ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2019

MINNESOTA
BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

BOARD MEMBERS

DEAN COMPART, President, Swine Producer, Nicollet

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PETER RIPKA, Cattle Producer, Ogilvie

DR. GRAHAM BRAYSHAW, Veterinarian, Minneapolis

ERICA SAWATZKE, Poultry Producer, Kensington

BOARD MEETINGS

September 19, 2018

December 5, 2018

March 27, 2019

April 24, 2019

The Annual Report of the Minnesota Board of Animal Health is published in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes.
The Board of Animal Health is an equal opportunity employer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the State Veterinarian	3
Dogs and Cats	5
Horses	6
Farmed Cervidae	7
Swine	9
Cattle	10
Poultry	11
Minnesota Poultry Testing Laboratory	13
Emergency Preparedness	14
Sheep and Goats	15
Compliance	15
Animal Disease Traceability	16
Rabies	17
Reportable Diseases	19
Budget	20
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory	22

LETTER FROM THE STATE VETERINARIAN

The world seems to be getting smaller as animals and commodities move faster than ever across county, state and international borders. The Minnesota Board of Animal Health (Board) is responsible for the health of those domestic animals while they're within our borders, but also as part of the nation's agriculture economy. We're also responsible for sampling and testing for many potential diseases, including foreign animal diseases, any one of those thousands of animal movements can bring with it. Disease doesn't recognize man-made boundaries and we're always on alert for what could emerge inside Minnesota's borders.

Our efforts to control diseases can be significantly bolstered by some rather simple steps taken by our partners in the veterinary community and the producers raising domestic species. One longstanding preventative measure we encourage is routine vaccination against diseases. Coupled with education and veterinary oversight, much has been accomplished across many species, by way of good communication. We strive to reach zero and continue our efforts to support veterinarians with the resources they need to work with producers to vaccinate their animals and slow or stop the spread of disease.

Other diseases like African Swine Fever do not exist in Minnesota, or the U.S., and do not have an effective vaccine to prevent them from introduction into the state. To keep these diseases out we rely on another major pillar of our work, biosecurity. Biosecurity is an excellent and effective measure to limit disease transmission on several levels. It can be implemented anywhere from farms to markets, and transport vehicles. Keeping disease out of the barns, feedlots and pastures is the basis for biosecurity, and our farmers do an excellent job every day to protect the health of their animals.

Organizing our disease prevention efforts includes preparing for threats we know exist elsewhere that could devastate our agricultural industry if they were to arrive here. To us, preparedness is synonymous with teamwork. We're a small agency working hard to do everything in our power to protect the health of Minnesota's domestic animals. We also know we can be easily overwhelmed if we detect a major foreign animal disease, which is why we're prepared to call upon our partners to stand up with us and defend our invaluable livestock when necessary.

Last year we participated in a national exercise to prepare for a simulated outbreak of foot and mouth disease and coordinated with dozens of Minnesota government agencies and commodity groups. This year we've participated in another multi-state exercise to respond to a simulated detection of African Swine Fever. These exercises are invaluable to identify our opportunities for strengthening our response in a controlled simulation. We know a lot of diseases are not a matter of "if" they will arrive, but rather "when" they will arrive, and we are preparing to respond.

Speaking of those relationships, we've had a great year of forging new ties and strengthening old bonds. We continually cultivate cooperation with newly accredited veterinarians as they receive their degrees and start careers in both large and small animal work in Minnesota. Producers are always a priority too and we constantly engage them through multiple means to be the first line of defense against disease. Of course, our long-standing ties are also essential to our work and we couldn't exist without partners like the University of Minnesota, and our state and federal partners.

In the year ahead the Board is prepared to face both new and existing challenges in the world of animal disease. Even though the movement and spread of disease is constantly evolving, so are we in the ways we detect, control and eradicate them from our landscape. We have a critical role in supporting both an abundant agricultural economy in Minnesota, and a safe food supply, through healthy animals and carrying out our duties to protect them today and tomorrow.

DOGS AND CATS

Number of Commercial Dog and Cat Breeders (CBCD) and Kennels Licensed for Fiscal Year 2019:

81 Kennels (2 newly licensed)

124 CDCB (10 newly licensed)

The Board continued meetings with the Breeder Excellence Advisory Task force this fiscal year and met September 24, 2018, and May 20, 2019. The goal of the task force is to develop a Commercial Breeder Excellence program and meet the statutory requirements to recognize licensed breeders who demonstrate excellence and exceed the standards of the commercial dog and cat breeder laws. The task force is comprised of licensed commercial breeders, veterinarians who work with commercial breeders, and Board of Animal Health inspectors and staff. Minutes from the task force meetings are posted on the Board's "Dogs and Cats" webpage under "Commercial Dog and Cat Breeders."

Canine Brucellosis

9 canine brucellosis investigations were conducted this fiscal year. As part of these investigations, 286 dogs were tested for canine brucellosis: 47 were positive, and 239 negative.

Canine brucellosis continues to be an important reportable disease and the Board is committed to educating the public, businesses involved in breeding, rescuing, boarding or training dogs and veterinarians about the importance of surveillance and control. The disease is spread between dogs and can be transmitted to people.

