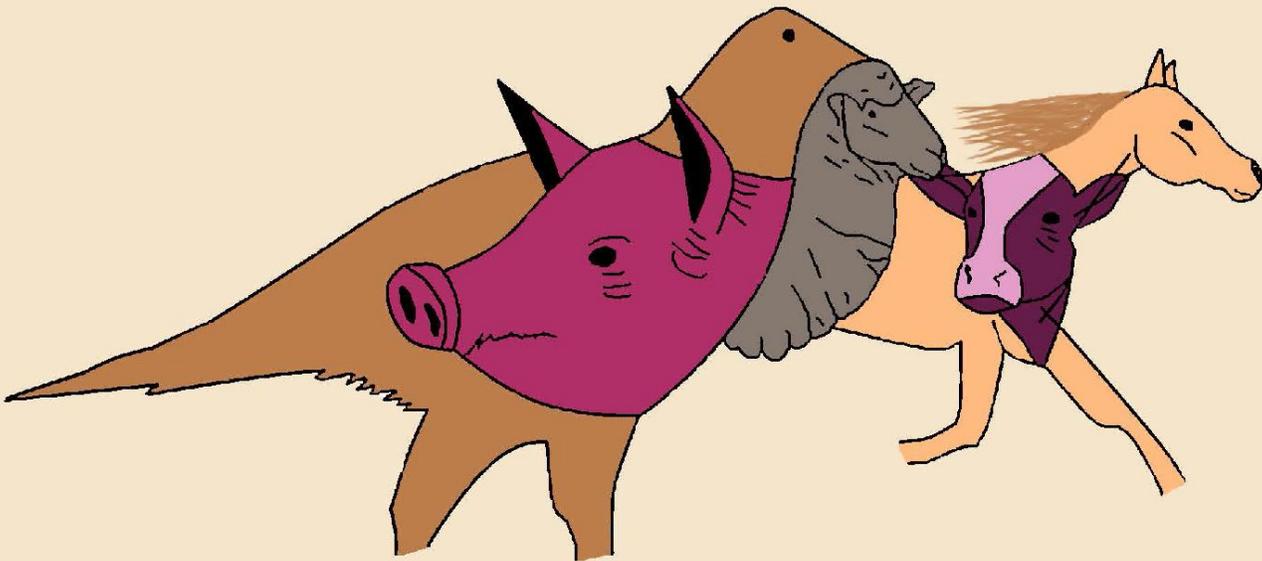


South Dakota
ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD



annual REPORT
Fiscal Year 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Legislative Issues	2
Organizational Chart	2
Budget	3
Cattle	4-5
Swine	6
Small Ruminant	7
Horses	8
Avian Health	9
Captive NonDomestic Permits	10
Chronic Wasting Disease	10
Emergency Management	11
Rabies / Zoonotic Disease	12
Traceability	13
Markets and Dealers	14-15
Livestock Neglect & Carcass Disposal	16
Meat Inspection	17-18
Veterinary Medical Exam Board	19
Reportable Disease List	20

BOARD MEMBERS

Bryan Nagel, Chair • Avon
Lynn Boadwine, Vice Chair • Baltic
Bill Aeschlimann • Hurley
Eric Iversen • White River
Cobbie Magness • Huron
Steven Rommereim • Alcester
Dr Julie Williams • Chamberlain

BOARD MEETINGS

July 15, 2014
August 18, 2014
October 07, 2014
December 18, 2014
March 30, 2015
May 20, 2015

BUSINESS REPORT

The mission of the Animal Industry Board (AIB) is to prevent the introduction of animal diseases into the state through the use of certificates of veterinary inspection, movement permits, and surveillance testing on imported animals; to provide animal identification systems for maintenance of animal health and food safety; to maintain an adequate surveillance system for disease including testing for several disease control programs; to inspect and test for emerging diseases; to conduct control, eradication, and certification programs for animal diseases in the State; to regulate the livestock auction markets and livestock dealers by inspection, licensing and bonding; to license and inspect rendering plants and enforce the proper and timely disposal of animal carcasses; to enforce livestock welfare laws; and to permit possession of nondomestic animals. The South Dakota Meat Inspection Program is maintained to protect the consumers of South Dakota under an "at least equal to" federal meat inspection program. AIB employees inspect slaughter and processing; custom exempt, and retail store meat processors for sanitation.

