

South Dakota



Animal Industry Board

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 2018

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BOARD MEMBERS

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

BOARD MEETINGS

July 11, 2017
December 11, 2017

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

To say that livestock are important to the economy and social fabric of South Dakota would be an understatement. At just over 4:1, South Dakota recently topped a fun-fact list comparing the ratio of cows to people in each state! Animal health generally remains at an all-time high. However, changes in livestock production practices bring new challenges for animal health, while diseases like bovine tuberculosis can still be of significant concern despite long standing control efforts. 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 AIB 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. AIB was not involved with any major legislative issues in FY18. 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

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Animal Industry Board

Bill Aeschlimann Bryan Nagel (chair) Lynn Boadwine (vice chair)
 Eric Iversen Cobbie Magness Steven Rommereim Dr John Voegeli

State Veterinarian / Executive Secretary
(Dr Oedekoven)

**Assistant State Veterinarian
(Dr M Miller)**

- Meat Inspection
- Nondomestic Animals
- Inhumane Treatment
- Rabies
- Permits
- Bovine Brucellosis

Staff Veterinarian (Dr Reenders)

- Traceability
- Animal Neglect
- Carcass Disposal
- Rabies
- Permits
- John's
- Bovine Tuberculosis

Staff Veterinarian (Dr Tedrow)

- Emergency Programs
- Avian Health
- Composting
- Rabies
- Permits
- Scrapie
- Disease Surveillance

Staff Veterinarian (Dr Anderson)

- Meat Inspection
- Permits

Exec Assist/Bus Mgr (Johnson)

Office Staff

- Baatz
- Demory
- Dougherty
- Good
- Halls
- Poile
- Sarvis
- Olson
- Vacant

Areas of Responsibility

- | | |
|--|---|
| Permits
•Telephone
•Import (Demory)
•Export (Dougherty) | Markets/Dealers (Baatz)
Biologics Approvals (Baatz)
Meat Inspection (Sarvis)
Nondomestic Animals (Halls) |
| Cattle Health
Small Ruminant Health
Swine Health
Equine Health
Avian Health
Lab Approvals | Livestock Neglect
Rabies (Good)
Traceability (Poile)
Carcass Disposal
Emergency Programs |

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Veterinary Exam Bd (Olson) | Web Based communications (Good, Olson) |
|----------------------------|--|

Area I Dr Hammrich

- Brassfield-Compliance/LDC
- Cox
- Galkowski
- Maurer

Area II Dr Wiechmann

- Bauer-Training Officer
- Collins
- Corth
- Harlan
- Hiles
- Kolda-Compliance
- Petrick
- Stout

Area III Dr Geis

- Cross
- Grasma-Compliance
- Stern
- Retzlaff
- Traupel

Area IV Dr Hanson

- Carda
- Doty-Compliance
- Gullickson
- Pritchard-Food Safety/Compliance

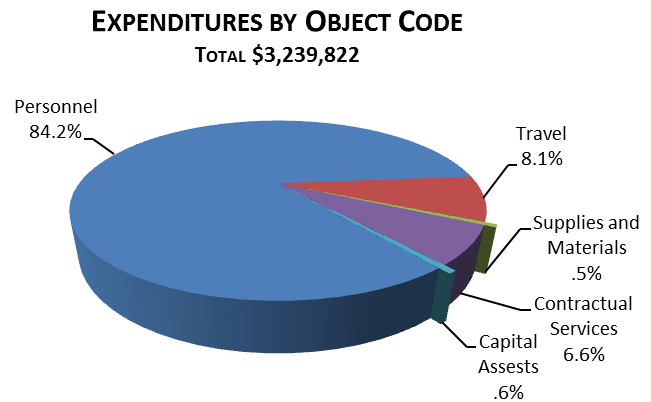
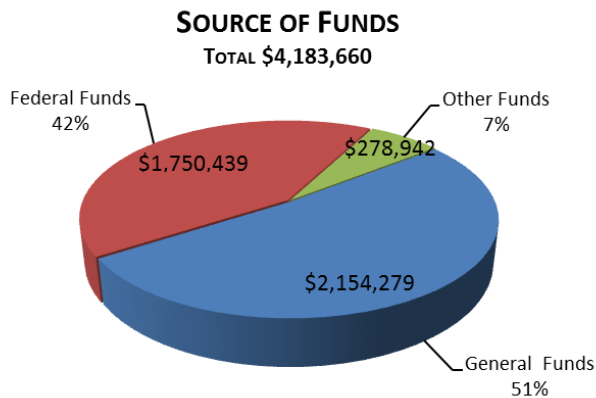
New faces in FY2018