All non-negative test results for canine brucellosis must be reported to the Board. Dogs that test positive on an initial screening test may be retested using another approved test for which the test results will be accepted. The Board considers the disease contagious for the life of the dog and if an animal is diagnosed it must be permanently isolated from other dogs or euthanized.

HORSES

Horse health is important to the Board year-round, but reportable diseases in horses tend to peak in the summer months because many of these diseases are transmitted by insects. West Nile Virus disease (WNV), equine encephalitis (Eastern and Western), equine infectious anemia (EIA), and equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHM) are all reportable.

The most effective measure to preventing diseases like WNV and Equine encephalitis is a routine vaccination program. The number of cases reported nationwide have declined significantly in the past decade because of increased vaccine usage. EIA and EHM are best prevented through a successful biosecurity program. The Board requires horses infected with EIA to be quarantined for life or euthanized since the animal will remain infectious for life.

12 West Nile Virus Cases

11 Horses

1 Alpaca

FARMED CERVIDAE

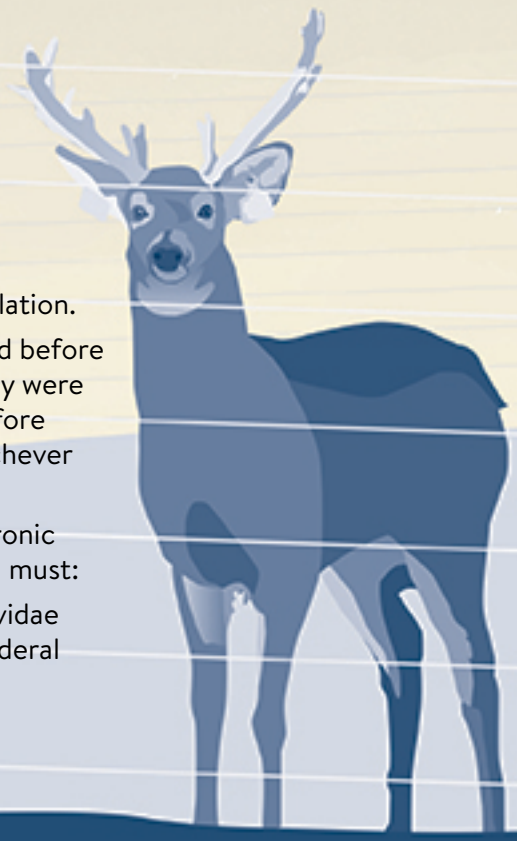
Program Numbers:

360 Total Herds

9,630 Total Animals in Those Herds

The 2019 legislative session resulted in Governor Tim Walz signing bills related to farmed Cervidae into law:

- Annual Inspection fee (effective July 1, 2019)
  - The annual fee increased to $500 per year for producers that manage their herd for profit or monetary gain or engage in transactions or exchanges for consideration, owners that sell the ability to shoot animals in the herd, or the herd consists of more than one species (example; elk and white-tailed deer).
  - The annual fee increased to $250 for all other herds.
  - By December 1, 2019, all entry gates for farmed Cervidae enclosures must have redundant gates maintained to prevent escape. The Board identified criteria for the construction of redundant gates and will include the inspection of redundant gating in future annual inspections.
- New fencing or fencing repairs must be high tensile fencing as of July 1, 2019.
- Annual inspections must include a physical inspection of all perimeter fencing around the facility and a viewing to verify all animals are tagged. The owners must present an accurate inventory to the inspector for review. The owner must present individual animals in a herd for a physical inventory if required by the Board.
- A farmed cervid producer must pay a re-inspection fee of one half their annual inspection fee for each re-inspection related to a fence violation.
- White-tailed deer must be identified before October 31 of the year in which they were born, at the time of weaning, or before movement from the premises, whichever comes first.
- The owner of a premises where Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is detected must:
  - Depopulate the premises of Cervidae after the appraisal process for federal



indemnification has been completed. If an indemnification application is not submitted, the herd must be depopulated within a reasonable time as determined by the Board.

- Must maintain the fencing required on the premises for five years after the date of detection.
- Must post the fencing on the premises with biohazard signs as directed by the Board.

The Farmed Cervid Advisory Task Force continued meeting this year to achieve its goals of addressing fencing requirements and identifying business value for the industry in Minnesota. The task force also began addressing the new laws affecting the cervid industry, such as redundant gating standards. The group continues to meet into the next fiscal year.

In October of fiscal year 2018, six of seven animals in a small herd of captive white-tailed deer in Goodhue County died of Epizootic hemorrhagic disease. It marked the first detection of the disease in Minnesota deer, yet it is widespread across North America. It was previously detected in two Minnesota cattle in Brown County (2012) and Murray County (2013). The virus is transmitted between deer by biting midges, or gnats, that are killed by frost later in the fall season.

During this fiscal year, the Board of Animal Health announced the depopulation of all the deer on a Crow Wing County farm first infected with CWD in 2016. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provided indemnity to the owner for the animals as part of its overall disease control effort. A total of 102 deer were removed from the farm and all viable samples were sent to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory for CWD testing. Seven deer were found positive for CWD when the herd was tested.