The SD Veterinary Medical Examining Board contracts with the Animal Industry Board for executive secretary and administrative services.

The State Veterinarian is also involved in a variety of other functions as called upon by industry and other state and national agencies and organizations.

The Board and staff are dedicated to working with the animal industries in South Dakota to ensure the health and welfare of all animals, the health and welfare of all aspects of animal industries, and to ensure that South Dakota inspected meat facilities produce a safe and wholesome product.

The information contained within is from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. For more information on disease surveillance and control programs, please visit the Board's website at <http://aib.sd.gov/>.

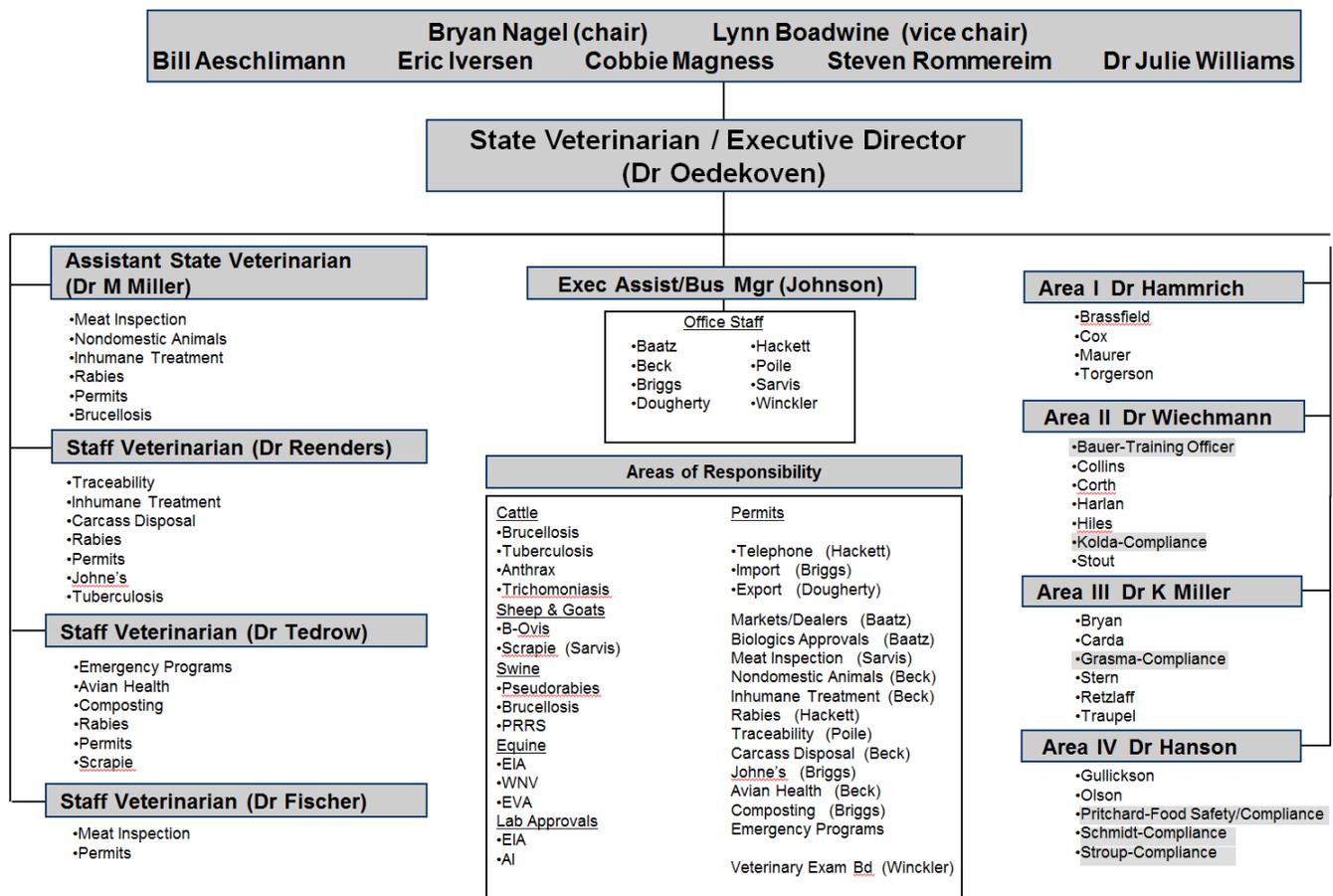
Dustin Oedekoven, DVM
State Veterinarian and Executive Secretary

