



MINNESOTA

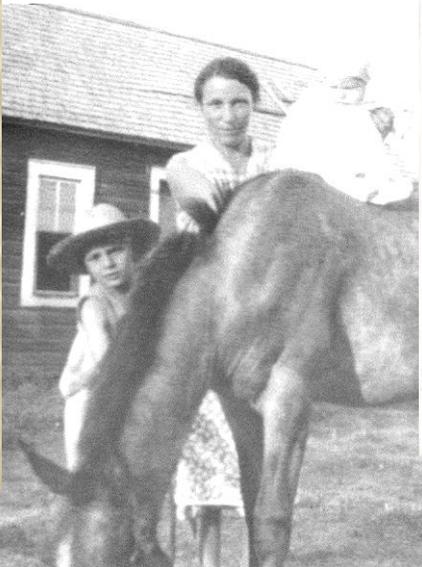
BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Agency Overview and Budget

Dr. Beth Thompson | Executive Director

GLANDERS STRIKES AREA HORSES

On August 9, 1893, Dr. C.R. Bacon, a physician in St. James, Minnesota, wrote to Dr. C. N. Hewitt, a physician in Red Wing, who was the Board of Health's secretary and executive officer, that the local health officer had informed him that two horses stabled in the village had glanders. Dr. Bacon requested guidance as to the appropriate action to take under these circumstances. Dr. Hewitt wrote back with a simple message, "Quarantine."



STATE OF MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

NOTICE

HOGS QUARANTINED

Hogs On These Premises Have Been Vaccinated With Hog Cholera Serum-Virus (Double Treatment) Or Modified Live Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine And Are Under Quarantine

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW AND VIOLATION OF WHICH IS A MISDEMEANOR PROVIDE AS FOLLOWS:

The owner or person in charge of any domestic animal affected with or which shows symptoms of, or has been exposed to a contagious or infectious disease shall, upon discovery of the existence of such disease, or symptoms thereof, or exposure thereto, cause each of such animals to be isolated from all well or unexposed domestic animals and to so keep them until the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, its Executive Officer or its duly authorized agent or officer, shall certify in writing that such animal is free from any such disease or that there is no longer any reasonable necessity to keep it isolated from other domestic animals.

No person except the owner, attendants or medical advisers shall enter any enclosure where any animal so isolated is being kept and upon which a placard shall have been placed, during the time such placard is so displayed. No person shall remove, obliterate, mutilate or destroy this placard until the quarantine has been released.

SECTION 35.70 MINNESOTA STATUTES, 1953

Provides that every person violating any rule or regulation made by the Live Stock Sanitary Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of \$25.00 or imprisonment for 30 days. Said section also provides that any member of a local Board of Health who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed upon him by law or by the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or who refuses or neglects to enforce the regulations of said State Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the minimum punishment whereof shall be a fine of \$25.00; and each day's neglect or refusal to perform any duty imposed upon him under this chapter shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.



Dr. S. H. Ward
1903 - 1907 - 1908 - 1918
Board 1905



State starts monitoring program

Board adopts rules for control of pseudorabies

Offer options for dealing with pseudorabies virus

Pseudorabies cost state \$1 mil./month

Pseudorabies threat grows

Rules are drafted for control of pseudorabies

Pseudorabies cause concern for Minnesota hog raisers



Board Members

- Dean Compart, President of the Board and swine producer, Nicollet
- Dr. Matt Anderson, Vice President of the Board and veterinarian, Zumbrota
- Jim Vagts, livestock producer, Harmony
- Erica Sawatzke, poultry producer, Kensington
- Dr. Peggy Anne Hawkins, veterinarian, Northfield