Kylie Good – Information Specialist in the Pierre Office.

FINANCE

During Fiscal Year 2018 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$3,239,822, consisting of \$2,116,495 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,122,657 in federal fund expenditures and \$670 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 2018



FEES COLLECTED

Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	2,900.00	
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	92,007.61	
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued To Inspecting Veterinarians)	\$	828,471.91	
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	7,350.00	
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	150.00	
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	7,530.00	
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	5,100.00	
TOTAL			\$ 943,509.52
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	94,907.61	
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	828,471.91	
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	20,130.00	
TOTAL			\$ 943,509.52

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 present a risk to the cattle industry. Cattle and domestic bison herds 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 Counties of Wyoming test negative for Brucellosis prior to import into South Dakota.

A Harding County beef herd was depopulated due to Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in FY 2017, and began restocking in early FY 2018. A herd test is anticipated in the fall of 2018. Two additional affected herds (Harding and Butte), each with only one TB infected animal, were released from quarantine in the fall of 2017 after each herd completed a series of whole herd tests under a test and removal herd plan agreement. TB investigation activity involved tracing and testing exposed animals that left the affected herds during the previous 5 years. The Harding County TB response has involved 147 premises and 13,717 head of cattle tested. Exposed cattle were traced to 12 other states.

TB was identified in a beef cow during routine slaughter inspection by USDA Food Safety Inspection Service inspectors at a Texas slaughter plant in October 2017. Official ID collected from the cow and market records were used to identify the herd of origin in Tripp County. A whole herd test revealed additional infected animals.

As part of the Tripp County TB investigation, 10 adjacent herds were tested. No evidence of infection was found after testing over 4,000 cattle. Index herd animal purchases and sales were traced from the previous 5 years using sales records, official animal identification records, and certificates of veterinary inspection. Epidemiologic investigation led to the identification of several additional infected animals which moved from the index herd in the past year. One heifer sold in April, 2017 through a Nebraska livestock auction market was found to be infected in a central Nebraska herd. One cow sold through a South Dakota auction market in October, 2017 was found to be infected at a South Dakota feedyard. Another cow sold through a South Dakota auction market in October, 2017 was found to be infected in an Iowa feedyard.

Molecular characterization of *Mycobacterium bovis*, the causative agent of bovine tuberculosis, from the infected animals has identified this strain as being new to the U.S., and it's pathway of introduction into the Tripp County herd is as of yet unknown.

TB was identified during routine slaughter at an Aberdeen South Dakota plant in June, 2018. The investigation of TB in this feedlot steer is ongoing.



CATTLE HEALTH continued

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. During the past year, Johne's disease was detected by PCR test in 101 cattle herds in South Dakota.

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

South Dakota had two cases of bovine Trichomoniasis reported in FY 2018, after no reported positive herds in FY 2017. In the past year, veterinarians have submitted 3,813 samples for producers to test for "Trich". The majority of these samples are pooled to allow PCR testing of multiple bulls with one test. The decrease in testing compared to the 6,191 samples tested in FY 2017 is most likely due to the disease not being detected in FY 2017.

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 advise 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 1.6 million head. 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	6153
Pseudorabies	439
Swine Brucellosis	1665

Senecavirus A (SVA) continues to be diagnosed in hogs in the state. Clinical signs of the disease include vesicles, or blisters, on the snouts of pigs and lameness. These clinical signs are identical to the signs of foreign animal diseases, including Foot and Mouth Disease, and swine vesicular disease. Cases of SVA have occurred in finishing hogs and hogs moving to slaughter from South Dakota. In instances when vesicular lesions are reported to the Board, foreign animal disease investigations are conducted in order to rule out any foreign animal disease and maintain continuity of business.

