

December Quarterly Board Meeting Minutes

Date: December 10, 2024
Location: Minnesota Landscape Arboretum (3675 Arboretum Dr., Chaska, MN 55318) and teleconference on Microsoft Teams

Attendance

Board Members

- Erica Sawatzke, President
- Peggy Anne Hawkins, DVM, Vice President
- Jessica Koppien-Fox, DVM (virtual)
- Steve Neil
- Brandon Schafer
- Alex Stade

Consultants to the Board

- Michelle Medina, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
- Stephan Schaeffbauer, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services
- Stacy Holzbauer, Minnesota Department of Health
- Hemant Naikare, University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
- Nicole Neeser, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
- Mark Lyons, USDA APHIS, Veterinary Services Strategy and Policy

Guests

- Paul Anderson, Minnesota Pet Breeders Association, chair Minnesota Veterinary Medicine Association small animal welfare committee
- Elaine Hanson, Minnesota Pet Breeders Association
- Lucy Hunt, Minnesota Department of Agriculture
- Ashley Kohls, Minnesota Turkey Producers
- Dale Lauer, retired from the Board of Animal Health

Staff

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| • Jesica Aho | • Erin Crider | • Duane Fox |
| • Kaylyn Chapin | • Michael Crusan | • Samantha Kappel |
| • Katie Cornille | • Lisa Ehlen | • Blia Kha |
| • Susan Chapman | • Addie Evans Engelke | • Tony LaBarre |

- Betsy Lempelius
- Susan McClanahan
- Brad Peterson
- Kayla Pierson
- Robert Predmore
- Nancy Reeck
- Shauna Voss
- Heather Damico
- Daniel Callahan
- Melissa Smith
- Myah Walker
- Missy Sivigny
- Lisa Loots
- Suzanne Pedersen

Call to Order/Approval of Agenda and Minutes

Ms. Erica Sawatzke called the meeting to order. After introductions, Ms. Sawatzke asked for a motion to approve the minutes from the September meeting. Mr. Steve Neil made the motion. Mr. Alex Stade seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Ms. Sawatzke asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Mr. Stade moved to approve the agenda for the meeting, and Mr. Brandon Schafer seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Board of Animal Health Update

Dr. Brian Hoefs, State Veterinarian and Executive Director of the Board of Animal Health, gave an update on actions of Board staff since the last meeting.

Two previously open staff positions have been filled. Mr. Andrew Gladitsch was hired as the new Board staff attorney. An offer has been accepted for a new companion animal field veterinarian, with a tentative start date of January 6, 2025.

On the poultry front, the Board continues to combat two outbreaks simultaneously, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Avian Metapneumovirus (aMPV). There are hopes that relief will come in the form of vaccination for aMPV, but the outbreak is ongoing. Vaccines manufactured in Europe are in the process of being approved. The Board believes vaccination should be used if and when it becomes available.

On a more joyful note, two turkeys from Minnesota were presented to the President of the United States for the annual turkey pardon. Turkeys were also presented to the governor of Minnesota by the turkey industry. Dr. Hoefs said it was nice to break up the disease conversation with some good feelings around our poultry industry.

Cervidae

In the past year, the monitoring of farmed white-tailed deer (WTD) moved to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and changes were made to fencing requirements for producers keeping farmed Cervidae. Due to these changes, particularly the expenses surrounding the new fencing requirements, some producers have opted to leave the business.

In 2023, Minnesota had 85 non-WTD herds and 13 mixed Cervidae herds. There are 63 herds remaining in 2024 and 13 mixed herds. The Cervidae program at the Board continues to work through approvals of new fencing plans, inventories of current animals in herds, and inspections of facilities. Additionally, new fencing inspections are ongoing as well.

An elk in Colorado was diagnosed with Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) and was traced back to a herd from Minnesota. According to Dr. Heather Damico, senior veterinarian in charge of the Cervidae program, the infection is likely related to the environment the animal moved into, since CWD is endemic to that area. The animal came from a herd in Minnesota that was sold off when the producer left the business. Nine animals remain under surveillance at four premises.

Mr. Paul Anderson asked how long the animal had been gone from Minnesota. Dr. Damico said two years, 8 months.