After the Crow Wing County deer herd was depopulated, all CWD positive deer farms in the state were empty and there were no new CWD detections for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Species Breakdown of Animals:

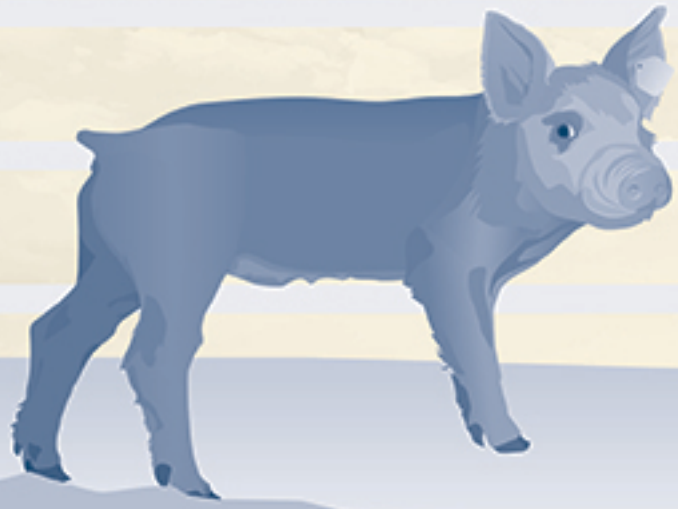
Species	Total Animals	Number of Herds*
White-Tailed Deer	5,097	249
Elk	4,033	104
Red Deer	182	10
Fallow Deer	122	16
Reindeer	100	11
Sika Deer	40	7
Muntjac	35	10
Caribou	5	2
Moose	5	1
Pere David's Deer	5	1
Mule Deer	3	1
White-Lipped Deer	3	1

*Because some herds may have more than one species of cervid in their herd, a herd may be represented more than once in the "Number of Herds" column.

SWINE

African Swine Fever continues to be a big concern with detections last year in Asia and Eastern Europe. The disease can be spread in a variety of ways, and one of the risks to pigs in the United States is by ingesting contaminated meat, food or feed brought in from an ASF infected foreign country. The good news is, globally, there is a big spotlight on this disease, including here in Minnesota where producers, veterinarians and state and federal animal health officials have been meeting, planning and preparing. Additionally, there is much more research being conducted by both university and private laboratories to understand disease transmission and how long it survives in certain environments like feed.

The Board has dedicated a lot of resources to bolstering the Secure Pork Supply plan with swine veterinarians and producers. The Secure Pork Supply is a voluntary program to assist producers in the event of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreak. Its purpose is to provide a workable continuity of business plan for commercial pork producers that is acceptable to state and federal animal health officials while providing a safe supply of pork for customers. The Board teamed up with the University of Minnesota Swine Extension to hold trainings around the state and get producers signed up for the plan. There's also an online submission form for swine veterinarians to submit biosecurity plan information for the herds they oversee. The plan is an essential component for swine producers to continue their business during a disease outbreak in the state.



The University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory announced newly authorized tests for ASF this year. The lab is approved to run the following sample types for ASF in a foreign animal disease investigation: whole blood, tonsil, spleen and lymph node.

Toward the end of fiscal year 2019, the Swine Emergency Disease Management Committee was initiated with the goal of preparing Minnesota for a response to ASF or other swine diseases. The goal of the committee is to have a fast, efficient response to a foreign animal disease, which starts with establishing a network of trusted experts to lay a groundwork for how Minnesota can handle a swine disease. The committee ramped up its work in the start of fiscal year 2020 and there are great expectations for what it can accomplish by the end of next year.

CATTLE

Minnesota maintained its eighth straight year of tuberculosis (TB) free status through strong relationships and outreach to livestock markets, producers and veterinarians across the state. Bovine TB has the ability to spread between livestock, wildlife and humans. Board staff certified an additional 39 veterinarians to conduct caudal fold tuberculin tests this fiscal year, which significantly strengthens surveillance for this disease.

Board personnel were involved in investigating 108 TB traces this year which involved 79 different Minnesota premises. The imported cattle may have been exposed to bovine TB in affected herds from a total of four different states: South Dakota, Wisconsin, North Dakota or Texas. Each of the investigations was performed as a trace out for a group of cattle which originated from an affected herd, but the cattle may have had one or several movements before arriving in Minnesota. The Board worked with livestock producers, livestock dealers, livestock auction markets, and a slaughter plant to track down any cattle that may have been exposed to bovine tuberculosis. No bovine tuberculosis cases were identified in Minnesota this year.

43,699 Cattle were vaccinated for brucellosis.

2,319 Cattle and bison were tested for brucellosis.

18,128 Cattle and bison were caudal fold tested (CFT) for tuberculosis.

562 of the CFT tests above were performed as part of the TB trace investigations.

POULTRY

In fall 2018 and winter 2019, commercial meat-type turkeys on nine premises in Minnesota were identified with H5N2 low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI). The Board worked closely with the USDA, growers and processors to contain and eradicate the virus from these premises. H5N2 LPAI is a completely different virus strain than the H5N2 Highly Pathogenic strain identified in 2015. Working with the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) to identify the virus strain, a completely different response was implemented as this virus strain was not as lethal. It also does not pose a risk to public health and there are no food safety concerns for consumers.

