



2023 Legislative Update

Dr. Marion Garcia | State Veterinarian

The Very Brief Overview of the Board of Animal Health

- Six-member Board. Two current vacancies for livestock producers.
- Oversee livestock and companion animal diseases.
- Work within the One Health approach.
- Permit exhibitions.
- Partner with farmers, industry, veterinarians and academia.
- Plan/prepare, conduct disease surveillance, respond to disease detections.
- More details on what we're up to are in the attached handout.

African Swine Fever (ASF)

- ASF is a viral disease of swine that is nearly 100-percent fatal.
 - Worldwide, nearly 1/3 of swine herd lost due to the disease.
 - Feral swine and untreated food waste are the most common introduction of the virus.

African Swine Fever

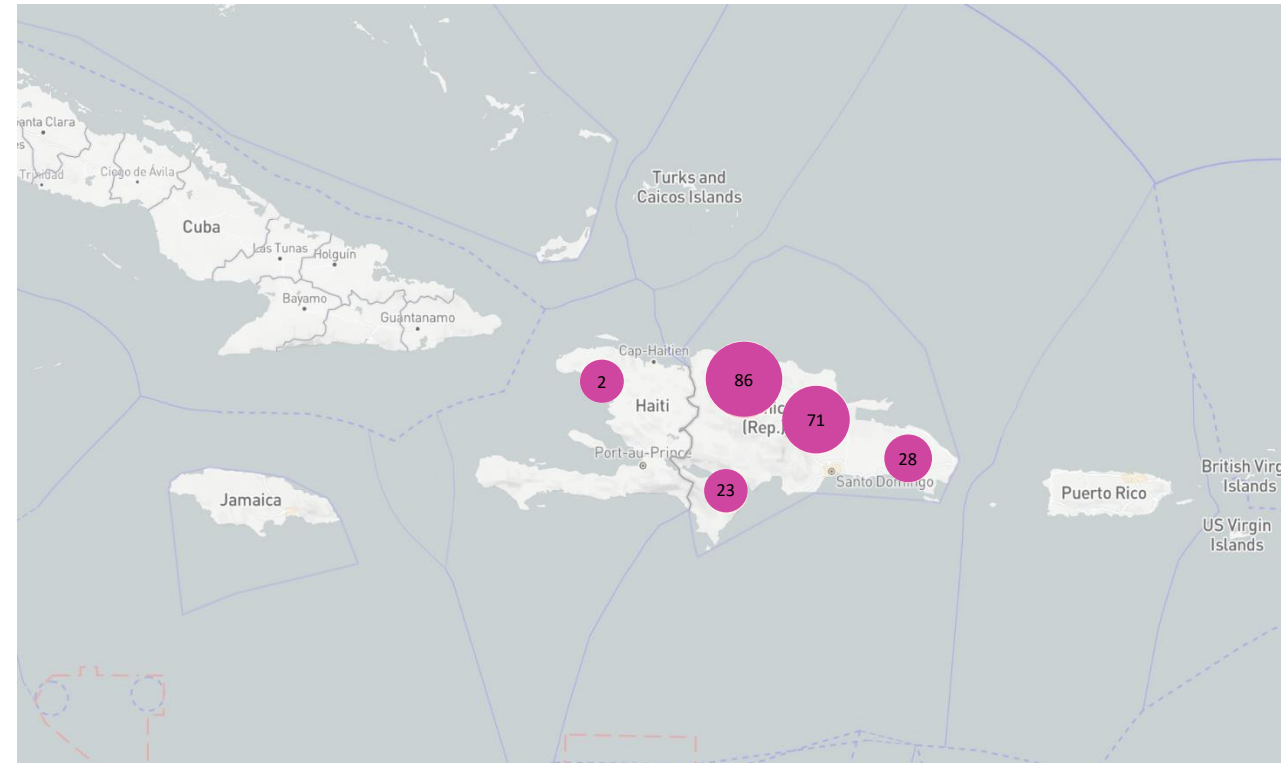
Caribbean Situation

First reported in Dominican Republic 7/28/21.