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

No major legislative issues involved the South Dakota Animal Industry Board in 2015.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Animal Industry Board



New faces in FY2015

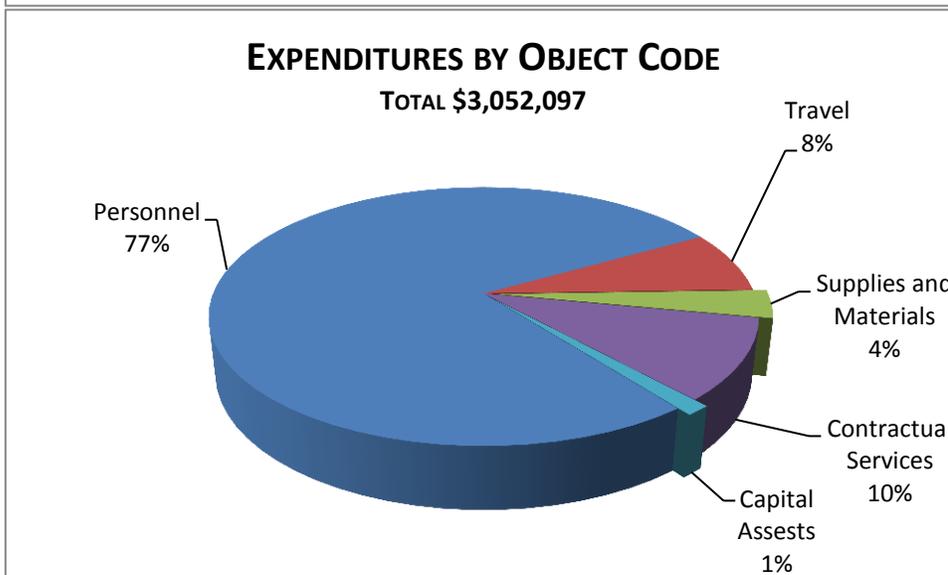
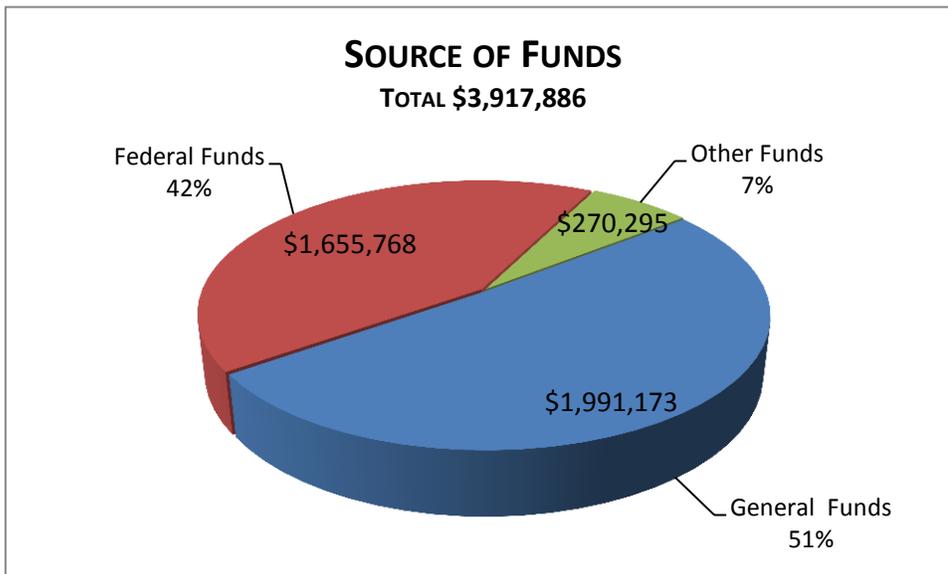
Keva Briggs was hired as a Statistical Assistant in the Pierre office.