Companion Animals

Dr. Steve Kivisto, senior veterinarian in charge of the companion animal program, noted increases in two diseases commonly found in companion animals in Minnesota in the past year, rabies and tularemia. The Minnesota Department of Health rabies cases came to the Board through their surveillance, leading to 127 investigations by the Board. Sixty-five animals tested positive, which is slightly up from previous years. Tularemia was notable as well, with 26 cases so far in 2024. In 2023, there were 25 cases total. Dr. Kivisto said the season seems to be extending, as cases typically would not be seen so late in the year. Neighboring states have reported increased tularemia cases as well.

Two bills will be in front of the Minnesota legislature this year concerning companion animals. First, the MVMA Small Animal Welfare Committee is sponsoring a draft of changes to kennel statutes. Board staff have been working with Mr. Anderson, the committee chair, on the language for the bill. Second, the legislature will be considering the Companion Animal Board (CAB) bill, which would create a separate agency to oversee companion animal issues in the state of Minnesota. The Board remains apolitical on this bill, which still does not have a sponsor, but would change the work of the Board should it pass. Leadership has met with the people supporting the legislation to see if common ground can be found.

Budget

Ms. Melissa Smith said several factors have impacted the budgeted spending of the Board in Fiscal Year (FY) 2024. The ongoing outbreaks of aMPV, H5N1 and HPAI have taxed the budget as it stretches Board personnel. Resources have been available from the federal government for some of the outbreak spending but not all. Additionally, collective bargaining groups negotiated larger cost of living increases in 2023 and 2024 than were budgeted for, leading to higher salaries. A 2.2% cost of living increase was expected, but negotiated increases were 5.5% for 2023 and 4.5% for 2024. Lastly, changes to on-call compensation were made retroactively to 2022 and 2023. The Board is hopeful for an increase in the budget to maintain the level of service we have been able to provide and hopefully do even more.

Ms. Smith said the majority of the budget comes from state appropriations. This is broken down into three sources: the general appropriation, emergency preparedness and response and an operating adjustment, the last of which is all allotted to salary.

Majority of the Board's FY2025 budget goes to salary, at 72%, a 3-5% increase over last budget. Around 11% of the budget is aimed at Minnesota IT Services, another 11% is allocated to vendor costs, 2% is set for travel and fleet services, and 4% goes to space rental and utilities.

The Board is looking at ways to decrease expenses without bleeding into the budget for FY2026.

Looking forward to future years, expected costs for salary, MNIT and disease surveillance testing rates are all expected to increase. The Board has submitted an operating adjustment to be reviewed during the legislative session.

Dr. Hawkins asked if there are any other positions that the Board is “doing without.” Dr. Hoefs responded that co-occurring outbreaks make staffing difficult. The Board has excellent partners in USDA and other state agencies, but the increasing needs of countering multiple outbreaks simultaneously means there is a greater need for additional staff. To best prepare for this situation in the future, hiring an additional attorney and bolstering the poultry program with more hands could help.

Legislative Update

Ms. Michelle Medina, legislative liaison for the Board and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), gave an update on the upcoming legislative session.

Because Gov. Tim Walz was not elected to the vice presidency, the governorship will not change hands until the end of his term. The Minnesota Senate did not have any regular elections and only one special election. The DFL still has a one seat majority in the Senate. Committee memberships and committee chairs have not yet been announced in the Senate or the House. The House is tied at 67 seats each for DFL and Republicans. This leads to co-leadership and co-chairs in House committees. Since the members of those committees determine how the committees are run, how this will be handled logistically has yet to be seen. Because of the ongoing construction work on the capitol complex, House meetings will all be in the capitol building.

In the November state budget forecast, a \$616 million surplus has been projected for the next biennium, but moving forward, there will be an increasing deficit in the state budget. This could lead to smaller budgets and state worker staffing reductions.

The next session begins Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Update

Dr. Hemant Naikare, director of the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL), gave an update on the lab’s work.

The VDL is planning for upcoming staffing changes. Interviews are in progress for a poultry diagnostician/pathologist, a food animal diagnostician/pathologist and a 50% anatomic pathologist. Upcoming retirements will leave both a poultry pathologist and swine diagnostician position open in the first quarter and third quarter, respectively, of 2025.