Increased surveillance in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

- Refuse from ships
- Illegal landings
- Feral swine

ASF Protection Zone established around U.S. territories in Caribbean.



Minnesota ASF preparedness

- Emergency Disease Management Committee (EDMC) for Swine subcommittees
 - Communications
 - Surveillance and Diagnostics
 - Information Management
 - Health, Safety, and Welfare
 - Biosecurity and Quarantine/Cleaning and Disinfecting
 - Depopulation and Disposal
 - Wildlife and Vector Control
 - Regionalization
- Minnesota ASF Response Plan
 - Control areas
 - Permitted movement
- Surveillance
 - Cooperative Agreements
 - Certified Swine Sampler Collectors
- U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (SHIP)



U.S. SHIP Program Data: Fiscal Year 2022

Minnesota U.S. SHIP Sites Enrolled by Type:

863	Growing Pig	2	Boar Stud
89	Breeding Herd	1	Packing Plant
9	Small Holding		

U.S. SHIP Biosecurity Survey: Minnesota Participation by Site Type:

5,421	Growing Pig	57	Non-Commercial
680	Breeding Herds	47	Boar Stud
217	Farrow-to-Feeder/Finish	9	Packing Plant
100	Small Holding		

- Minnesota ranks second in U.S. swine production.
 - U.S. SHIP is a Federal/State/Industry partnership to prevent, control and eradicate swine diseases like ASF.
 - U.S. SHIP develops a national playbook of technical standards.

- One Health is an approach recognizing the health of people is closely connected to the health of animals and our shared environment.
- The Board is part of the Minnesota One Health Antibiotic Stewardship Collaborative
- We work closely with other state agencies (MDA, MDH, DNR, MPCA).
- Examples of our role;
 - Antibiotic stewardship and partnering with veterinarians to prescribe responsibly.
 - Identify and control zoonotic diseases like Rabies, Brucellosis, Influenza, Salmonella.



- Rabies is always fatal
- Endemic in Minnesota
- Collaborate with MDH, VDL, PHL
- Outreach for prevention and control
- Vaccines and rabies certificates

Canine Brucellosis

- A zoonotic disease of rising concern that is not curable.
- Highlights importance of the One Health approach to disease.
- Many dogs don't show signs of illness while spreading bacteria through their urine, stool, saliva and reproductive organs.
- Infected dogs can pose a risk to people:
 - Immunocompromised, young, elderly, or pregnant
 - Can cause heart infections, joint inflammation, birth defects or loss of the fetus

Canine Brucellosis: Fiscal Year 2022

27

Investigations

41

Total Dogs Tested

14

Positives

27

Negatives



Companion Animals

- The Board licenses and inspects both commercial dog and cat breeders, and kennels (also known as animal shelters).
- Inspections evaluate animal health and veterinary care, housing, nutrition, sanitation, facility management and behavioral enrichment with guidelines based on peer reviewed research.
- Formed the Companion Animal Advisory Task Force to address:
 - Evolving health and welfare needs of companion animals
 - Regulation of animal welfare organizations
 - Changing import requirements to prevent disease (12,231 dogs imported in FY22)

