that was depopulated due to Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in FY 2017 had a negative whole herd TB test on restocked cattle in the Fall of 2018. No further testing is planned for this herd. An additional Harding County herd that completed a test-and-removal protocol after finding one TB infected animal which had originated from the depopulated herd completed a whole herd CFT assurance test in the Fall of 2018. This herd was TB negative and is due for a second assurance test in the Fall of 2020.

The quarantine on the TB affected herd discovered in Tripp County in the Fall of 2017 was released in August 2018 after the herd completed depopulation of animals and cleaning and disinfection. Restocked cattle will be TB tested in the Fall of 2019. Movements of exposed cattle were traced within SD and to six additional states. Tracing activity has been completed on 79 traces in SD and 93 traces in other states.

TB was identified in a black steer during routine slaughter at a plant in Aberdeen SD in June 2018. The steer originated from a terminal feedlot in Potter County SD. Feedlot records indicated that the steer was one of 63 head of black steers purchased at a SD auction market in October 2017. One of the steers originated from a producer in northeastern SD and 62 steers originated from a backgrounding feedlot in Spink County. The backgrounding lot sourced black steers from 99 different premises in 5 states. Of the 49 premises in SD, 10 premises no longer had test eligible cattle. In an attempt to find a possible source herd of the TB infection, CFT testing on 37 cow/calf herds in SD was initiated in the Fall of 2018 and continued into the Winter of 2019. Twenty-two herds tested were TB negative. The remaining 15 herds in SD will be tested in the Fall of 2019. Herd testing conducted in other states has not found any TB positive animals.

In December 2018, TB was identified in a black steer during routine slaughter at the plant in Aberdeen. The steer was traced back to a finishing feedlot in Kingsbury County. Feedlot records indicate that the lot of steers containing the TB infected steer was made up of purchased steers and steers raised on the premises. A whole herd CFT applied to test eligible cattle on the Kingsbury County feedlot premises was negative for TB. Two source herds, one in Montana and one in Hand County SD will be TB tested later in the Spring/Summer of 2019.

CATTLE HEALTH continued

Whole genome sequencing found that the isolates of *M. bovis* recovered from both steers were unrelated and were not related to other isolates from SD or any isolates previously found in the USA.

TB was identified in a cow during routine slaughter at a Yankton SD plant in November 2018 and in a cow during routine slaughter at a MN plant in December 2018. Official identification collected at the plants indicated that both cows originated from the same beef herd in North Dakota. Herd testing by ND animal health officials revealed additional infected animals in the herd. The herd was depopulated. Epidemiologic investigation found that the herd sold cull animals and feeder calves through a SD auction market. Traces from the affected herd involved 19 SD producers and 3 producers in neighboring states. Most traces involved cattle in slaughter channels. Six SD premises remain under quarantine until cattle from the ND affected herd are finished and shipped to slaughter.

In March 2019, TB was identified in a cow during routine slaughter at a NE plant. The cow was traced back to a terminal feedlot in SD. Official identification collected at slaughter indicated that she originated from a beef herd in MT. This investigation is on-going.

SD received 9 traces from a TB affected dairy in WI and one trace from a TB affected dairy in TX during FY 2019. All traces involved dairy feeder steers.

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

Many beef and dairy herds utilize the ELISA blood test to screen their herds for the presence of Johne's Disease. Official tests to detect the presence of *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*, the organism that causes Johne's disease in ruminants, include PCR or culture of fecal samples. Johne's disease was detected by PCR test in 14 cattle herds and 2 goat herds in South Dakota during FY 2019.

SDAIB continues to participate in the Voluntary Bovine Johne's Disease Control Program. Three South Dakota beef herds maintain a Johne's Disease Herd Classification Level: one herd is Level 3, one herd is Level 5, and one herd is Level 6.

South Dakota had one case of bovine Trichomoniasis reported in FY 2019, after two positive herds in FY 2018. In the past year, veterinarians have submitted 2,414 samples for producers to test for "Trich". Most of these samples are pooled to allow PCR testing of multiple bulls with one test. The decrease in testing compared to the 3,813 samples tested in FY 2018 continues the trend of decreasing number of annual tests. Although the number of positive herds has been small in recent years, herd owners are urged to continue to test, especially in areas where the disease has been present in the past.