Amy Maurer was hired as Inspector for the Leola area.



During Fiscal Year 2015 the Animal Industry Board’s total expenses were \$3,385,071, consisting of \$1,991,173 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,377,110 in federal fund expenditures and \$16,788 in other fund expenditures. The Board had 40 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 2015



CATTLE

The U.S. is considered free of Brucellosis in the domestic cattle; all states maintain a Brucellosis Class Free status.

Infected bison and elk in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) continue to present a risk to the cattle industry and cases of brucellosis in cattle or domestic bison occasionally develop from this reservoir. The last potentially exposed animals South Dakota received from this area were a Montana bull and cow that moved from a herd of cattle affected by brucellosis in September, 2013. The animals came to the state in two separate movements. Tracing of those movements showed that the animals entered South Dakota as feeder animals before the disease was introduced in the Montana herd. The animals did not enter or commingle with any breeding herd in South Dakota, but instead were fed and sent to slaughter.

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



South Dakota continues to be an Accredited Free state for bovine tuberculosis. Five traces involving feeder cattle from a North Dakota dairy herd resulted in the finding that all remained in slaughter channels.

A Hutchinson County beef herd found TB positive in October 2011 will be tested next year as part of ongoing assurance testing to monitor for disease reoccurrence. Two associated herds completed the third round of annual assurance testing in the spring of 2015. All animals continue to test negative and the assurance testing will continue for 2 more years to confirm that the herd is free of disease.

During the past year, of the 30,053 samples from South Dakota dairy and beef cattle submitted for Johne's testing, 1,153 were reported as positive (4.9%). Samples were submitted for Johne's testing from several other species, including sheep, goats, bison and one camel. Positive Johne's tests were reported for 2 of 7 samples submitted for sheep and 3 of 24 samples submitted for goats.

Although federal funds supporting Johne's Disease Control have been discontinued for 5 years, SDAIB does continue 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.

No cases of Trichomoniasis were reported in South Dakota in FY 2015. A total of 4,449 bulls were tested for "Trich" in South Dakota this past year with no detection of the disease.

South Dakota and most other western states continue working to harmonize “Trich” regulations so requirements for moving bulls interstate are more standardized between states. States have come to agreement in such areas as what type of test will be accepted, an age cut-off for virgin bull statements and how long test results will be considered valid.

Anthrax is an annual threat for South Dakota producers. One Stanley County herd was affected in March, 2015. Vaccination for the disease continues to be encouraged.



SWINE

South Dakota has a strong swine industry with an annual inventory of 1.2 million hogs and pigs. The Animal Industry Board collaborates with swine producers and related stakeholders to ensure swine health throughout the industry in our state.

Within the past year Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD), a disease complex which includes Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV) and Porcine Delta Coronavirus (PDCoV), has continued to affect producers across the nation. This is a diarrheal disease with a very high morbidity and mortality rate in young piglets. Since the first case was reported in May of 2013, 50 South Dakota hog farms have been confirmed positive for the disease, with 18 new premises this fiscal year. The diagnostic laboratory at South Dakota State University (ADRDL) continues to provide testing options for producers in the region who are working to eliminate or mitigate the disease.

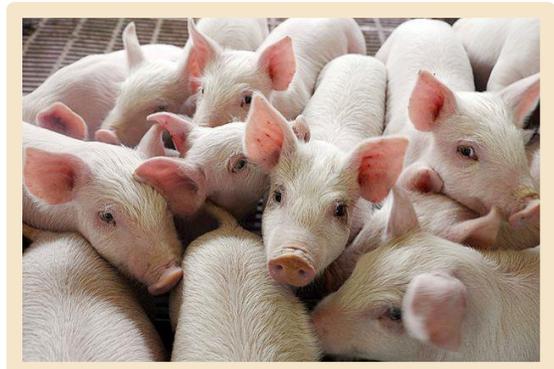
The SECD complex was included on the South Dakota list of reportable diseases in July 2013. On June 5, 2014 a USDA Federal Order was announced mandating the reporting of SECD positive cases nationwide. Those herds infected with SECD have worked diligently with the assistance of their veterinarians to manage the impact of or eliminate the disease from their operations.