As of November 2024, the VDL has conducted 26,879 tests for aMPV, including PCR, ELISA, and virus isolation tests. Minnesota has nine confirmed HPAI detections in livestock, out of 1,048 PCR tests conducted by the lab. VDL is also assisting California with PCR and serology testing for a year-long survey started in November 2024.

The laboratory is increasing the number and variety of tests it can conduct. Since July 1, 2024, the lab has added rota virus PCR tests, tularemia PCR and porcine parvovirus testing, among others. In the pipeline are real time PCR tests for porcine adenovirus, toxoplasmosis gondii and many more.

Dr. Hawkins asked if there was an update on the new tissue digester mentioned at previous meetings. Dr. Naikare said the manufacturer had supply chain issues, and the installation will be delayed around 8 weeks.

UMN College of Veterinary Medicine Update

Dr. Naikare also gave an update from the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM).

The Class of 2029 has a record number of applicants at 1,718. This is a 10% increase over previous years. Of that total, 227 are residents of Minnesota or North Dakota, and 1,491 are non-residents. South Dakota State University, which partners with the CVM on a 2+2 program, also received a record-setting number of applications at 250.

The Class of 2026 is approaching their third year of veterinary schooling. At this point students are asked to choose a track to continue their studies.

Class of 2026: Student Career Tracks

Track	UMN (107 students)	SDSU (21 students)
Food Animal	20%	62%
Small Animal Only	70%	29%
Equine Only	4%	0%
Research	0%	0%

Legislative Update

In October, the Board of Regents approved a the College’s legislative request for the next biennium . The request is a \$235 million in new funding in 2026, to be spent over the entire biennium.

- Core mission: \$120 million
- Enhancing the student experience: \$30 million
- Research to Drive Economic Growth: \$40 million
- Health Science Strategic Plan: \$45 million

The Minnesota Rural Veterinarian Loan Repayment Program, running since 2018, has been highly successful in awarding grants to veterinarians who agree to practice for five years in a rural area with at least 50% of the care provided to food animals. More than \$1.8 million has been awarded to rural Minnesota veterinarians. Twenty-one veterinarians are currently fulfilling their service contracts.

USDA Update

Dr. Stephan Schaeffbauer, USDA area veterinarian in charge of Minnesota, gave an update on the actions of USDA.

The new requirements stipulated by the USDA for official identification of cattle and bison have gone into effect. USDA allocated 150,000 radio frequency identification tags for distribution in the state of Minnesota. Forty-eight veterinarians received a total of 96,820 tags, while 57 producers of beef and dairy cattle received 53,180 tags.

The 2024 National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) Sheep Survey, scheduled to run April through September 2024, resulted in 36 premises assigned, 26 questionnaires completed, and 23 biologic samples collected.

The biologics sample collecting includes fecal parasite testing, fecal microbe testing, and lameness pathogens testing. The collected value of this testing is nearly \$3,200 per premises. This is provided free of charge to producers who choose to participate.

The 2026 NAHMS survey will be focused on equine health.

Minnesota participates in routine sampling for scrapie and exceeded expectations for the number of samples collected:

- FY 2024: 559 sheep sampled, minimum required 256
- FY 2024: 141 goats sampled, minimum required 101

The Minnesota contingent of USDA Veterinary Services still has four open positions that have yet to be filled, some of which remain unfunded. These positions include one veterinary medical officer, two animal health technicians and a Ready Response Corps veterinarian position.

MDH Update

Dr. Stacy Holzbauer, state public health veterinarian, gave an update from the Minnesota Department of Health on the human health aspects of animal disease.