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

SWINE HEALTH

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service the estimated annual inventory of hogs and pigs in South Dakota is 1.56 million head ranking SD twelfth in value and number of market pigs raised. Raising healthy hogs requires implementation of comprehensive biosecurity practices. The Animal Industry Board collaborates with swine producers, veterinarians, and related stakeholders to safeguard swine health throughout the industry.

Swine Surveillance	Number of tests
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease	4,784
Pseudorabies	250
Swine Brucellosis	2,105

As African Swine Fever (ASF) has spread around Europe and Asia the Animal Industry Board has worked diligently with swine producers, swine veterinarians, South Dakota State University, and USDA APHIS Veterinary Services to prepare for an incursion of the disease. A priority has been to enhance the Secure Pork Supply Plan in South Dakota. The main components of this program include disease monitoring, traceability, enhanced biosecurity, and foreign animal disease recognition and surveillance. By continuing to work with these groups to develop plans and sustain biosecurity practices we can prevent the introduction of ASF or other foreign animal diseases.

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.

Many other diseases such as Erysipelas, Swine Dysentery, Parvovirus, Porcine Circovirus Associated Disease (PCAD), Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome virus (PRRS), Ileitis, Pneumonia, and Atrophic Rhinitis continue to be addressed by the swine industry. These diseases are effectively handled by producers and veterinarians.



SMALL RUMINANT HEALTH

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

Scrapie surveillance testing of the South Dakota ovine flock through the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) program annually exceeds the state's surveillance goal. In this reporting period 2,226 sheep and 36 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 223 animals for surveillance testing.

Sixteen (16) 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. Testing in South Dakota continues to indicate there is a low incidence of the disease in the state. Of the 1206 samples tested, 5 were found to be suspects, 3 were found to be positive reactors, 1 was found to be indeterminate. Suspect, indeterminate, and positive rams were cleared by further testing or marketed to slaughter.



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. There were 8,904 South Dakota horses tested negative for EIA in the past 12 months.

In September 2018, a horse in Nebraska tested positive for EIA and there was some concern that the animal may have originated from a South Dakota herd. After extensive epidemiologic investigation was unable to verify the herd of origin, one South Dakota herd was identified as a potential source herd. A complete herd test was conducted in November 2018 with all horses testing negative for the disease. The source of the disease in that horse will likely remain unknown.



AVIAN HEALTH

South Dakota remains a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State. Annual testing is conducted at each poultry hatchery to validate the Pullorum Clean flock status (table below). South Dakota Animal Industry Board staff permitted 87 poultry operations and issued 80 annual import permits to out of state producers.

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



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

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

Poultry Surveillance	Number of Flocks	Total Number of Birds tested
Pullorum Disease	78	3,362
Avian Influenza-Turkey	36	6,603
Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer	4	250
Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird	2	150
Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry	187	811

CAPTIVE NON-DOMESTIC POSSESSION PERMITS

The Animal Industry Board issued 66 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and 3 Zoo Permits in FY2019. Currently 41 captive cervid herds are included in these possession permits. Thirteen cervid herds are currently Tuberculosis Accredited Free and Certified Brucellosis free.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board continues to maintain a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Program approved by USDA APHIS. There are 28 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds tested 75 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. All animals in both herds are quarantined until the disease investigation can be completed.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department (SDGFP) and the National Park Service conduct CWD sampling primarily focused on the CWD endemic area of western South Dakota and the greater Black Hills area. This sampling consists of hunter-harvest animals, vehicle killed animals, sick animals and other cervid mortalities. Surveillance identified 49 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 22 positives in 524 samples, Mule deer had 11 positives in 75 samples and Elk had 16 positives in 231 samples. Wind Cave National Park had six elk test positive out of ten samples submitted.

Total historical sampling by SDGFP as of June 25, 2019, shows there have been 27,630 wild cervids sampled for CWD in South Dakota with 402 positive results.

In March and May Animal Industry Board staff participated in meetings of the SDGFP CWD working group that is exploring ways to potentially slow the spread of CWD from the endemic area of South Dakota into other areas of the state.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The Animal Industry Board (AIB) along with USDA and swine industry representatives participated in a series of exercises addressing response plans, policies, and procedures for African Swine Fever should it be detected in the United States.

The first exercise conducted November 28, 2018 in Raleigh, NC brought federal, state and industry stakeholders together to identify key policy gaps that may exist relative to an ASF outbreak and response, as well as, identify unique aspects of an ASF response relative to other foreign animal diseases.