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 3,794 sheep and 35 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 438 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 1,168 samples tested, 8 were found to be suspects, 7 were found to be positive reactors. Suspect 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 8,449 South Dakota horses tested for EIA in the past 12 months with no positive cases.

Equine Herpes Virus (EHV) is thought to be ubiquitous in the U.S. horse population. Disease conditions that result from various strains of the virus include respiratory, reproductive, and neurologic. The respiratory and reproductive forms of the disease are largely controlled by routine vaccination. Neurologic disease is concerning because it can be debilitating or fatal. Neurologic EHV is most commonly reported in athletic or event horses as they frequently travel and come into contact with other horses. Three cases of neurologic EHV were reported in South Dakota in FY 2018.



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 108 poultry operations and issued 82 annual import permits to out of state producers.

Surveillance for 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 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.



AIB staff began 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 and keeps 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	20	1622
Avian Influenza-Turkey	37	5432
Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer	4	220
Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird	5	120
Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry	191	999

CAPTIVE NONDOMESTIC POSSESSION PERMITS

The Animal Industry Board issued 66 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and 3 Zoo Permits in FY2018. Currently 43 captive cervid herds are included in these possession permits. Twelve cervid herds are currently Tuberculosis Accredited Free and 11 are 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 29 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds tested 75 animals in the past year, with all being negative.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department 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 31 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 11 positives in 269 samples, Mule deer had zero positives in 14 samples and Elk had 20 positive in 452 samples. Eight of the 20 positive elk originated in Wind Cave National Park.

Total historical sampling by SDGFP as of June 25, 2018, shows there have been 26,800 wild cervids sampled for CWD in South Dakota with 353 positive results.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The Animal Industry Board (AIB) participated in the national Agriculture Resource Management and Response (ARMAR) exercise.

This functional three day exercise was conducted on May 8-10, 2018 at multiple locations with varied participation from local, state, and federal agencies. Multiple states including California (CA), Colorado (CO), Minnesota (MN), Montana (MT), South Dakota (SD), and Wisconsin (WI) participated in the exercise with several other states conducting table top exercises.

Exercise play was limited to the real-time interactions between participating functional entities and jurisdictions during the first 72 hours of a mock Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in the U.S. The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated to support the efforts of the SD AIB while following their response plans, policies, and procedures. The purpose was to respond to an escalating livestock disease outbreak (Foot and Mouth disease / FMD). Over the course of three days, it escalated from one state to a regional and then a national level outbreak.

Exercise objectives included:

1. Demonstration of effective communication, incident management capabilities, and execution of appropriate response plans, policies, and procedures.
2. Defining the critical information requirements and prioritization strategies necessary to support a request for scarce or critical resources.
3. Identify gaps in available resources and policies that would be needed to effectively respond to an outbreak.

Some of the participating states were directly affected with Foot and Mouth disease (FMD), while other states implemented various mitigation activities. Active coordination between federal, state, and local responders took place during the three day event.



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 568 animals submitted for rabies testing with 18 animals testing positive. Total animals tested decreased by 9% from the previous year. Skunks are the largest reservoir of the disease in South Dakota and represent the largest number of positive diagnoses at the laboratory. Bats have also been recognized as a significant reservoir of rabies. Rabies continues to occur in the domestic animal population in the state.

Species	FY 2018 Rabies Detections
Bats	4
Bovine	2
Canine	3
Feline	1
Skunks	8
Total	18

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 Listeriosis, a multidrug-resistant *Salmonella* Heidelberg, and Tularemia. Local veterinarians are an integral part of assisting in client education in these incidences, particularly with rabies preventative vaccination.

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.