Avian influenza viruses, including HPAI, are spread to people through direct contact with infected birds or their environments. Person-to-person spread is rare, so the risk to the general public is low

MDH recommends following personal protective equipment guidelines for all workers in industrial settings where they may encounter infected animals:

- Coveralls or Tyvek with hat
- Rubber boots
- Latex or nitrile gloves
- Goggles
- N95 respirator

MDH monitors the health of people exposed to the H5N1 virus for 10 days following their last exposure. Since 2022, 2,372 exposures have been reported to MDH, accounting for people associated with 175 flocks and 9 dairy herds. Those exposed are interviewed, evaluated for symptoms, and monitored. Ninety-one people have reported symptoms, and MDH recommended testing. These individuals included poultry workers, dairy workers, and responders to the outbreak. No one has tested positive for H5N1 in Minnesota. However, other respiratory diseases, such as rhinovirus and SARS-CoV-2, have been detected through testing.

Nationally, more than 18,500 people have been monitored since February 2022. Fifty-nine human cases of H5N1 have been detected, including 22 poultry-associated cases and 35 dairy cattle-associated cases. Two cases have been detected through routine human influenza surveillance, with no known exposures in either case. It is unknown how those two cases contracted the illness.

Internationally, severe or critical illnesses have been reported in cases in Ecuador, Chile, China, and Canada.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated recommendations for antiviral prophylaxis and testing of asymptomatic people to include those who have been exposed to infected animals and have had a breach in PPE. Many states are pushing back on these recommendations, as breaches in PPE are very common and could result in unnecessary testing and antiviral treatment.

Dr. Naikare asked if the antivirals are the same for influenza and COVID. Dr. Holzbauer said different antiviral treatments are used for each disease.

Dr. Hawkins asked if there are concerns about antiviral resistance developing. Dr. Holzbauer said yes. This is part of the pushback from the state health departments for doing blanket antiviral administration.

H5N1 National Overview and Outlook

Dr. Mark Lyons of the USDA gave an overview on the national situation regarding H5N1 in dairy cattle and the outlook for the future.

From March 2024 to Dec. 10, 2024, there were detections of H5N1 in 742 premises in 16 states. In the past 30 days, there were 249 confirmed cases in two states. USDA has enacted field activities to attempt to track the spread of the virus to determine transmission routes through epidemiology questionnaires for producers, on-farm field research, and wildlife and peri-domestic species sampling.

The disease is spread through the movement of people, movement of animals and movement of equipment that may have been contact with infected animals or their waste. Not all the transmission routes are known, however. We know the viral load in milk is very high and it only takes a few drops for the infection to spread. Pasteurized milk and dairy products are safe, but raw milk consumption is a risk for multiple diseases. Fortunately, cattle generally recover with treatment.

Biosecurity is the key to mitigating the risk of disease spread, as the virus' movement between dairy cattle farms is likely due to multiple factors. USDA continues efforts to understand the virus and how it operates in dairy cattle, examining both the virus' development and transmission. Through those efforts, the hope is to mitigate the spread of the virus while providing support to dairies to both prevent and deal with outbreaks of the disease.

The soon-to-be-enacted National Milk Testing Strategy is designed to increase the USDA's and public health partners' understanding of where the virus is present in the United States through a structured, uniform testing system.

Ms. Sawatzke noted that Wisconsin does have any positive dairy cattle and asked what makes that state's efforts different? Dr. Lyons said that every state has different movement testing processes, but Wisconsin has

plenty of movement testing data to show they do not have the disease. He did not have a specific answer as to why this is but noted biosecurity is key to keeping the virus out.

Milk Surveillance Planning

Dr. Nicole Neeser of the MDA Dairy and Meat Inspection Division spoke about the new milk inspection program.

The goals of the program are to align with the soon-to-be-enacted National Milk Testing Strategy. USDA working with each state to develop plans that work for them, given the unique needs of the dairy industry across the country. The size and scale of dairy infrastructure varies from state to state and impacts who could feasibly collect samples and where testing would take place. The first round of testing will include California, Colorado, Michigan, Mississippi, Oregon and Pennsylvania, and will begin over the next few months.

While Minnesota's testing plan is still being finalized, there are a few goals for the plan that will significantly impact its final form. The plan should be

- Scientifically sound: Considers the quality and types of testing methods available, number of herds in the state, and uses data about prevalence and/or incidence, if available
- Equitable: Treats all Minnesota dairy herds fairly and consistently in terms of testing activities
- Appropriate and efficient: Ensures sampling frequency and logistics are a good match for the Minnesota dairy industry, supports infrastructure and uses existing sampling programs or activities when possible and reasonable.
- Achievable: Makes sure the plan can be reasonably accomplished in a time, and considers available resources for collection of samples, testing capacity and response to results.
- Consistent with USDA expectations: Examines the sample work and activities to meet and achieve the goals of the national testing work and plan.