The next exercise held in February 26-28, 2019 targeted areas of an ASF response, as well as areas of existing foreign animal disease response plans/policies/procedures that may need to be tailored to an ASF response. States were guided through multiple modules grouped by Veterinary Services Critical Activities engaging in a facilitated planning activity targeting very specific areas of response that were identified in the November policy meeting.

The April 24-26, 2019 tabletop exercise explored four functions of a foreign animal disease response to include foreign animal disease investigation/diagnostics/results messaging, national and state-based temporary movement standstills, depopulation and disposal, and continuity of business and Secure Pork Supply. Exercise participants discussed and described operational concepts, roles and responsibilities, authorities, resource needs and sourcing, communication, and coordination.

The final exercise in the series will be conducted September 23-26, 2019. It will be a functional exercise testing the plans, policies, and procedures utilized to address the same four areas explored in the April exercise.

One AIB Staff Veterinarian participated in the Transboundary Animal Diseases in Swine course May 7-9, 2019.

RABIES / ZOO NOTIC 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 513 animals submitted for rabies testing with 9 animals testing positive. Total animals tested decreased by 11% from the previous year. Skunks are the largest reservoir of the disease in South Dakota and usually represent the largest number of positive diagnoses at the laboratory. Bats have also been recognized as a significant reservoir of rabies accounting for the most positive diagnoses in this reporting period. Rabies continues to occur in the domestic animal population in the state.

Species	FY 2019 Rabies Detections
Bats	5
Bovine	1
Skunks	3
Total	9

The Animal Industry Board worked cooperatively with the South Dakota Department of Health to investigate rabies exposure and other disease occurrences with zoonotic potential, including Tularemia. We continue to partner with South Dakota State University, the University of South Dakota, the SD Department of Health, and USDA APHIS Veterinary Services to promote the One Health initiative. Two meetings were held:

- [Preventing Zoonotic Diseases During Farm Visits and Public Animal Settings – June 21, 2018, Sioux Falls, SD](#)
- [Preserving the Usefulness of Antibiotics in Human and Animal Medicine – Rapid City, March 1, 2019](#)

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

LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION

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

The Animal Industry Board receives traceability information on a daily basis from certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (336,894 cattle back tagged in FY2019), and program disease vaccination and test charts. The information is maintained in databases and systems that are used to retrieve trace information during an animal disease event. The efficiency and accuracy of these data searches continues to improve as an increasing number of records and information is captured and stored electronically.

Fiscal Year 2019

SPECIES	IMPORT PERMITS ISSUED	ANIMALS IMPORTED	ANIMALS EXPORTED
Cattle	11,837	708,398	1,504,357
Swine	1,754	1,367,355	3,609,927
Sheep	695	68,646	30,147
Poultry	90	16,132,480	9,577,974
Other	349	25,675	26,479
Semen/Embryo	120	586,193	103,210
ICVI's Issued	N/A	28,225	35,188

Accredited veterinarians are encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs). Approximately 30% of the CVIs issued for animals exported from SD were generated on electronic CVI's during FY2019. Electronic CVIs offer convenience for accredited veterinarians and improve accuracy of animal movement data collected for animal health officials.

The SDAIB convened a meeting of the SD Cattle ID Advisory Committee on May 22, 2019. The purpose of this meeting was to gather cattle industry leaders for discussion regarding cattle identification and disease traceability in South Dakota. Dr. Aaron Scott, USDA-APHIS-VS Director of the National Animal Disease Traceability and Veterinary Accreditation Center was present to discuss USDA changes involving the official identification of cattle. Thirty-seven persons attended representing sixteen livestock industry organizations.



LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION continued

Swine that move interstate within a production system and with no change of ownership can move on a Swine Production Health Plan (SPHP) movement agreement in lieu of a CVI. These SPHP agreements are endorsed by state animal health official of shipping and/or 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 ten swine production entities. These production systems moved 630,352 head of swine in 973 shipments across SD state lines in FY 2019.

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 and industry groups throughout FY 2019 in an effort to assist all stakeholders in compliance with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.



LIVESTOCK NEGLECT AND CARCASS DISPOSAL

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 80 reports of livestock neglect and 13 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2019. Bovines were involved in 48% of the neglect complaints, followed by equines in 43% of the complaints. AIB veterinarians found neglect in 19% of the complaints investigated and worked with owners and local law enforcement to resolve animal care issues.