All affected flocks that tested positive for LPAI were quarantined upon detection to prevent the movement of poultry off of the premises. They were also monitored for any clinical signs and tested under Board supervision to track their recovery of the influenza infection. Once testing yielded virus negative test results, the flock was cleared to be controlled marketed. To monitor other flocks in the area, a 10 kilometer-radius control zone was placed around each affected premises. Flocks within the control zone were routinely tested to watch for evidence of infection and/or disease spread.

Under the Provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) controlled marketing is an approved method for virus negative birds to continue into the food supply chain. The virus test must occur within seven days of slaughter. To provide additional assurances there is no virus spread, designated routes to slaughter are designated, dedicated trucks and loadout equipment are used, and flocks are marketed at the end of the week to provide additional down time for cleanup of processing trucks and equipment. Poultry owners that use controlled marketing to depopulate their poultry farms are not eligible for flock indemnity but they may apply for compensation funding associated with virus elimination and other clean-up activities on their premises.

The Board is in the process of updating the Minnesota Initial State Response and Containment Plan (ISRCP), also known as the Minnesota Plan. The objectives of the Minnesota Plan are to detect H5/H7 LPAI exposure in Minnesota domestic poultry populations and respond accordingly, assure that H5/H7 LPAI viruses are not circulating in Minnesota, monitor and address worker safety, provide guidance for a consistent response and demonstrate to trading partners that Minnesota poultry is free of avian influenza viruses. Details of the Minnesota Plan procedures and response activities were reviewed, discussed and will be included in the updated plan with input from the Emergency Disease Management Committee (EDMC). The updated Minnesota Plan will be submitted to the USDA in fiscal year 2020 for review and approval.

In Minnesota, the Official State Agency (OSA) for the NPIP is the Minnesota Board of Animal Health. As the OSA, the Board is responsible for ensuring participants maintain compliance with the NPIP Provisions and Program Standards. On August 15, 2018, the Conditions for Payment of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Indemnity Claims rule became

final. The final rule amends the regulations pertaining to certain diseases of livestock and poultry to specify conditions for payment of indemnity claims for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). One condition to be eligible for indemnity is that at the time of detection, the producer must have had in place a biosecurity plan aimed at keeping HPAI from spreading to commercial premises. The NPIP Program Standards, Standard E: Biosecurity Principles, describe minimum management practices and principles designed to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases. The final component of the biosecurity principles is that producers must have their biosecurity plans audited by the OSA at least once every two years to ensure participant compliance. The Board continues to conduct these biosecurity plan audits and is expected to have all plans reviewed by the end of fiscal year 2020. In fiscal year 2019, the Board conducted 35 biosecurity plan audits.

The Board is currently in the process of amending the rules governing poultry and Mycoplasma requirements for turkeys. The rule numbers are: Minnesota Rules chapters 1721.0270, 1721.0280, 1721.0290, 1721.0320, 1721.0344, 1721.0300, and 1721.0310 (Revisor No. R-04533). The proposed rules modify the Mycoplasma testing and/or classification requirements for turkeys, turkey poults, and turkey hatching eggs to only be required for commercial turkey hatcheries and breeding flocks and would remove the requirements for small, backyard producers and hobbyists. The proposed rules also amend the poultry importation requirements and the requirements for sale and exhibition. As part of this rule change, the Board would also provide a definition of commercial egg-type chicken, commercial meat-type chicken and commercial turkey. The rulemaking process worked through two rounds of public comment periods and is continuing the process into fiscal year 2020.

NPIP Program Participants as of June 30, 2019:

- **7** Commercial Hatcheries
- **70** Commercial Breeding Flock Facilities
- **81** Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry and Game Birds
- **244** Poultry Dealers
- **2** Upland Birds Raised for Release
- **6** Commercial Slaughter Plants
- **38** Commercial Egg Layer Facilities
- **3** Live Bird Markets

NPIP-Participating Flocks in Fiscal Year 2019

Poultry Type	Number of NPIP Participating Flocks	Number of Birds
Commercial Egg-Type Chicken Breeders	1	41,195
Commercial Meat-Type Chicken Breeders	28	521,920
Commercial Turkey Breeders	72	933,251
Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry and Game Birds	95	68,096
Commercial Egg-Type Chickens	236	18,761,262
Commercial Meat-Type Chickens	1,379	60,862,945
Commercial Meat-Type Turkeys	1,764	42,474,861

MINNESOTA POULTRY TESTING LABORATORY

The Minnesota Poultry Testing Laboratory (MPTL) is a joint venture between the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) and the Minnesota Board of Animal Health. The MPTL serves as the official laboratory for the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in Minnesota.

In accordance with Minnesota Board of Animal Health rules (1721.0330), all samples collected from hatcheries and poultry flocks in Minnesota to meet Board disease program requirements must be collected by an Authorized Poultry Testing Agent. MPTL staff members conduct numerous trainings throughout the year to ensure samples are collected and submitted appropriately to meet Board and NPIP requirements. As of June 30, 2019, the Board had 895 Authorized Poultry Testing Agents certified.

Authorized Poultry Testing Agent Trainings:

- 3 courses held with 62 individuals trained
- 209 reauthorization trainings

The University of Minnesota diagnostic labs completed their accreditation requirements for the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians this year. The MPTL is considered a branch lab of the VDL on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota and together they are Level 1 laboratories in the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). This network provides testing on behalf of the USDA using validated testing methods performed by technicians who take proficiency tests for each assay they perform. MPTL has seven technicians who completed this testing to perform the Avian Influenza PCR test. In addition, there are three National Guard technicians who train at MPTL and also undergo proficiency testing for AIV to bolster surge capacity for the lab. The MPTL also participates in proficiency testing for other NPIP and NAHLN scope diseases such as Newcastle disease, Mycoplasma species and Salmonella species.