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.

Pseudorabies virus is however still found in feral swine populations in the United States and this serves as a potential means for reintroduction to domestic herds. Currently there is not a resident feral swine population known to exist in South Dakota. There were 415 pseudorabies surveillance tests conducted on South Dakota swine in the last year.

Swine brucellosis is also found in feral swine and can cause disease if the commercial herds are exposed to these animals. In the past year, Animal Industry Board staff investigated a positive report of swine brucellosis detected by slaughter surveillance. This animal was determined to have been sold to slaughter in South Dakota but originated in another state. There were 169 swine brucellosis surveillance tests conducted on South Dakota swine in the last year.

Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSv) continues to affect swine herds. Many producers have developed control strategies to include vaccination, herd closure, and implementation of sound biosecurity practices to aid in prevention and control of the disease. Industry lead elimination and control efforts have been instituted in parts of our state; however, participation in these voluntary efforts has been low.



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

South Dakota maintains its 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 states surveillance goal. In this reporting period 1,995 sheep and 40 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 267 animals for surveillance testing.

Animal Industry Board staff investigated the sales of scrapie exposed sheep from Wisconsin to a South Dakota flock. The animals have been tested for genetic susceptibility and further steps are being taken to resolve the investigation.

Twenty three (23) 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 1,311 samples tested, 3 were found to be suspects and 2 were found to be positive reactors. Suspects were cleared by further testing and positives were marketed to slaughter.



HORSES

A negative 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. South Dakota reported 8,277 horses tested for EIA in the past 12 months with no positive cases.

Many states experienced cases of Equine Herpes Virus, which caused some concern for South Dakota horse owners.

A small number of West Nile Virus cases continue to be diagnosed in the horse population. In the past year, a single unvaccinated horse was reported positive in Hamlin County.

Extensive Vesicular stomatitis outbreaks occurred in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas and Utah. These states had many animals under quarantine while investigating the epidemiology of disease occurrence.



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 153 poultry operations and issued 108 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.

Since December 2014, 223 cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 have been confirmed in the Pacific, Central, and Mississippi flyways (or migratory bird paths) affecting over 48 million birds. The disease has been found in wild birds, as well as in a few backyard flocks and commercial poultry flocks. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) considers the risk to people from these HPAI H5 infections to be low. No human cases of these HPAI H5 viruses have been detected in the United States, Canada, or internationally.

The Animal Industry Board has responded to 10 cases of HPAI in FY15. The first detection occurred March 30, 2015, and the last on May 28, 2015. Nine turkey producers and 1 table egg layer producer were affected, resulting in the depopulation of 1,757,644 birds. The process of eliminating the disease from a premises once confirmed infected with HPAI involves quarantining all poultry and poultry products, increasing biosecurity measures, depopulation of all poultry, carcass disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, and verification of the cleaning and disinfection with environmental sampling prior to restocking. The first affected premises restocked on May 29, 2015, 60 days after detection. Area surveillance around the infected premises involved the identification and testing of 147 flocks. All area surveillance testing was negative.

Poultry disease and biosecurity educational materials were made available to backyard hobby producers at 5 large Fairs and at a livestock auction market. Surveillance testing was conducted at a livestock auction market and in backyard flocks on a voluntary basis. (see table)

Poultry Surveillance	Number of Flocks	Total Number of Birds tested
Pullorum Disease	30	2566
Avian Influenza-Turkey	37	6278
Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer	4	143
Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird	29	95
Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry	23	244

CAPTIVE NONDOMESTIC POSSESSION

The Animal Industry Board issued 65 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and 3 Zoo Permits in FY2015.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board continues to maintain a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Plan approved by USDA/APHIS. There are 30 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds tested 77 animals in the past year, with all being negative.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks 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 22 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for 4 positives in 29 samples, Mule deer had 6 positive in 19 samples and Elk had 12 positive in 128 samples. Seven of the 12 positive elk originated from sampling in Wind Cave National Park.