MARKETS AND DEALERS

South Dakota has Twenty-seven licensed livestock auction markets as of June 21, 2019.

Auction Agency Update:

New Owner (s) and name changes

Belle Fourche Livestock Auction LLC (Baxter and Skyler Anders), Belle Fourche SD, license issued on July 10, 2018.

B & R Livestock Auction Services LLC dba Martin Livestock Auction (Brian Jaeger and Ross Ringling), Martin SD, license issued on March 19, 2019.

Closed

Britton Livestock Sales LLC (Kevin Larson, Brent Larson, Jim Peterson) August 28, 2018.

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

LICENSING

Auction Agency	27
Livestock Dealers	236
Rendering Plants	3
Rendering Haulers	3
Pet Food Processing	2

**AUCTION AGENCY REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
(JUNE 1, 2018 - MAY 31, 2019)**

AUCTION MARKET	HOGS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP
Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co (L-P Lvst)	0	80,831	0	114
** Belle Fourche Livestock Auction LLC	0	4,897	0	0
** Belle Fourche Livestock Market LLC	0	245,044	0	0
** Britton Livestock Sales LLC	0	301	0	186
Burke Livestock Auction Inc	0	50,712	282	0
Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc/Platte Lvst	3,497	65,789	685	25,104
Faith Livestock Auction LLC	0	115,653	440	7,140
Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc	0	227,564	19	0
Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc	0	68,414	9	2,815
Herreid Livestock Auction Inc	0	136,205	0	0
Hub City Livestock Auction Inc	0	261,318	401	9,777
Huron Continental Marketing Co	0	53,779	0	0
Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC	0	96,765	0	0
Kramers Auction LLC	349	278	253	1,591
Lemmon Livestock Inc	0	50,842	0	0
Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc	0	32,066	0	0
Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc	0	30,003	0	354
** Martin Livestock Auction Inc	0	16,574	0	0
** Martin Livestock Auction LLC	0	1,709	0	0
Menno Livestock Auction	7,002	10,203	19	8,177
Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC	0	296,491	0	0
Mobridge Livestock Market Inc	11	121,746	191	0
Philip Livestock Auction LLC	0	126,470	589	0
Presho Livestock LLC	0	26,322	0	0
SD Horse Sale Inc	0	89	1,059	0
SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst	0	212,620	0	70,577
Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc	1,682	66,172	344	2,725
St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)	0	104,159	318	84,476
Stockmens Livestock Inc	0	230,798	0	0
Winner Livestock Auction LLC	0	78,691	0	1,547
TOTAL	12,541	2,812,505	4,609	214,583

EFFECTIVE

07/10/2018 **Belle Fourche Livestock Auction LLC - Changed owner and name
08/28/2018 **Britton Livestock Sales LLC - CLOSED
03/19/2019 **Martin Livestock Auction Inc - Changed owner and name

MEAT INSPECTION

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

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

- 23 inspected slaughter/processing plants
- 1 inspected slaughter only plant
- 7 inspected processing plants

SDMI provides facility inspection to 53 custom-exempt licensed establishments, as well as, sanitation inspection to 217 retail meat processors.

SDMI collects samples and tests meat products for several pathogens of food safety concern. Raw ground beef components and products are sampled and tested for E. coli O157:H7, non-O157 shiga-toxin producing E. coli (STEC O26, O111, O45, O123, O145, and O103), and Salmonella species. SDMI had no positive samples for E. coli O157:H7, non-O157 STEC, and Salmonella species in raw ground beef or its components in FY 2019. Another area of focus is on Listeria monocytogenes control in ready-to-eat meat products. SDMI had no positive samples for Listeria monocytogenes in a ready-to-eat meat product in FY 2019.

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

In the past year, SDMI’s trained inspection staff conducted intensified slaughter inspection on many TB exposed animals which allowed disease free animals to be passed for entry into the food supply.