The 2016 renovation and expansion of the MPTL benefited Minnesota's poultry industry this year as the MPTL served as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for the 2018-19 H5N2 LPAI event. The additional working space, equipment, personnel and expanded diagnostic testing allowed all response and testing activities to occur from one location which was beneficial for a timely and efficient response. The MPTL performed 1,950 PCR tests as part of the response in addition to another 2,265 influenza related PCR tests during the year.

The addition of a poultry pathologist at the MPTL in 2017 has been a much-needed benefit to poultry producers needing diagnostic assistance. The support of additional diagnostic testing using a courier that runs daily between the MPTL and VDL allowed the timely movement and testing of samples between laboratories. New tests were also developed and/or validated and introduced as a service at the MPTL, including PCR tests for ARV, Astro/Rota and drinker swab samples for Avian Influenza Virus.

EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS

Foreign animal disease (FAD) investigations are the starting line for implementing the Board's emergency preparedness plans. If an investigation leads to a positive disease diagnosis, the Board responds immediately and appropriately to protect the health of Minnesota's domestic animal populations. In fiscal year 2019 the Board and USDA's 10 FAD Diagnosticians conducted 43 FAD investigations.

The biggest challenge the Board will face in any disease response is human capital. The 45 employees at the Board can quickly become overrun by a foreign animal disease. This is why the value of strong working relationships with industry, government and producers cannot be overstated. When disease strikes, these teams come together for the better of all Minnesotans to respond and succeed. They're constantly preparing and practicing their roles and responsibilities during an emergency response to find weaknesses and shore them up before a real event. This was most recently tested in fiscal year 2018 during a national simulated scenario of a foot and mouth disease detection.

It will be tested again in fiscal year 2020 with the Swine Fever Exercise and Resources Functional Exercise. This exercise will allow the Minnesota pork industry and Minnesota Agriculture Incident Management Team to work through a series of critical activities in a simulated outbreak of African Swine Fever. The exercise will be organized by testing a different function of the response each day. Participants will use current policies, procedures, and protocols to respond. Evaluators monitor the exercise and grade responders to identify areas that need improvement.

FAD Investigations, Fiscal Year 2019

Species	Count of Results
Bovine	3
Canine	1
Chicken	1
Equine	1
Geese	1
Swine	32
Turkey	4
TOTAL:	**43**

SHEEP AND GOATS

The Board continues to enhance its ongoing partnership with the Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP) Concerned Sheep Breeders Society and multiple state and federal partners to promote a voluntary OPP and Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE) program, recognizing flocks that meet specific guidelines to achieve and maintain a test negative OPP/CAE status. The producer driven program strives to eradicate OPP in sheep.

3 Additional Flocks Enrolled in the OPP Program in Fiscal Year 2019

COMPLIANCE

The Board tracks compliance with state animal health regulations and takes progressive enforcement actions when laws are broken. Non-compliance results in a notice of violation and correction order and/or a civil penalty intended to educate and incentivize compliance.

- Notices of Violation and Correction Orders (NOV/CO)
- Civil Penalty (CP)

Compliance Enforcement Actions by Program, Fiscal Year 2019

Program	NOV/CO	CP
Farmed Cervidae	170	33
Kennel	18	0
CDCB	22	0
Exhibition	6	0
Garbage Feeding	1	0
Markets	3	0
Single Sales	2	0
Movements	5	0
Canine Brucellosis	4	0
Poultry	5	0
Accredited Veterinarian	1	0
Carcass Disposal	2	0
TB Trace Investigations	10	0

ANIMAL MOVEMENTS AND TRACEABILITY

In April, the USDA announced a proposal to phase out visual-only official identification (ID) ear tags in an effort to move towards official radio frequency ID (RFID) ear tags (beginning with '840' for USA born livestock). The Board continued distributing metal National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES) tags, including silver metal and orange Brucellosis vaccination tags at no cost through the end of fiscal year 2019. The Board will continue distributing them into fiscal year 2020 until December 31, 2019, or earlier if funds are depleted.

When the metal NUES tags are no longer available from the Board, accredited veterinarians will have the ability to purchase them from authorized tag manufacturing companies through December 31, 2020. Livestock producers may contact their veterinarian or a tag supply company to purchase official ID. On January 1, 2021, the USDA is proposing all NUES tags (both metal and plastic) will no longer be available from any source. NUES tags applied prior to that date should be recognized as official ID through December 31, 2022.