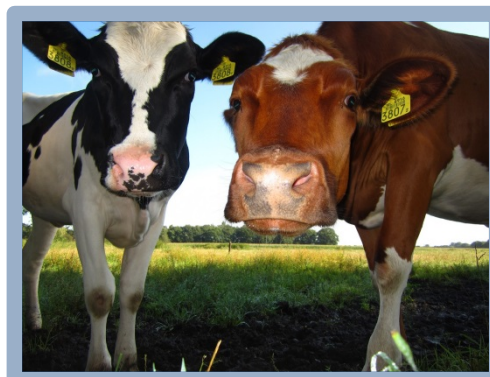
The Animal Industry Board receives traceability information on a daily basis from certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (407,142 cattle back tagged last year), and program disease vaccination and test charts. The information is maintained 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 2018

SPECIES	IMPORT PERMITS ISSUED	ANIMALS IMPORTED	ANIMALS EXPORTED
Cattle	12,137	734,245	1,743,983
Swine	1,579	865,300	2,742,275
Sheep	812	69,320	21,149
Poultry	56	8,855,864	1,329,931
Other	497	26,321	25,920
Semen/Embryo	3,205	489,064	91,892
ICVI's Issued	N/A	30,324	37,927

Accredited veterinarians are encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs). The number of SD veterinarians using electronic CVI's continues to increase. Approximately 40 veterinarians began using electronic CVI during FY2018. Electronic CVIs offer convenience for accredited veterinarians and improve accuracy of animal movement data collected for animal health officials.

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 2018 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 58 reports of livestock neglect and 10 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2018. Equines were involved in 57% of the neglect complaints, followed by cattle in 40% of the complaints. AIB veterinarians found neglect in 12% of the complaints investigated and worked with owners and local law enforcement to resolve animal care issues.

Dr Oedekoven and Dr. Wiechmann were called as witnesses to a Meade County Court case involving neglect of horses. The judgement agreed with Dr. Wiechmann's finding of neglect.



MARKETS AND DEALERS

South Dakota has Twenty-eight livestock auction markets are licensed in as of June 22, 2018.

Auction Agency Update:

New Owner (s) and name changes

Faith Livestock Auction LLC (Mason Dietterle, Dace and Jodi Harper), Faith SD, license issued on July 11, 2017.

Closed

No Closures in FY 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 enforced and allowing for movement of livestock to other states in a timely manner.

LICENSING

Auction Agency	28
Livestock Dealers	241
Rendering Haulers	3
Pet Food Processing	2

**AUCTION AGENCY REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
(JUNE 1, 2017 - MAY 31, 2018)**

AUCTION MARKET	HOGS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP
Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co (L-P Lvst)	0	81,055	0	3
Belle Fourche Livestock Auction LLC	0	157,340	0	0
Britton Livestock Sales LLC	0	2,912	0	496
Burke Livestock Auction Inc	0	52,638	411	2
Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc/Platte Lvst	4,298	76,220	645	24,084
* Faith Livestock Commission Co Inc	6	5,481	0	604
Faith Livestock Auction LLC	0	113,309	347	7,612
Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc	0	239,007	92	0
Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc	0	66,546	3	1,891
Herreid Livestock Auction Inc	0	134,268	0	0
Hub City Livestock Auction Inc	0	259,771	431	9,823
Huron Continental Marketing Co	0	71,133	0	0
Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC	0	89,986	0	0
Kramers Auction LLC	446	360	264	1,116
Lemmon Livestock Inc	0	66,155	0	0
Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc	0	33,234	0	0
Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc	0	28,846	0	0
Martin Livestock Auction Inc	0	20,687	0	0
Menno Livestock Auction	7,840	10,974	10	11,138
Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC	0	313,300	0	0
Mobridge Livestock Market Inc	4	130,005	501	0
Philip Livestock Auction LLC	0	154,037	1,094	0
Presho Livestock LLC	0	29,136	0	0
SD Horse Sale Inc	0	157	1,137	0
SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst	0	205,268	0	68,659
Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc	2,470	73,260	293	3,028
St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)	0	114,655	500	85,188
Stockmens Livestock Inc	0	211,298	0	0
Winner Livestock Auction LLC	0	84,402	0	1,893
TOTAL	15,064	2,825,440	5,728	215,537

EFFECTIVE

06/30/2017 *Faith Livestock Commission Co Inc - Changed Owners 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 seven state-inspected plants operated under Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) inspection:

- 28 inspected slaughter/processing plants
- 1 inspected slaughter only plant
- 8 inspected processing plants

SDMI provides facility inspection to 43 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 2018. 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 2018.