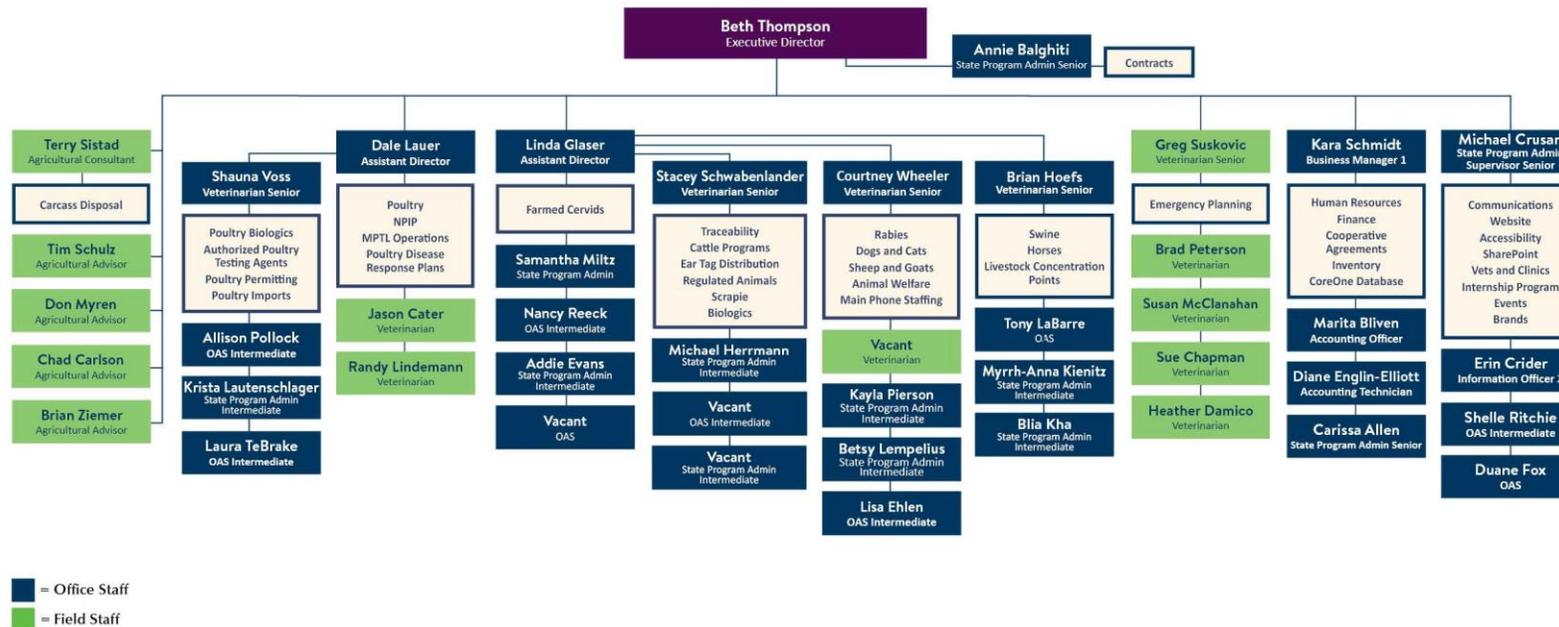
Organizational Chart



625 Robert Street North
St. Paul, MN 55155
651.296.2942