Animal Movements/Traceability by Species, Fiscal Year 2019

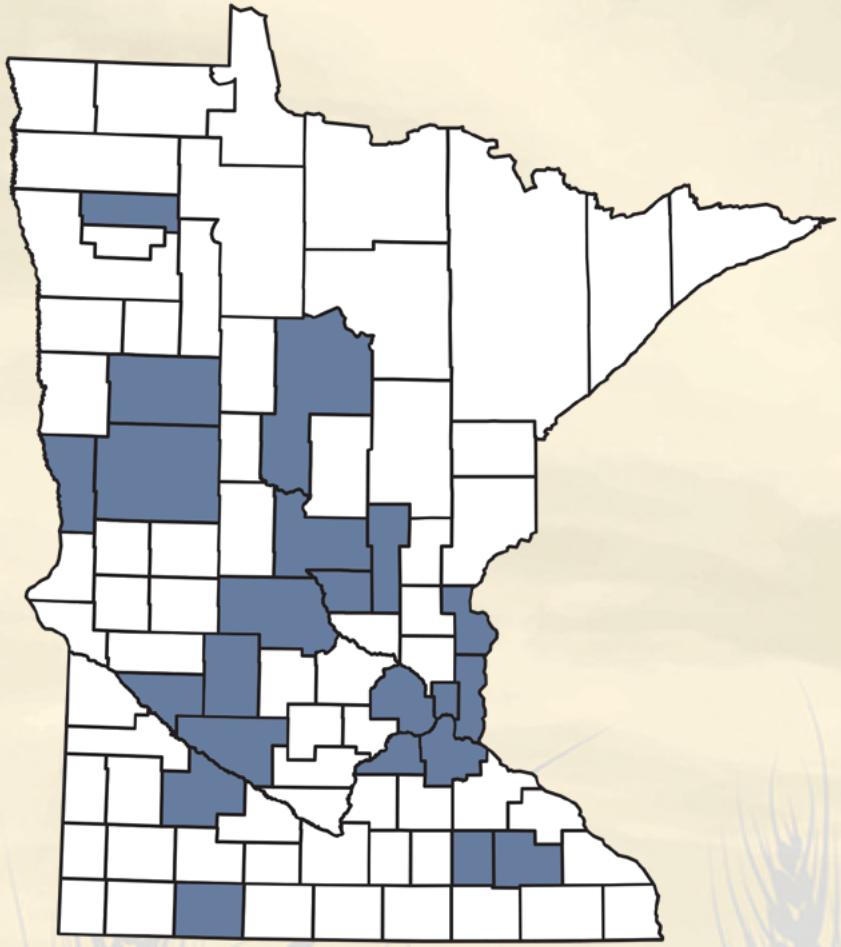
Species	Interstate Imports	Interstate Exports
Cattle	694,386	233,469
Swine	5,736,840	2,085,850
Sheep	15,556	8,120
Goats	4,295	2,618
Farmed Cervidae	75	1,038
Horses	7,452	11,293
Poultry	66,286,360	65,955,048
Dogs	15,737	17,350
Cats	1,163	1,140

RABIES

Rabies is confirmed in domestic and wild animals throughout the fiscal year. The Board works closely with the Minnesota Department of Health to investigate all non-negative cases and makes recommendations for testing, and observation of domestic animals exposed to wildlife that are susceptible, but unable to be tested for the rabies virus. Domestic animals exposed to an animal confirmed to be infected with the rabies virus are quarantined.

Like other diseases mentioned in this report, vaccination against the rabies virus is strongly recommended, and animal owners should discuss rabies risk and vaccine options with a licensed veterinarian.