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 2018	# 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	29	7,211	1,649,752	1,880,433	15,028	8,562,727	85,269
Processing Only	8	N/A	309,068	413,529	2,700	782,308	64,183
Custom Exempt	43	N/A	972,092	N/A	15,424	10,162,153	N/A
Retail Stores	217	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	297	7,211	2,930,912	2,293,962	33,152	19,507,188	149,452

MEAT INSPECTION continued

Changes occurring during this fiscal year:

1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) One custom establishment closed (Burke Wild Game Processing)
- b) One custom establishment changed to inspected slaughter/processing (Bruce Market)
- c) Two new custom exempt establishments licensed (Spring Creek Meats and Freedom Wild Outdoors)
- d) One establishment burned down (Flandreau Locker)
- e) One establishment changed ownership (Tulare Country Meats)

2. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

- a) One inspected processing establishments changed to retail only (G & G Enterprises Inc)

3. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) One slaughter/processing establishment changed to custom only (Avon Locker)

4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Five establishments closed (Prairie Market, Family Thrift Center #257, Jager's Grocery, General Store, Family Thrift Center #254)
- b) Nine establishments opened (Alberi Grocery Store, Northwest Grocery, Schoeman Enterprises LLC, Cahoy's General Store LLC, Buche Foods/Pease Creek Colony, Addis Ababa LLC, Fareway Stores #178-2, Siouxland and Steel Wheel Trading Post)
- c) Five establishments changed ownership (Family Thrift Center #265, Family Thrift Center #253, Jones Food Center, Fresh Start Neighborhood Market and A & M Market)

Three establishments dropped retail (Flying J-25 Heartland Express, Yankton Antique Warehouse and Yankton Discount Grocery Store Inc)

There were 27 whole carcass condemnations:

Bison:

antemortem:	Non ambulatory	2
postmortem:	Abscess/Pyemia	18
	Pneumonia	1
	Emaciation	1
	Injuries	1

Cattle:

antemortem:		0
postmortem:	Abscess/Pyemia	1
	TB Reactor	2

Sheep:

antemortem:		0
postmortem:	Abscess/Pyemia	1

Swine:

antemortem:		0
postmortem:	Abscess/Pyemia	0
	Peritonitis	0

MEAT INSPECTION continued

FY2018 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION	
Total lbs processed at full inspected plants	11,638,997
Total lbs processed at custom exempt plants	10,162,153
Total lbs processed at state plants	21,801,150
Total # animals slaughtered in state facilities	40,363
Plant licensed for slaughter only (bison)	1
Plants licensed as slaughter/processing	28
Plants licensed as processing only	8
Plants licensed as custom-exempt status	43
Establishments licensed only as retail store meat processors	217
Total South Dakota Meat Establishments Licensed Issued	297
Humane Slaughter Reports	762
Supervisor In-Plant Reviews	26
Supervisor State Reviews at establishments	54
Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments	0
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	56
New Product Formulations Approved	23
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
Residue testing	19
RTE product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	48
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	35
E coli O157:H7 (Retail)	2
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella	48
Samples submitted for TB	99
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	1
Animals sampled (testing at slaughter) for Scrapie	438

VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

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

The SDVMEB administered the State Board Exam for veterinarians online the first week of June 2018. Thirty-seven (37) applicants took this examination online and it appears that 12 will remain in South Dakota to practice veterinary medicine. The SDVMEB also administered the exam at its annual meeting in Sioux Falls during the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association (SDVMA) meeting Tuesday August 15, 2017 with six applicants sitting and four will remain in South Dakota. A majority of the other applicants not residing in South Dakota 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 33 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2017 with 21 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 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-2011/>

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

Where to Report:

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

Website - AIB DISEASE REPORTING
<http://dev.sdda.sd.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-board/diseaseinvestigation.html>