Total historical sampling by SDGFP as of July 1, 2015, shows there have been 25,296 wild cervids sampled for CWD in South Dakota with 281 positive results.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The annual training session of the South Dakota Reserve Veterinary Medical Officer Corps (SDRVMOC) was held January 5, 2015, in Pierre. Forty-five veterinarians attended the session, thirty-one from private practice, including seven prospective members, and fourteen state and federal veterinarians. Dr. Danelle Bickett-Weddle from Iowa State University, Center for Food Security and Public Health presented information about the secure food supply plans. These plans are a cooperative effort of the livestock industries, academia, and State and Federal animal health officials to allow for continuity of operations for livestock producers in the event of disease outbreaks. There are currently five plans under development, some of which are in the early stages of implementation. Introducing the SDRVMOC members to these plans will allow them to educate livestock producers about plan requirements and also illustrate to them where they would be utilized in the event these plans become operational.

Animal Industry Board staff continued to attend trainings. Several employees attended Incident Command Structure (ICS) trainings. ICS was also included as a topic at the Animal Industry Board annual employee workshop in September. Veterinarians participated in the specialized Foreign Animal Disease Investigation Refresher course.



RABIES / ZOONOTIC DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board investigates potential and probable occurrences of exposure to rabies in the domestic animal population. The South Dakota Department of Health and SDSU Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL) reported 777 animals submitted for rabies testing with 27 animals testing positive. Total animals tested increased by 14% from the previous year with the number of positives increasing by 30%. 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 2015 South Dakota Rabies Infections
Bats	5
Bovine	6
Feline	3
Skunks	13
Total	27

The Animal Industry Board worked cooperatively with the South Dakota Department of Health to investigate rabies exposures and other disease occurrences with zoonotic potential, including, calves with Cryptosporidiosis at an animal exhibition, a dog with *Brucella canis*, and Tularemia in a cat. Private practicing veterinarians are an integral part of assisting in client education in these incidences, particularly with rabies preventative vaccination.

South Dakota state and federal animal health officials have worked together with livestock producers over the years to eliminate and/or control diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, EIA, 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.

Animal Industry Board receives traceability information on a daily basis from interstate certificates of veterinary inspection (ICVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (358,330 cattle back tagged last year), and program disease vaccination and test charts. The information is maintained in databases and systems that are used by animal health officials 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.

ANIMAL	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	PERMITS ISSUED
Cattle	679,702	1,413,106	11,944
Swine	569,144	2,053,497	4,382
Sheep	59,674	53,843	620
Poultry	6,272,917	80,777	117
Other	361,875	210,813	240
ICVI's	26,485	34,573	16,149

Traceability relies on industry compliance with state and federal requirements when animals move interstate or change ownership. Animal Industry Board provided outreach and educational information to livestock producers and industry groups throughout FY 2015 in an effort to assist all stakeholders in compliance with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.

Fifteen auction market site visits were held during FY 2015 to review and discuss the animal health and traceability topics covered during the auction market inspecting veterinarian workshops held in June of 2014. The meetings were attended by auction market owners and staff, the inspecting veterinarians, and Animal Industry Board staff (including the traceability coordinator or assistant state veterinarian, area veterinary supervisor, and compliance officer.)



MARKETS AND DEALERS

South Dakota has 33 licensed auction markets as of June 27, 2015.

Auction Agency Update:

New Owner (s) and name changed

- Stockmen’s Livestock Inc. (Larry Ryken), Yankton SD, license issued on August 18, 2014
- Livestock R Us LLC dba Huron Continental Marketing Co. (Mark Preston, Donald Schiefelbein, and Kim Ulmer), Huron SD, license issued on September 24, 2014.

Closed

- Presho Livestock LLC dba Miller Livestock Auction (Cody Volmer and Ron Volmer), Miller SD, Closed January 20, 2015.