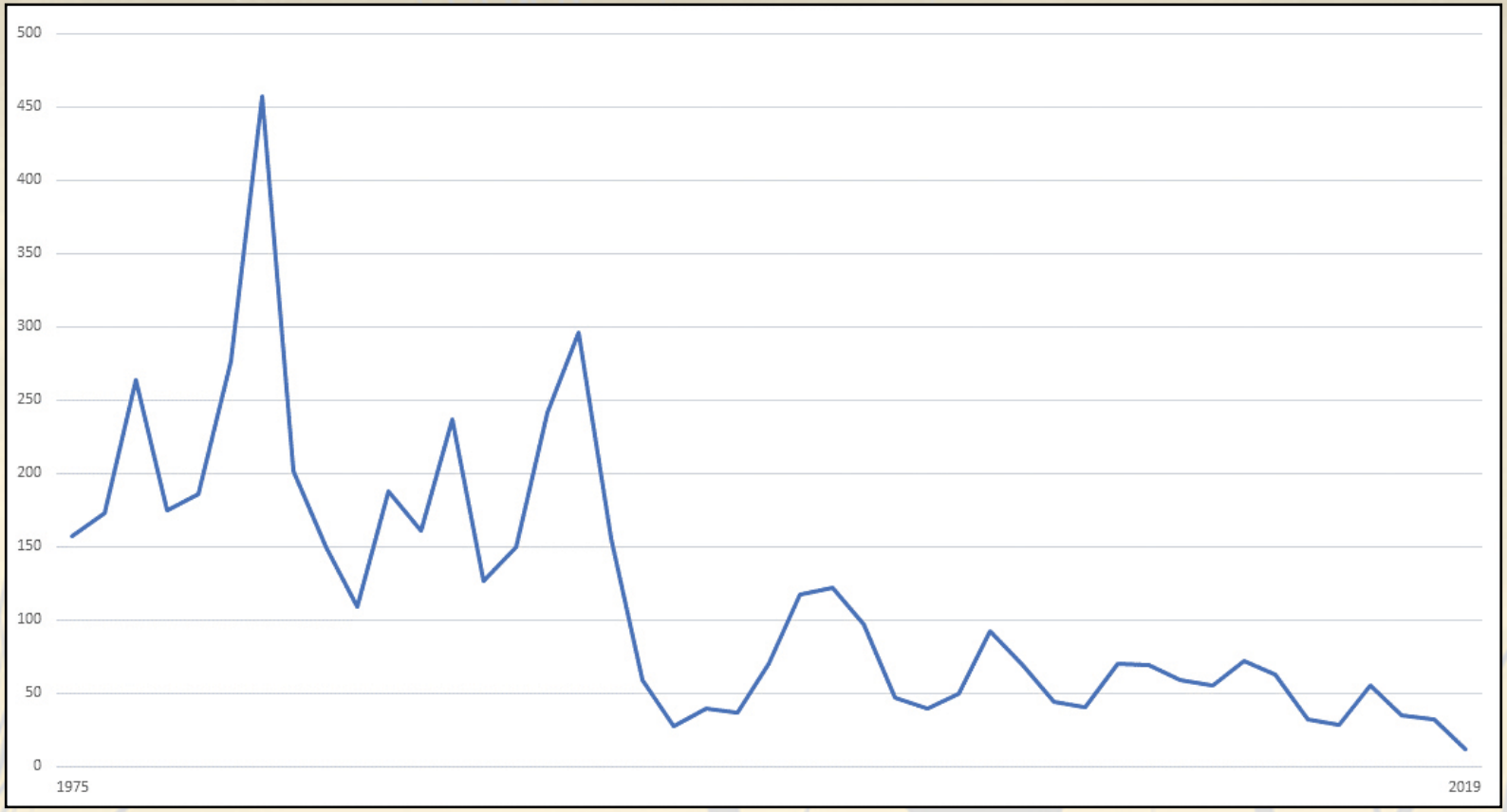
The Board focuses efforts on educating veterinarians, producers, animal owners and the general public on the importance of recognizing rabies risk and preventing its spread. World Rabies Day is recognized worldwide each September to spread awareness about the rabies virus. During this fiscal year, the Board teamed up with the Minnesota Department of Health and University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory to produce a short video, *Rabies: Know the signs, stop the spread*, to illustrate some of the signs of the disease in domestic and wild animals. The video's real-life examples of clinical signs of rabies were well received by the veterinary community and the general public.



Positive Rabies Cases by County, Fiscal Year 2019

Rabies cases were found in the following Counties: Pennington, Becker, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Morrison, Stearns, Benton, Mille Lacs, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Renville, Redwood, Jackson, Chisago, Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Scott, Dakota, Dodge, Olmsted.

Positive Rabies Cases, 1975 - End of Fiscal Year 2019



Positive Rabies Cases and Species in Fiscal Year 2019:

25 Bats **5** Skunks **1** Dog

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Results Reported to the Board for Fiscal Year 2019

Disease	Negative	Positive
Avian Influenza (AI)	66,927	823*
Bovine Tuberculosis	19,265	0
Brucellosis (Bovine)	3,604	0
Brucellosis (Canine)	256	15
Brucellosis (Ovine)	64	0
CWD Testing	1,813	14
Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)	20,863+	0
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)	32^	0
Seneca (Valley) Virus A	18^	6
Swine Vesicular Disease	32^	0
Mycoplasma Gallisepticum	40,999	3**
Mycoplasma Synoviae	59,679	2**
Mycoplasma Meleagridis	43,028	0
Johne's	683	0
Ovine Progressive Pneumonia	107	0
Pullorum Typhoid	12,672	0
Rabies (RAB)	754	31
Swine Brucellosis	175	0
Swine Pseudorabies (PRV)	163	0

* All AI positive results are low-pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) associated with the 2018 outbreak. See Page 11 for details.
\+ EIA tests reported for calendar year January to December 2018.
^ FMD, Seneca (Valley) Virus A and Swine Vesicular Disease negative results numbers represent case counts, not individual results.
** All mycoplasma gallisepticum and mycoplasma synoviae positive cases are from non-commercial premises.

BUDGET

During the Fiscal Year 2019, the Board expended $7,044,252 to carry out its many animal health and disease programs. Funding for these programs came from the following sources.

Board of Animal Health: Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Sources

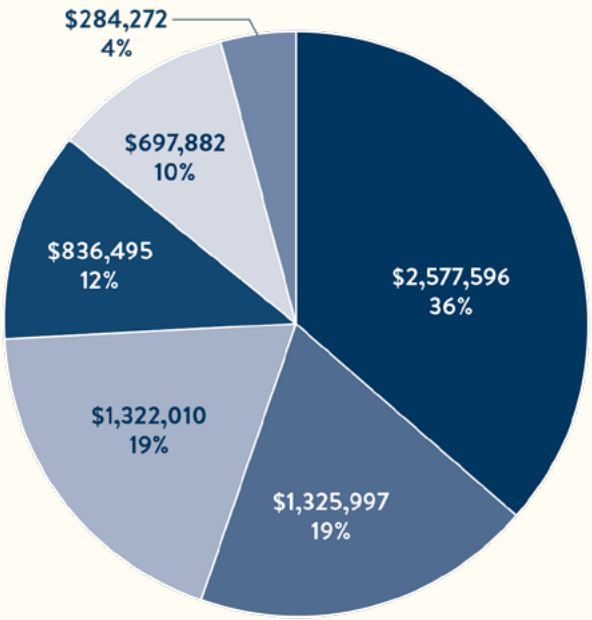
Source of Funds	Fiscal Year 2019 Expenditures
State - General Appropriation	$5,728,444
State - Emergency Planning and Preparedness	$783,521
Federal	$508,862
Restricted Miscellaneous Special Revenue	$23,425
Total:	**$7,044,252**