Companion Animals

Licensed Kennel & Commercial Dog and Cat Breeder (CDCB) Data: Fiscal Year 2022

87

Kennels Licensed

115

CDCB Licensed

9

New Kennels Licensed

3

New CDCB Licensed

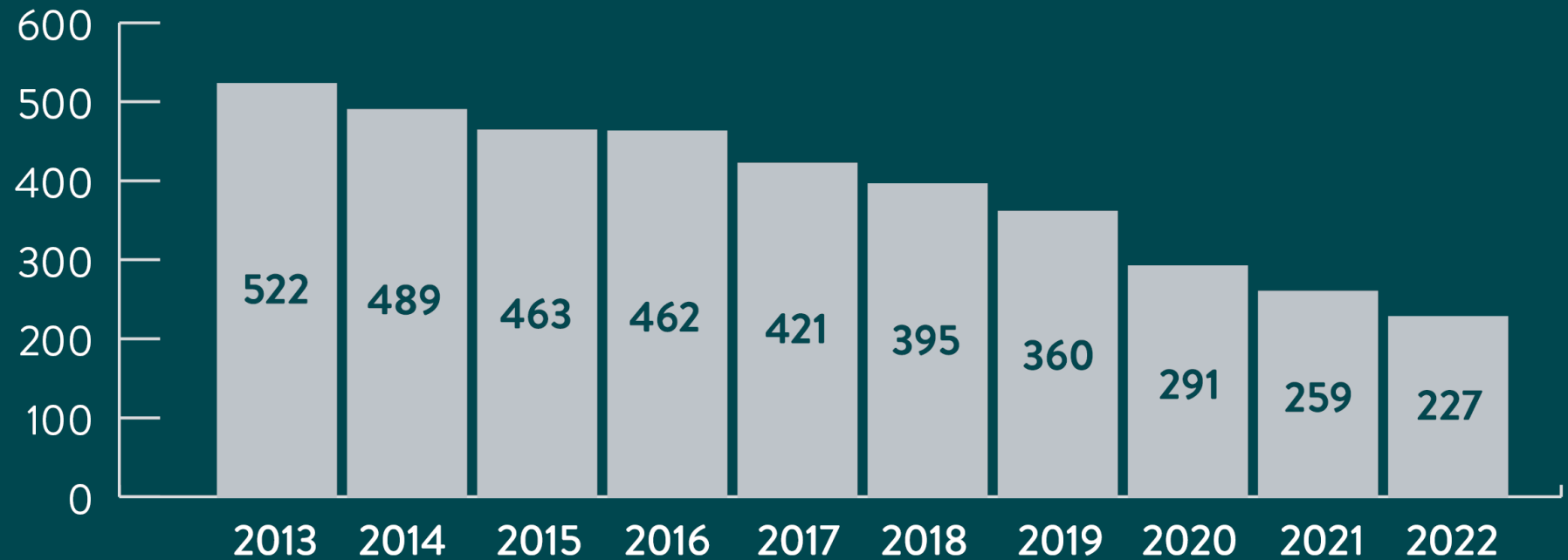
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Participants in the Breeder of Excellence Program



Farmed Cervidae – Fiscal Year 2022

Total Registered Cervid Herds by Fiscal Year, 2013-2022



Farmed Cervidae – Fiscal Year 2022

Species breakdown by animal

BREED	TOTAL ANIMALS	NUMBER OF HERDS
White-Tailed Deer	3,337	140
Elk	3,073	83
Red Deer	154	7
Reindeer	75	9
Fallow Deer	93	7
Sika Deer	27	4
Muntjac	23	5
Pere David's Deer	4	1
Moose	2	1
Caribou	2	2
White-Lipped Deer	1	1
TOTAL:	6,791	227




Herd Usage

USAGE	TOTAL HERDS
Breeding	57
Exhibition/Competition	17
Hobbyist	106
Hunting Preserve Site	12
Meat Production	45
Other Animal Products	8
Trophy/Hunting Animal Sales	71
Urine Production	4
Velvet Antler Production	16
Unknown	1
TOTAL:	227

Farmed Cervidae Interstate Movements 2022



Farmed Cervidae

- Cervid farmers must:
 - Be registered with the Board
 - Maintain fencing at least 8 feet
 - Test for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)
 - All animals 12 months of age and older that die. (only post-mortem testing)
 - Maintain and annually submit an animal-by-animal inventory
 - Every animal in the herd must have at least one official ear tag
 - Movements of animals into and out of herd must be reported to the Board within 14 days
 - Dead animals must be reported to the Board within 14 days
- Two decades of CWD in Farmed Cervidae:
 - 2002 – 2022
 -  13 CWD positive herds, 1,502 depopulated
 -  54 positive animals
 -  1,448 animals CWD not detected