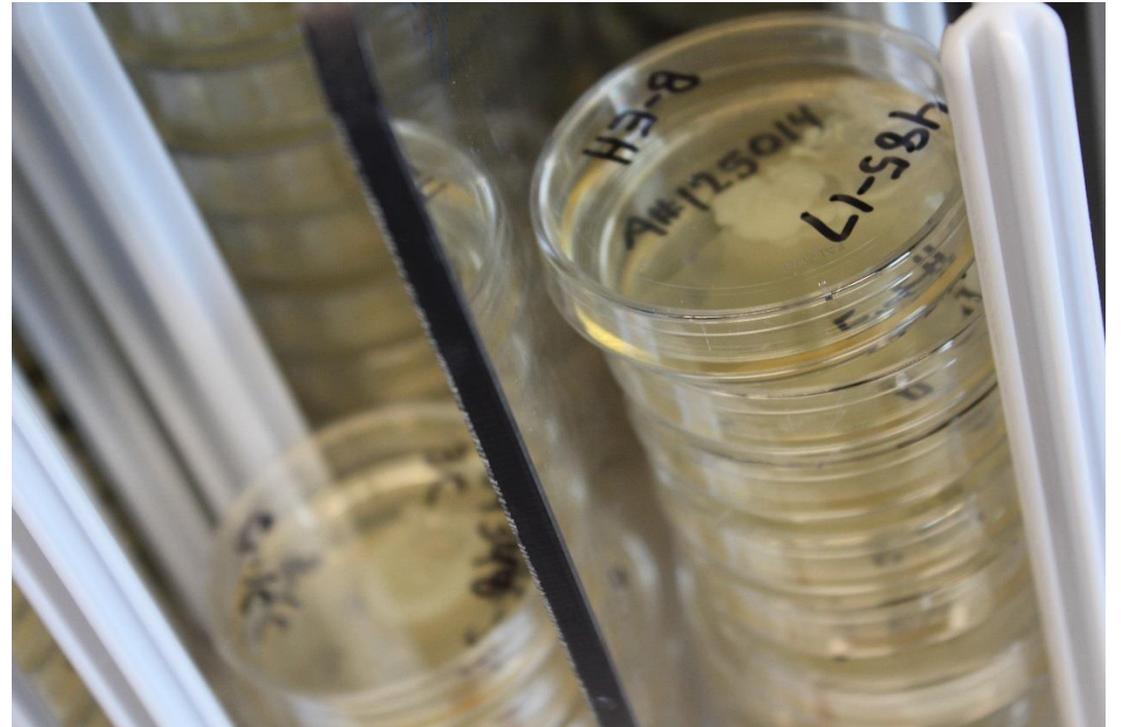
Minnesota Board of Animal Health: Organizational Chart

See [page 2](#) to view this information as a list.