SLAUGHTER / PROCESSING SUMMARY							
State FY 2019	# of Plants	Inspected Slaughter (# Animals)	Lbs Inspected Product Purchased	Lbs Product Processed & Inspected	Custom Slaughter (# Animals)	Custom Lbs Product Processed	RTE Product (Lbs.)
Slaughter/Processing	24	4,580	973,933	1,807,048	12,958	8,060,063	83,928
Processing Only	7	N/A	361,552	455,338	1,088	691,479	70,420
Custom Exempt	53	N/A	1,807,061	N/A	13,187	18,321,864	N/A
Retail Stores	217	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	301	4,580	3,142,546	2,262,386	27,233	27,073,406	154,348

MEAT INSPECTION continued

Changes that occurred in FY2019:

1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) One custom establishment closed (Herreid Valu Mart)
- b) Five new custom exempt establishments licensed (Flandreau Locker, Gregory County Locker, Head Hunters Meats, Lemmonmade Inc, Schmidt's Custom Meats)

2. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

- a) No changes

3. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) Four slaughter/processing establishment changed to custom only (Bruce Market, Feterl's Meats, Jack's Cold Storage, TriCounty Locker)

4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Three establishments closed (Phil's Jack & Jill, Northwest Grocery, Safari Grocery)
- b) Nine establishments opened (Buche Foods, Dar El Salam Inc, Fareway Stores #192-2, Farm to Plate Marketplace, Iroquois Store & Café, Jimmy's Pizza, Juba Restaurant & Grocery Store, Lou Lou's Bomdiggities, Sioux Valley Coop Hwy 20 C-store)
- c) Five establishments changed ownership (Bison Food Store, Crow Buttes Merchantile, Herreid Valu Mart, Plagmans Food Center, Truckers Super Valu)
- d) One establishment changed from retail to custom (Dakota Butcher-Watertown)

There were 84 whole carcass condemnations:

<p>Bison:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem: Dead</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Abscess/Pyemia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Injuries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Non-Ambulatory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem: Abscess/Pyemia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Pneumonia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Malignant Lymphoma</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem: Dead	4	Abscess/Pyemia	2	Injuries	1	Non-Ambulatory	1	postmortem: Abscess/Pyemia	70	Pneumonia	1	Malignant Lymphoma	1	<p>Cattle:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem:	0	postmortem:	0
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<p>Sheep:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem:	0	postmortem:	0	<p>Swine:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem: Pyrexia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem: Abscess/Pyemia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem: Pyrexia	1	postmortem: Abscess/Pyemia	1										
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<p>Elk:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">antemortem: Non-Ambulatory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">postmortem:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	antemortem: Non-Ambulatory	2	postmortem:	0															
antemortem: Non-Ambulatory	2																		
postmortem:	0																		

MEAT INSPECTION continued

FY2019 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION	
Total lbs. processed at full inspected plants	10,571,125
Total lbs. processed at custom exempt plants	18,321,864
Total lbs. processed at state plants	28,892,989
Total # animals slaughtered in state facilities	31,813
Humane Slaughter Reports	642
Supervisor In-Plant Reviews	25
Supervisor State Reviews at establishments	47
Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments	0
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	66
New Product Formulations Approved	112
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
Residue testing	21
RTE product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	56
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	33
E coli O157:H7 (Retail)	7
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella	59
Samples submitted for TB	77
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	1
Animals sampled (testing at slaughter) for Scrapie	223
<u>Change from FY2018</u>	
Inspected Slaughter (# of animals)	-2,631
Inspected Pounds of Product Purchased	+211,634
Product Pounds of Processed & Inspected	-31,576
Custom Slaughter (# of animals)	-5,919
Custom Pounds of Product Processed	+7,566,218
RTE Pounds of Product	+4,896

VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

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

Forty-two (42) applicants took the online State Board Exam for veterinarians between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Twenty-one 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 22 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2018 with 18 being registered by veterinarians in South Dakota.

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

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

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

REPORTABLE DISEASE LIST

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

What to Report:

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

Report Immediately upon Discovery	Report within Two Days of Discovery	Report Weekly (Diagnostic Facilities)
*Any foreign animal disease Any new emerging disease Syndromes Anthrax Avian Chlamydophilosis (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	Anaplasmosis Avian Infectious Bronchitis Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter fetus venerealis) Contagious Agalactia (Mycoplasma spp.) Cysticercosis (metacestode stage of <i>Taenia saginata</i> or <i>Taenia solium</i>) Diphtheria (Corynebacterium diphtheriae) Duck Viral Enteritis (Duck Plague) Duck Viral Hepatitis Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Chlamydia) 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	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 style="text-align: center;">Where to Report:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">South Dakota Animal Industry Board Call - 605-773-3321</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Website - AIB DISEASE REPORTING http://dev.sdda.sd.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-board/diseaseinvestigation.html</p>	