Farmed Cervidae: CWD Testing 2018 - 2022

Year (SFY)	Total animals tested for CWD	Total Not Detected (ND)	Total Positive	Percent Positive
2018	1,849	1,733	9	0.5%
2019	2,172	2,143	9	0.4%
2020	2,173	2,139	6	0.3%
2021	1,763	1,725	23	1.3%
2022	1,358	1,355	3	0.2%

Foreign Animal Disease Investigations

Investigations by disease

- Swine – Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Rabbit – Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus 2 (RHDV2)
- Bovine – FMD
- Poultry – Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Foreign Animal Disease Investigations By Species: Fiscal Year 2022

50

Swine

0

Equine

7

Rabbit

8

Poultry

2

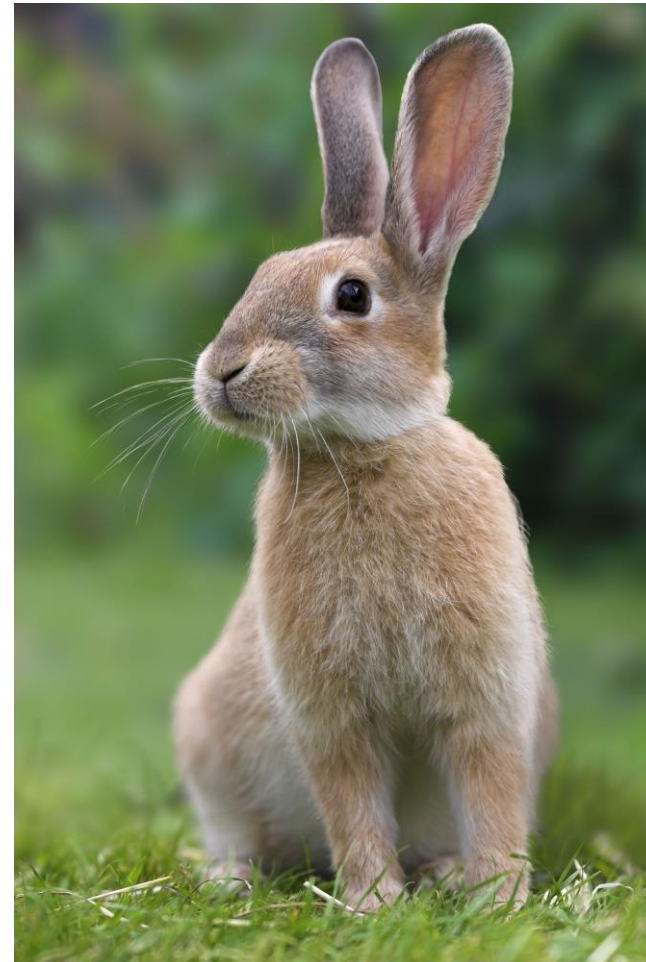
Bovine

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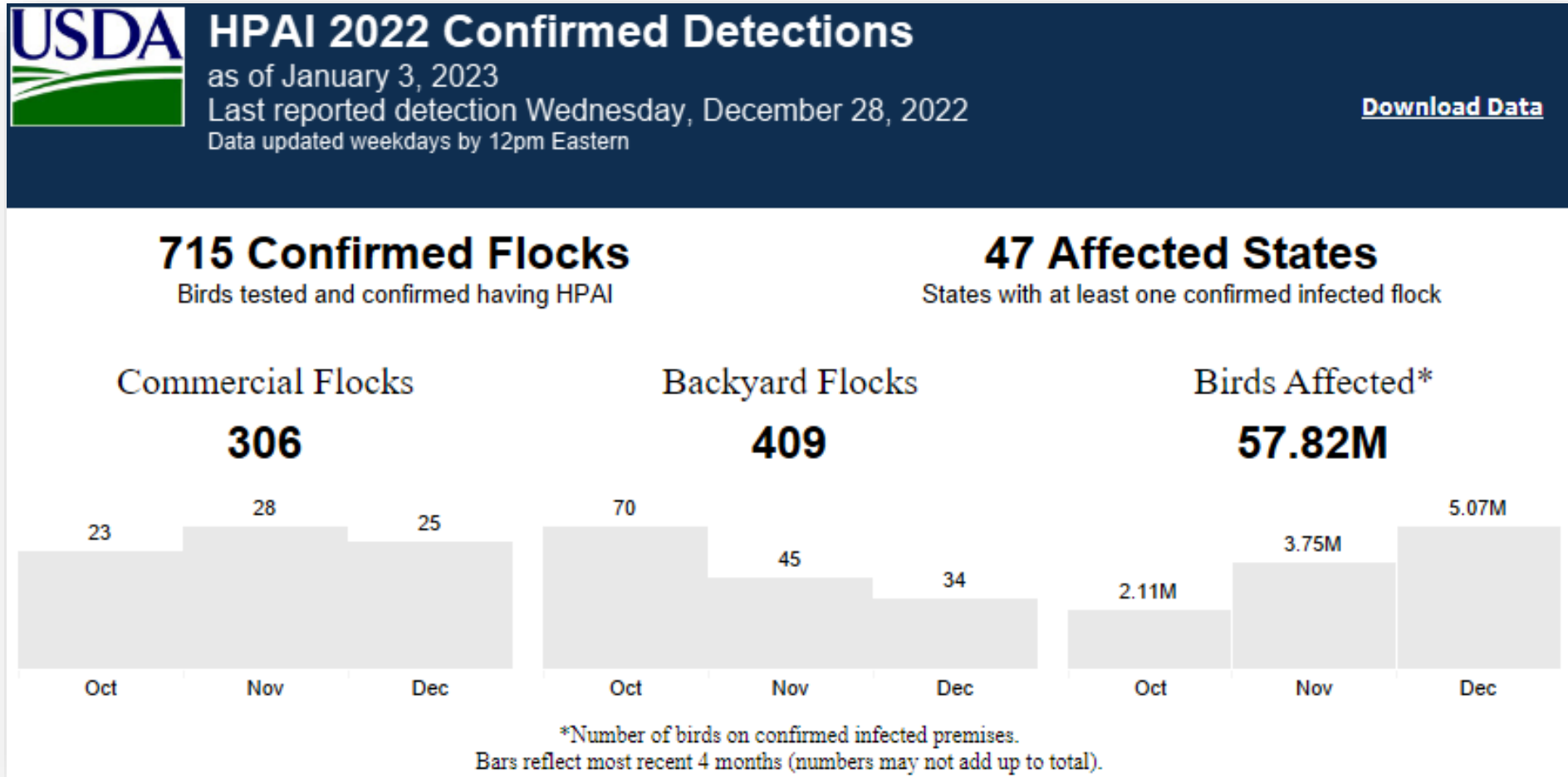
Caprine

Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus Type 2

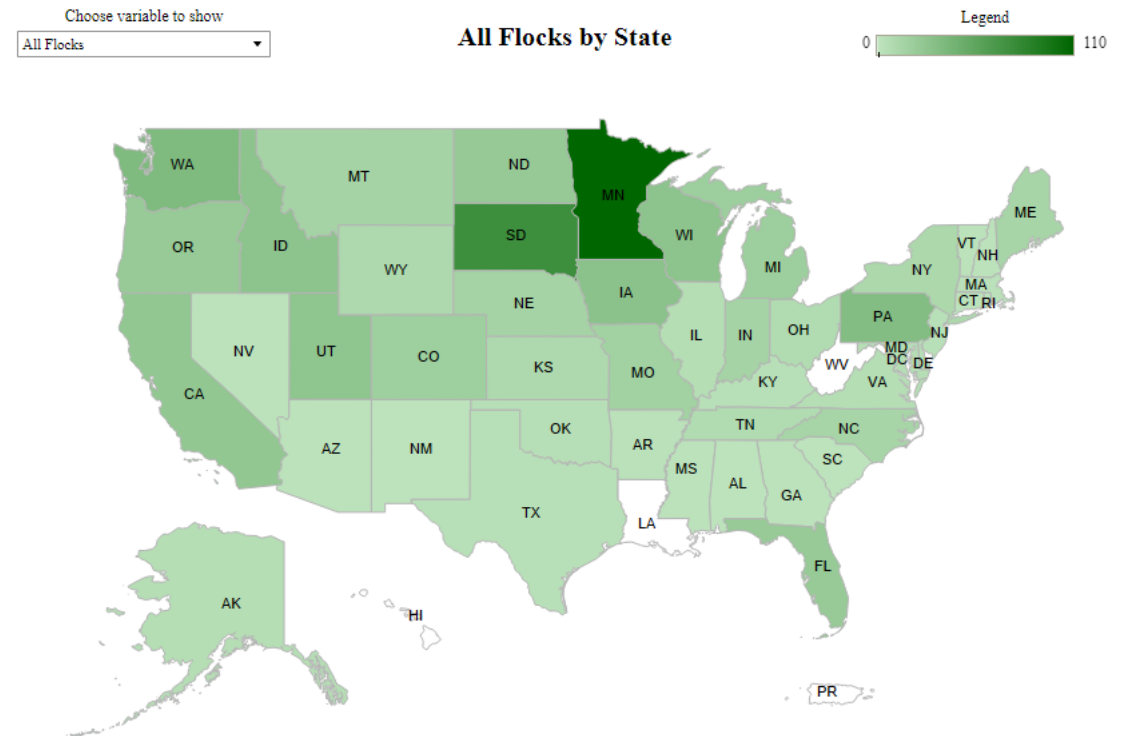
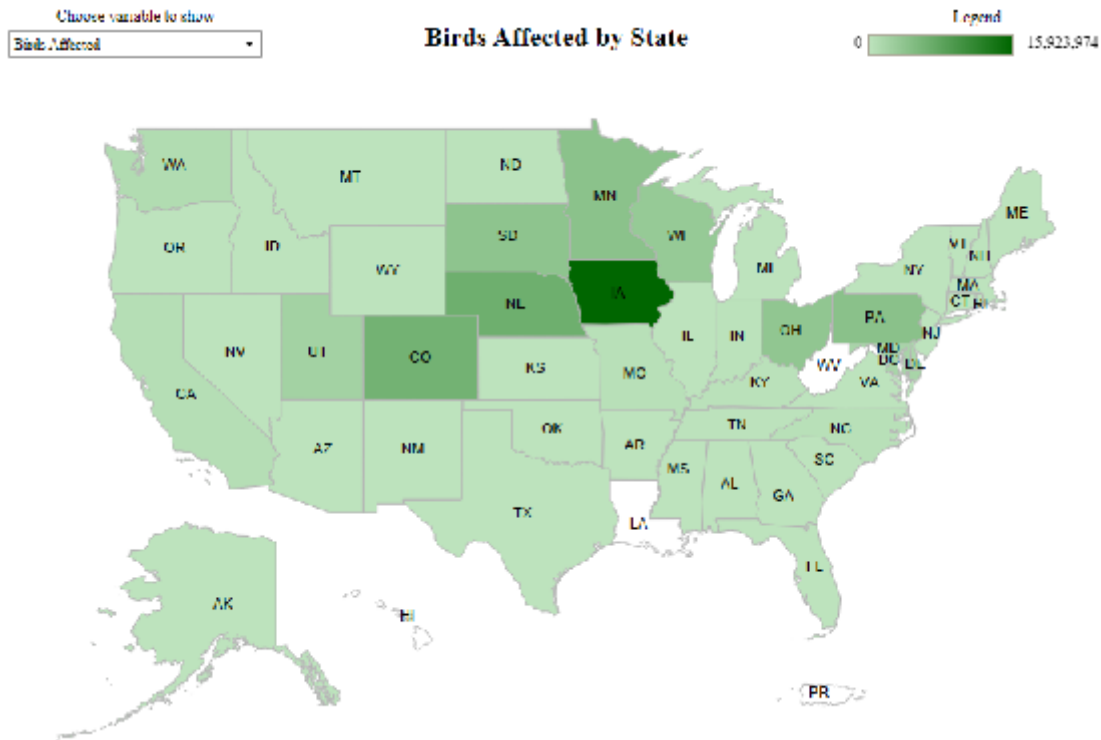
- Since 2019 there have been multiple outbreaks of Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Type 2 in the U.S.
- The Board continues foreign animal disease investigations on suspicious cases.
- Produced new biosecurity outreach for rabbit owners.
- A two-dose vaccine for the disease was given emergency approval and there have been numerous vaccination clinics.