01/07/2021

In-State Testing



Detect, Control, Eradicate



Emergency Planning and Preparedness



Import Standards and Animal Movement



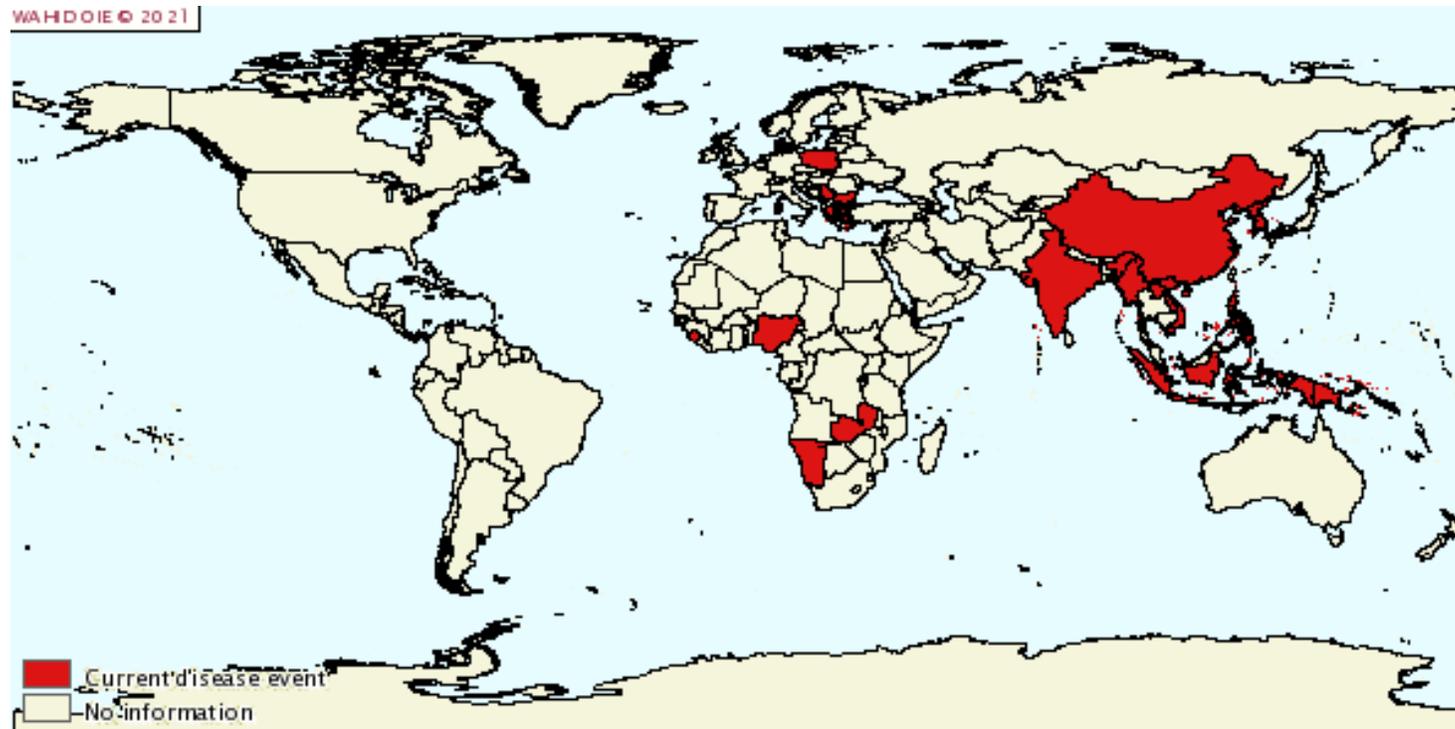
- Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) response. The primary concern of LPAI is Minnesota's turkey and chicken flocks.
- SARS-CoV-2 infections in domestic animals and livestock operations. Cats appear to be more susceptible than dogs and mink appear to be the most susceptible farmed animal.
- African Swine Fever is a Foreign Animal Disease currently causing significant mortality and morbidity in China and parts of Europe. There is concern it may spread further, especially to the United States. Clinical signs may mimic some current domestic diseases of swine.
- Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). A herd in Houston County was confirmed with CWD in late 2020 and has been depopulated.

COVID-19 response

- Plant slowdowns challenged the Board and its partners to respond to a non-animal disease affecting healthy livestock.
- Coordinated with county fairs and livestock exhibitions to either cancel events or hold them within guidelines established by the Minnesota Department of Health.
- Contacted veterinarians and clinics throughout the state to provide safe operating guidelines so they could still provide essential services to animals.
- Worked with livestock auctions to get them all the guidance and planning they needed to safely operate during the COVID-19 shutdowns.
- Partnered with MDH to educate veterinarians about when to test suspected COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) cases in animals and reported them to the CDC when tested.

African Swine Fever

- Swine Emergency Disease Management Committee planning and preparing.
- World Organisation for Animal Health December 2020 report:



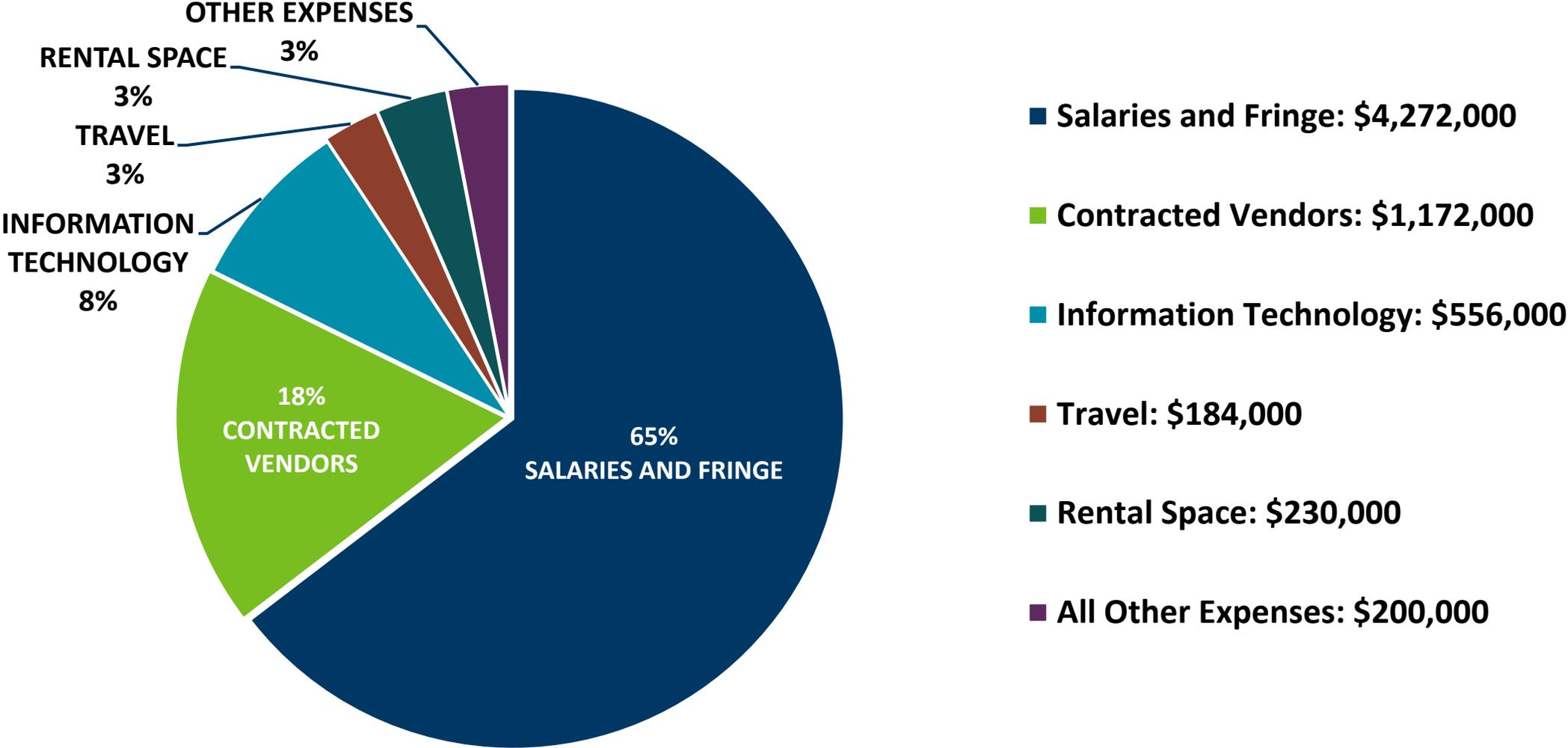
Farmed Cervid Rule Changes

- Request for Comments published June 29, 2020.
- The Board formed an Advisory Committee to participate in the rule revision process. Minutes from the Advisory Committee meetings are published on the Board's rulemaking webpage.
- Comment period closed October 30, 2020.
- Goal is to publish Notice of Intent to Adopt and proposed final rule draft in early 2021.
- Second comment period will open when Notice of Intent to Adopt is published. Minimum length of comment period is 30 days.
- All drafts of the Farmed Cervidae Rules are available on the Board's rulemaking webpage.
- The Board held several public listening sessions for the general public, tribal organizations and cervid producers to make comments and suggestions on changes and corrections for any of the farmed Cervidae rules administered by the Board.