The auction markets continue to provide a valuable service to the livestock industry in marketing livestock. Veterinary inspection continues to be carried out at all markets with the inspecting veterinarian seeing that Animal Industry Board regulations are being enforced. This benefits the livestock industry and the marketing of livestock at auctions in South Dakota by ensuring the ability to ship livestock from markets to other states in a timely manner.

LICENSING	
Auction Agency	34
Livestock Dealers	235
Rendering Plants	4
Pet Food Processing	2

In August 2014, auction market inspecting veterinarians were invited to a meeting in Pierre to review the changes required by the Federal Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule for livestock in interstate commerce. This also gave the veterinarians the opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns that they encounter while carrying out their role as inspecting veterinarian on behalf of the Animal Industry Board.

The cooperation of the auction market industry and the Board continues to be very good.

FEES COLLECTED			
Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	3,300.00	
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	74,710.46	
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued To Inspecting Veterinarians)	\$	672,385.87	
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	12,600.00	
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	250.00	
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	11,370.00	
Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	5,000.00	
	TOTAL		\$ 779,616.33
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	78,010.46	
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund	\$	672,385.87	
Total Amount to State of SD General Fund	\$	29,220.00	
	TOTAL		\$ 779,616.33

AUCTION AGENCY REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
(JUNE 1, 2014 - MAY 31, 2015)

AUCTION MARKET	HOGS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP
Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co (L-P Lvst)	0	83,617	0	39
* Bales Continental Commission Co Inc	0	1,878	0	0
Belle Fourche Livestock Auction LLC	0	116,055	0	0
Britton Livestock Sales LLC	0	4,301	0	518
Burke Livestock Auction Inc	222	37,242	0	0
Chamberlain Livestock Auction	0	13,849	0	2,768
Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc/Platte Lvst	3,244	78,280	659	25,262
Faith Livestock Commission Co Inc	0	62,611	86	20,223
Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc	0	234,502	133	0
Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc	0	36,065	95	0
Gregory Livestock Auction	0	0	526	0
Herreid Livestock Auction Inc	0	129,555	0	0
Hub City Livestock Auction Inc	2,589	247,418	542	12,504
* Huron Continental Marketing Co	0	51,368	0	0
Kimball Livestock Exchange	0	23,637	0	0
Kramers Livestock Auction Co Inc(GOATS)	188	208	280	779
Lemmon Livestock Inc	0	65,552	0	0
Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc	0	34,977	0	0
Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc	0	37,007	0	0
Martin Livestock Auction Inc	0	16,498	0	0
Menno Livestock Auction	6,985	12,820	10	7,729
* Miller Livestock Auction (Presho Lvst LLC)	0	204	0	0
Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC	0	320,865	0	0
Mobridge Livestock Market Inc	0	104,677	915	0
Philip Livestock Auction LLC	0	128,705	1,218	0
Presho Livestock LLC	0	37,482	0	0
SD Horse Sale Inc	0	56	1,628	0
SD Livestock Sales of Watertown Inc	4	43,604	1	3,903
SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst	0	169,253	0	62,551
Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc	1,559	55,754	526	839
St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co)	0	80,227	712	91,775
* Stockmens Livestock Inc	0	111,215	0	0
Sutton Rodeo Inc	0	0	0	0
Winner Livestock Auction LLC	0	73,448	0	1,617
Yankton Livestock Auction Market Inc	0	69,986	0	0
TOTAL	14,791	2,482,916	7,331	230,507

EFFECTIVE

08/18/2014 *Stockmens Livestock Inc - New Owner and Name Change
09/24/2014 *Livestock R Us LLC dba Huron Continental Marketing Co - New Owner and Name Change
01/20/2015 *Presho Livestock LLC dba Miller Livestock Auction - Closed



LIVESTOCK NEGLECT AND CARCASS DISPOSAL

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 69 reports of animal neglect and 5 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2015. Equines were involved in 74% of the neglect cases and bovines were involved in 21% of the cases. Animal Industry Board veterinarians found neglect to be occurring in 13% of the cases investigated and worked with owners to resolve animal care issues.