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: National Data



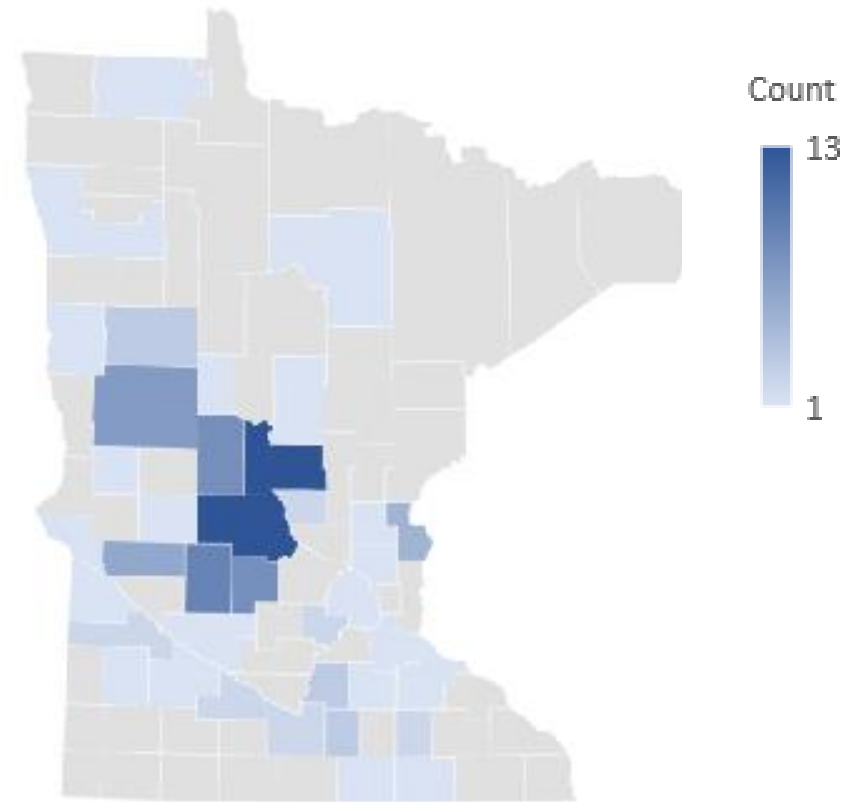
HPAI in North America



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: Minnesota 2022

- 110 cases in 38 Counties
 - 72 Commercial Turkey Meat Birds
 - 7 Commercial Breeder Turkeys
 - 1 Commercial Table-Egg Layer
 - 1 Commercial Broiler
 - 29 Non-Commercial flocks
- 4.2 million birds infected

MN 2022 HPAI Heat Map by County



HPAI Response in Minnesota

- Incident Command Post
- Surveillance and testing
- Authorized Poultry Testing Agents
- National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)
- Case Management