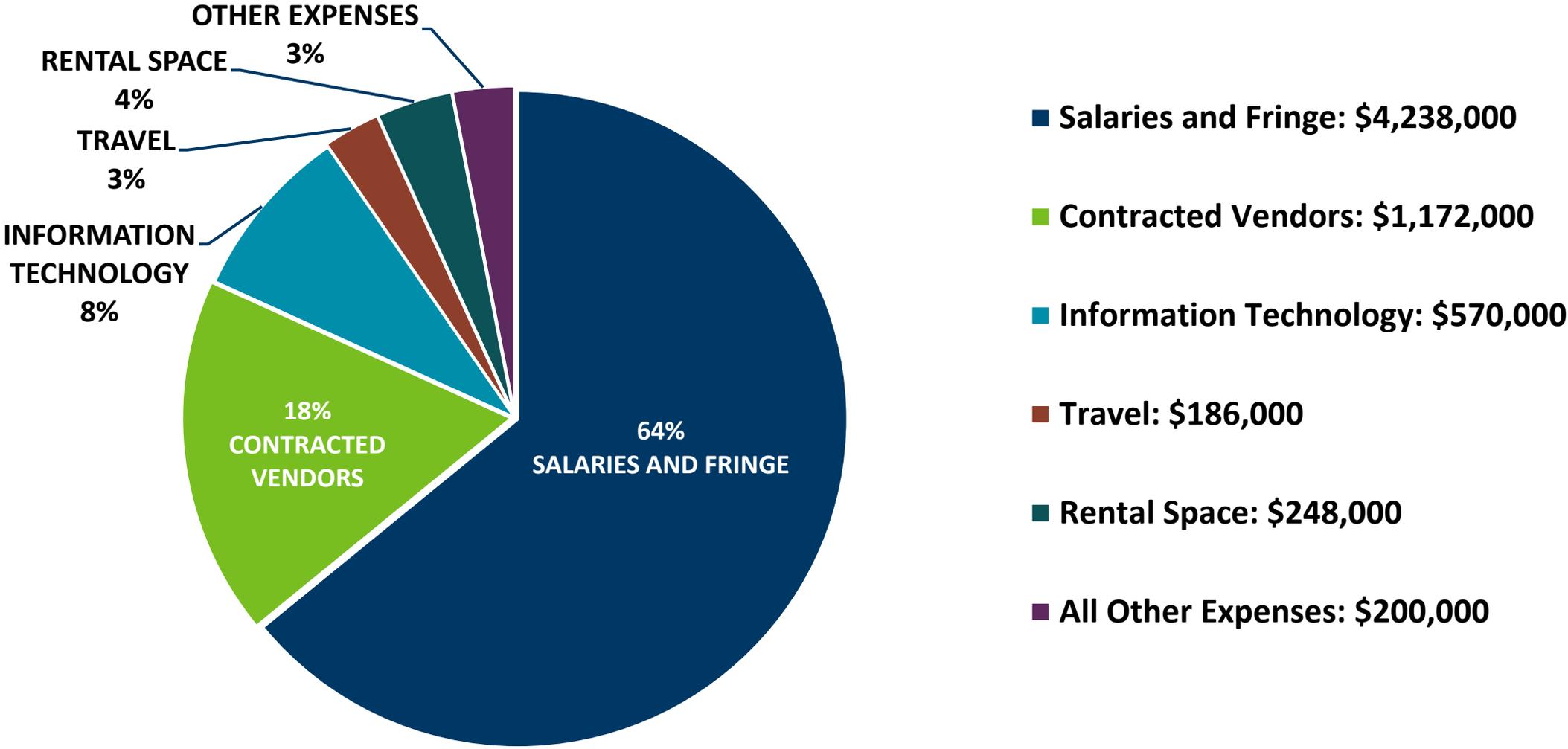
Funding sources

- General Fund: 78%
 - Federal Cooperative Agreements: 12%
 - Specific funding lines*: 10%
- *Cervid funding, Emergency preparedness funding, misc. revenue*

Board of Animal Health's Proposed Budget FY22 Expenses in the Budget Planning & Analysis System (BPAS)--\$6,614,000



Board of Animal Health's Proposed Budget FY23 Expenses in the Budget Planning & Analysis System (BPAS)--\$6,614,000



Thank you!

Dr. Beth Thompson

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