MDA plans to test all farms in the state within each sample "effort," which is planned to be about a month long. Statistical analysis shows that we would have to collect samples from around 1,400 farms, of a permitted 1,654 cow farms, to be confident that we do not have the disease at any given point in time. The program would be ready to launch as soon as February. To maximize the efficiency of the sampling, MDA hopes to use existing infrastructure such as bulk tank haulers who already collect samples and send them to industry labs for testing each week. This would reduce the need for MDA/Board inspectors to make on-site visits, which could raise additional biosecurity concerns. Because milk in Minnesota moves all over the country and is often co-mingled with milk that may NOT come from Minnesota farms, sampling done by bulk haulers would catch the sample before it is co-mingled.

The Board, MDA and the VDL will all play a role in the milk testing program. The Board will run any disease response and support sampling efforts, MDA will design and implement the milk testing program and manage data. And the VDL will test samples and provide subject matter expertise.

The exact shape the program has yet to be formed, but the plan will be rolled out soon.

Ms. Sawatzke asked if a positive is found through milk sampling, will other producers in the area be notified of the positive result? Dr. Neeser said that data privacy considerations will need to be considered. Dr. Hoefs said that traditionally these sorts of detections are reported on the county level.

Poultry Update

Dr. Shauna Voss, senior veterinarian in charge of poultry programs, gave an update on poultry diseases in the state of Minnesota.

Avian Metapneumovirus (aMPV) hit Minnesota hard beginning in the spring, with 288 premises testing positive for the virus between April and June. There was a bit of a lull in the summer, and then a fall resurgence, with hundreds more premises testing positive in September, October and November. Because producers not submit samples for testing if the clinical picture is consistent with aMPV, the numbers do not paint a complete picture but give a good look at the intensity of the disease.

There are aMPV vaccines currently available, including inactivated virus vaccines from Europe and autogenous vaccines made in the United States. Inactivated vaccines are less effective at providing protection compared to live virus vaccines. USDA has recently finished some testing of modified live virus vaccines with approval for use expected soon. Use of the product would be subject to state approval, but Minnesota plans to allow use.

Simultaneous to the aMPV outbreak, the HPAI outbreak is ongoing. Between 2022 and 2024, the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa, has confirmed 177 cases of HPAI in poultry in Minnesota, affecting 48 counties. This had led to the depopulation of 8.7 million birds.

Minnesota self-declared freedom from the virus on Oct. 16. By Nov. 25, 2024, the state lost that status when infection was found in three premises in Meeker County. All commercial premises in a control area are required to submit samples for HPAI testing weekly. The second and third Meeker County premises were discovered due to the control area testing.

NVSL is conducting genotyping of all viruses to better understand how the influenza viruses are changing. Sequencing can also be helpful for better understanding epidemiologic connections.

Ms. Sawatzke noted that the two recent sites in Meeker County were the same genetic variation and asked if they shared people or equipment. Dr. Voss: there was a field between the two prems that had recent manure spreading, but we don't have specific details. Dr. Bonnie Miller, Board case manager for Meeker 16, added that no regular workers were shared between Meeker 16 and Meeker 17, but it was mentioned that there were some maintenance workers who might have worked at both locations.

Ms. Sawatzke asked if the two premises had been infected with aMPV before their HPAI infection. Dr. Voss said she did not know for sure, but that aMPV is very prevalent in the state. Flocks that have had it are more susceptible to illness due to their immunosuppression from aMPV.

Dr. Dale Lauer asked if there is any difference in clinical presentation between Type A and Type B. Dr. Voss said no.

Electronic ID (RFID) Requirements

Dr. Katie Cornille, senior veterinarian in charge of cattle and traceability, gave an update on new electronic identification requirements from USDA and the implementation of these new rules in Minnesota.