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

The South Dakota Meat Inspection (SDMI) Program 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. Forty-six state-inspected plants continue to operate under Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) inspection:

- 33 inspected slaughter/processing plants
- 1 inspected slaughter only plant
- 12 inspected processing plants

SDMI provides facility inspection to 33 custom-exempt licensed establishments and sanitation inspection to 205 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. SDMI found no positive samples for E coli O157:H7 in raw ground beef or its components, but had one positive non-O157 STEC sample (O111) and one positive Salmonella sample (serotype Montevideo) in FY2015. Another area of focus is on *Listeria monocytogenes* control in ready-to-eat meat products. SDMI did find one positive sample for *Listeria monocytogenes* in a ready-to-eat meat product in FY2015.

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).

FY2015 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION

Total lbs processed at full inspected plants	14,415,833
Total lbs processed at custom exempt plants	5,767,093
Total lbs processed at state plants	20,182,926
Total # animals slaughtered in state facilities	45,183
Plant licensed for slaughter only (bison)	1
Plants licensed as slaughter/processing	33
Plants licensed as processing only	12
Plants licensed as custom-exempt status	33
Establishments licensed as retail store meat processors	205
Total South Dakota Meat Establishments Licensed Issued	284
Humane Slaughter Reports	372
Supervisor In-Plant Reviews	51
Supervisor State Reviews at establishments	62
Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments	2
Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print	112
New Product Formulations Approved	61
Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis	0
Residue testing	32
RTE product for Listeria and Salmonella testing	79
Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria	98
E coli O157:H7 (Retail)	7
E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella	132
Samples submitted for TB	71
Animals tested for suspicion of residue	0
Carcasses submitted for histopathology because of suspicious lesions	3
Animals tested for Scrapie at slaughter	260

Changes occurring during this fiscal year:

1. Custom Exempt Changes –
 - a) One custom plant closed
 - b) One processing plant changed to custom exempt

2. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes –
 - a) One inspected processing establishment changed to custom exempt

3. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes –
 - a) One slaughter/processing establishment voluntarily withdrew from inspection

4. Retail Establishment Changes –
 - a) Six stores closed
 - b) Two stores opened
 - c) Six stores changed ownership

SLAUGHTER / PROCESSING SUMMARY							
State FY 2014	# 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	34	15,566	2,569,645	3,686,321	16,779	8,923,830	175,584
Processing Only	12	N/A	646,648	424,528	2,700	1,381,154	41,801
Custom Exempt	33	N/A	193,056	N/A	10,138	5,767,093	N/A
Retail Stores	205	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	284	15,566	4,009,349	4,110,849	29,617	16,072,077	217,385

There were 22 whole carcass condemnations:

Cattle antemortem:	0	
Cattle postmortem:	1	Emaciation
Bison antemortem:	4	Non ambulatory
	3	Dead on Arrival (DOA)
Bison postmortem:	9	Abscess/Pyemia
	1	Carcinoma
	1	Arthritis
	2	Emaciation
Swine antemortem:	0	
Swine postmortem:	1	Contamination



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 numerous complaints and issues each year.

The SDVMEB administered the State Board Exam for veterinarians in Pierre, SD on Thursday June 4, 2015. Thirty (30) applicants sat for this examination and it appears that 18 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 12, 2014 with four applicants sitting and two 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. Successful applicants completing the VTNE interview (oral exam) with the SDVMEB. The SDVMEB has received VTNE scores from 42 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2014 with 23 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

Who Must Report: 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)
*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 <i>B. abortus</i> , <i>B. canis</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> , <i>B. ovis</i> , and <i>B. suis</i> 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 (<i>Campylobacter fetus</i> venerealis) Contagious Agalactia (<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.) Cysticercosis (metacestode stage of <i>Taenia saginata</i> or <i>Taenia solium</i>) Diphtheria (<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>) Duck Viral Enteritis (Duck Plague) Duck Viral Hepatitis Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (<i>Chlamydia</i>) 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) <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> (MG) <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> (MS) Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis Paramyxovirus (2-9) Paratuberculosis (John's disease) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>Where to Report: South Dakota Animal Industry Board 605-773-3321</p> </div>	