Board of Animal Health: Fiscal Year 2019 Funding Sources

Historical Spending	Fiscal Year 10-11	Fiscal Year 12-13	Fiscal Year 14-15	Fiscal Year 16-17	Fiscal Year 18-19
General Funds	$10,256,347	$9,642,071	9,983,014	$10,674,382	$11,625,984
Federal Funds	$2,241,723	$1,406,109	$1,363,920	$1,482,059	$1,203,451
Other Funds	$405,194	$584,115	$160,074	$118,903	$84,677
Totals:	**$12,903,264**	**$11,632,355**	**$11,507,008**	**$12,275,344**	**$12,914,112**

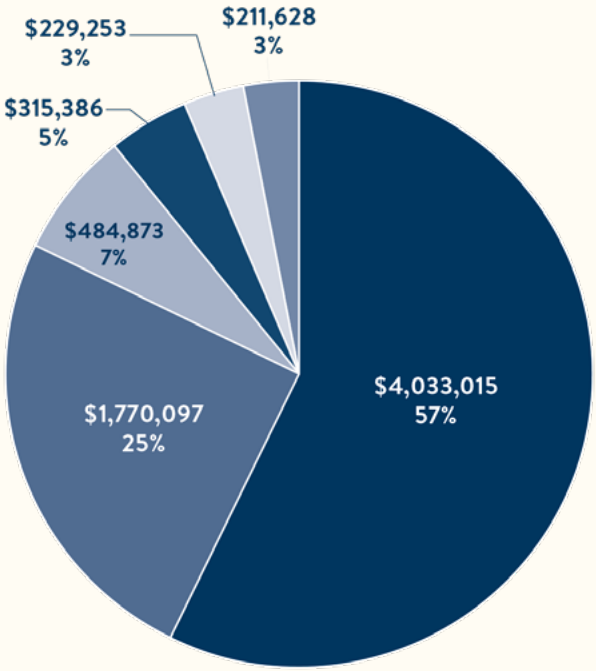
During fiscal year 2019, the Board expended $7,044,252 to carry out its many animal health and disease programs. The following two charts show how the Board used the funding:

Board of Animal Health: Fiscal Year 2019 Total Expenses by Program - $7,044,252



- Miscellaneous Disease Control and All Other Animal Health Programs, $2,577,596 (36%)
- MN Poultry Testing Lab and Poultry Programs, $1,325,997 (19%)
- Emergency Planning, $1,322,010 (19%)
- Cervidae Program, $836,495 (12%)
- Executive Administration, $697,882 (10%)
- Dog and Cat Breeder, $284,272 (4%)

Board of Animal Health: Fiscal Year 2019 Total Expenses by Category - $7,044,252



- Payroll, $4,033,015 (57%)
- Professional Technical Services, $1,770,097 (25%)
- Information Technology, $484,873 (7%)
- Space Rental, Maintenance and Utilities $315,386 (5%)
- Other Expenses, $229,253 (3%)
- Travel, $211,628 (3%)

VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

VDL: Fiscal Year 2019 Procedures by Laboratory

Laboratory Section	Number
Bacteriology	47,162
Clinical Pathology	63
Electron Microscopy	383
Histology	46,137
Immunohistochemistry	9,952
MN Poultry Testing Lab*	136,321
Molecular Diagnostics	432,192
Necroscopy	11,118
Necroscopy/Histopathology Only	8,939
Non-Accredited Research Lab	779
Outsourced Lab Service	6,972
Parasitology	5,823
Receiving, Reporting and Admin	1,609
Serology	182,120
Udder Health	101,084
Virology	13,980
Waste Disposal	18
MN Poultry Testing Lab+	102,533
Total:	**1,107,185**

VDL: Fiscal Year 2019 Procedures by Species

Species	Number
Amphibian	570
Avian, Chicken	53,613
Avian, Miscellaneous	4,922
Avian, Turkey	194,722
Bovine	187,560
Canine	12,503
Caprine	4,150
Cervidae	10,310
Equine	5,321
Feline	4,568
Fish	6,107
Invertebrates	5
Miscellaneous Mammals	6,202
Non-Animal Submission	438
Ovine	8,118
Porcine	607,677
Reptile	399
Total:	**1,107,185**

* Board-funded testing
\+ Producer-funded testing

VDL: Fiscal Year 2019 Animals Submitted

Species	Animals
Amphibian	81
Avian, Chicken	41,186
Avian, Miscellaneous	2,409
Avian, Turkey	118,853
Bovine	122,946
Canine	3,948
Caprine	1,747
Cervidae	2,738
Equine	4,017
Feline	2,158
Fish	2,861
Invertebrates	1
Miscellaneous Mammals	1,809
Non-Animal Submission	377
Ovine	6,248
Porcine	288,540
Reptile	59
Total:	**599,978**

MINNESOTA

BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Healthy Animals for Healthy People and Communities

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