On Nov. 5, 2024, USDA finalized a rule that had been in the works for years to redefine what is considered official identification for cattle and bison. Any tags applied on or after Nov. 5, 2024, must have a visually and electronically readable component. The rule also clarified what is considered dairy to include crossbreeds.

There were no changes in when official identification is required, which depends on age, class, purpose, and destination. Also, identification applied before Nov. 5, 2024, is official for the life of the animal.

The Board took steps to perform outreach in the cattle community in Minnesota prior to the implementation of the new rule to help boost compliance and education on the subject. In light of the new requirements, Board staff worked with industry partners to conduct a series of webinars on official identification and developed a social media campaign, and email blasts for appropriate audiences. Finally, a traditional news release was sent to interested media, and updates were made to the Board website to communicate and educate on the subject.

Challenges remain in implementation. Namely, obtaining radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, understanding what RFID tags can and can't do, and disposing of what are now obsolete tags have been sticking points.

New World Screwworm Situation

Denise Bonilla, entomologist with the USDA, gave a presentation on New World Screwworm (NWS) in Central American and the efforts to limit the spread.

The New World Screwworm is an insect endemic to parts of Colombia that feeds exclusively on living tissue of warm-blooded animals. The fly lays eggs in wounds or orifices of living animals, and the larvae hatch and feed causing illness. If left untreated, death occurs within 7 to 14 days. It is not contagious from animal to animal. Because of the potential losses for livestock producers, the economic impacts of the New World Screwworm advancing to the United States would be massive.

Efforts to slow or stop the spread of the NWS have been successful by utilizing sterile males of the species to slow lifecycle production or even eliminate the fly. The United States and Panama operate a joint facility in Panama to manufacture and distribute 90,000,000,000 sterile flies a week and keep the fly population south of the Darien Gap. Education is also a large component of eradication.

In August 2022, Panama declared an emergency after finding evidence of the flies. Since then, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico have reported cases. In November 2024, Mexico reported two animal cases. Sterile fly dispersal has begun in the northernmost sections of the infestation area, and the program is looking at establishing a new sterile fly facility in Metapa, Mexico, and well as possibly in the United States.

Ruminant imports have ceased from Mexico. The USDA is working on a protocol for transporting animals into the U.S. It will likely involve 3 checks on the Mexican side, then a USDA check at crossing and being sent back if any wound is found on the animal. Dogs will be allowed for export to the US from Mexico if a health certificate is provided and the animal is inspected within five days of entry. Horses require a pre-export treatment and exam as well as a seven-day quarantine in a permanent import quarantine facility upon arrival.

Board Bylaws Changes: Discussion and Approval

Dr. Peggy-Anne Hawkins, Vice President of the Board, opened discussion and gave background on a possible update to the Board of Directors operating bylaws.

In 2022, the Board voted to enact bylaws. Before that vote, there were no bylaws detailing the roles and responsibilities of Board members. Since the 2022 vote, Dr. Hawkins has worked on the bylaws to clarify and refine the bylaws and remove inconsistencies.

Some specific issues for discussion:

- Creating a mentorship program for new board members
- Delegation of the annual personnel review of the executive director to a board member or subcommittee.
- Codifying the expectation that board members are required to go on two site inspections with field staff.

Dr. Fox suggested postponing the vote for adoption of any new bylaws to allow for consultation with the new Board attorney.

Dr. Hawkins also suggested some formatting work be done on the bylaws themselves before a vote for adoption.

Mr. Gladitsch, staff attorney for Board, offered to go over the bylaws with board members individually or as a group and take a detailed approach to the explanation.

Dr. Hawkins suggested creating a committee to work with the Board's attorney. Mr. Schafer volunteered to work on the committee with Drs. Hawkins and Fox.

The committee will present their findings and bring revised bylaws to the next quarterly board meeting.

Next Meeting

The first quarterly meeting of the Board of Animal Health in 2025 will be held 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 4, 2025, at a location to be determined. The second quarterly meeting of the Board will be on Tuesday, April 1, 2025, at a location to be determined.

Ms. Sawatzke asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Dr. Hawkins made the motion, and Mr. Stade seconded it. Ms. Sawatzke called for a vote, and members voted unanimously to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian Hoefs
Executive Director
State Veterinarian