HPAI Response Partnerships

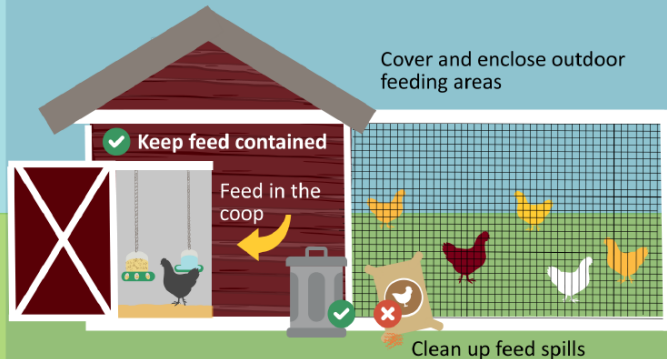
- The Board does not respond to HPAI alone
- Strong partnership with the VDL, MPTL, MDA, USDA, MDH, U of MN, and Industry
- Poultry EDMC meets throughout the year to review and update the response plan



Strong partnership with University of Minnesota Extension

Protect Your Small Flock from Avian Influenza

1 **Avoid** attracting wild birds and waterfowl to your home. Song birds, sparrows, starlings, etc. are **low risk**.



2 **Limit or halt** travel with your birds to sales, shows, and swaps.

Ensure you have clean hands, clothes, and footwear before handling your birds if you attend events. **Do not** allow others to handle your birds.



3 **Limit your birds' visitors.**

- If someone must visit your birds:
- Discuss where they have been.
 - Have them wash their hands and wear clean clothes and footwear.



Reduce puddles and standing water.
Avoid visiting ponds and streams, especially with pets.

Call your veterinarian if your flock shows signs of influenza or you suspect exposure. No veterinarian? Call Minnesota Poultry Testing Laboratory at **320-231-5170**.



Suspect Avian Influenza in Your Small Flock?

1 Call your veterinarian or the Minnesota Avian Influenza Hotline at **833-454-0156**.

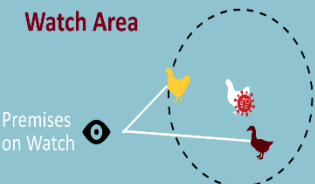
- Avian influenza is a reportable disease. Positive tests for avian influenza will be reported to the MN Board of Animal Health (BAH).

Avian Influenza Testing Sites in Minnesota



2 If your flock tests positive, a case manager from BAH or the United States Department of Agriculture will be assigned to your premises.

- **Case managers** will be your advocate and guide you through the process of containing the virus so nearby flocks do not get infected.
- A watch area will be set around your premise, where all flocks within that area will be closely monitored.



Response officials are **not** allowed to share your identity with anyone in the area.



Bird Flu Basics Multilingual Campaign

BIRD FLU BASICS

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

is a virus that can affect all domestic birds including chickens, turkeys, pheasants, ducks and geese.



For more information: z.umn.edu/biosecurity
Minnesota Avian Influenza Hotline: 1-833-454-0156



Aspectos básicos de la gripe de las aves

La detección temprana del HPAI es fundamental para limitar su propagación.

Indicios de enfermedad:

Muerte súbita inexplicable
Aves calladas y deprimidas
Cresta y barbilla de color púrpura
Beben menos agua

Para más información, visite el sitio z.umn.edu/biosecurity

O llame a la línea directa para la gripe aviar de Minnesota al 1-833-454-0156

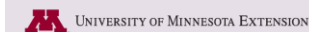


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BIRD FLU BASICS

Keep your poultry housing clean to help protect your flock from HPAI.

- Clean feeders and waterers.
- Wear clean clothing and shoes.
- Clean and disinfect any equipment.



For more information: z.umn.edu/biosecurity
Minnesota Avian Influenza Hotline: 1-833-454-0156



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: 2023 Projections

- HPAI is expected to continue to circulate in wild populations into 2023 with introductions into domestic populations expected.
- Biosecurity continues to be our primary line of defense
- Vaccination is not an option at this time and would require USDA approval.
 - Vaccination can impact bilateral trade agreements

Thank You!

Marion Garcia, DVM

State Veterinarian and Executive Director