Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2015

MINNESOTA BOARD of ANIMAL HEALTH

Board Members

Steve Brake .....Wilmont

Dr. Holly Neaton .....Watertown

Dean Compart .....Nicollet

Paul Hanowski .....Warroad

Dr. Matt Anderson .....Zumbrota

Board Meetings

September 3, 2014

December 3, 2014

February 11, 2015

June 11, 2015

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

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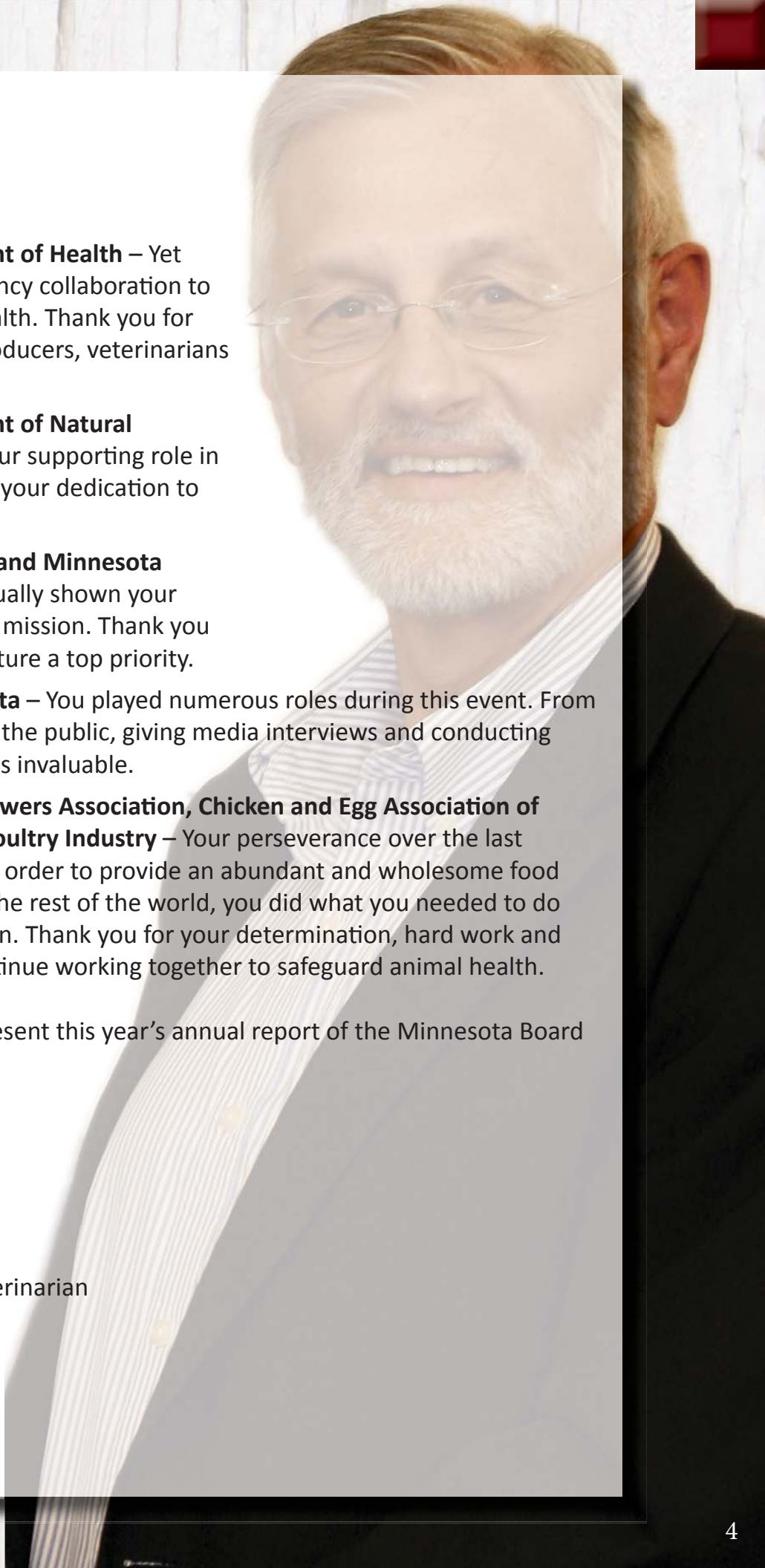
Letter from the Executive Director

The spring of 2015 presented a challenge for Minnesota agriculture unlike any other. On March 5, 2015, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced to the world that H5N2 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) had been identified in a turkey flock in Minnesota. Though dealing with our first case of HPAI was extremely difficult, we would soon find out that there was a much larger task at hand.

That task ended up being 108 infected farms in 23 counties. From Roseau to Pipestone County and everywhere in between, HPAI affected over nine million birds in our state. Poultry growers lost their birds and eggs, and animal health officials spent long hours on every aspect of the response. But the hardest part of this disease was seeing the emotional toll it took on all involved. It was devastating to hear of producers in tears as their flocks were depopulated. It was painful to think about the lost income for workers in the processing plant whose shifts were eliminated due to loss of turkeys. We were saddened to watch our coworkers, stakeholders and producers grow weary, and spending many hours away from their families.

However, in the midst of the hardships, I have again been reminded of why I am so proud to be a Minnesotan and a public servant leading the Minnesota Board of Animal Health. There is simply not enough room in this report to thank everyone for the part they played in HPAI response, but I would be remiss to not specifically mention a few.

- **To the Minnesota Department of Agriculture** – You made good on your promise to be there when we needed you the most. Thank you for your tremendous leadership, for the time you invested into the response and for your continued insight as we plan for the future.



- **To the Minnesota Department of Health** – Yet another example of state agency collaboration to protect animal and public health. Thank you for watching out for all of the producers, veterinarians and employees.
- **To the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources** – Thank you for your supporting role in surveillance of wild birds and your dedication to wildlife health.
- **To Governor Dayton's Office and Minnesota Legislators** – You have continually shown your support of our agency and its mission. Thank you for making Minnesota agriculture a top priority.
- **To the University of Minnesota** – You played numerous roles during this event. From testing samples, to educating the public, giving media interviews and conducting research projects, your work is invaluable.
- **To the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Chicken and Egg Association of Minnesota and Minnesota Poultry Industry** – Your perseverance over the last months has been inspiring. In order to provide an abundant and wholesome food supply for Minnesotans and the rest of the world, you did what you needed to do to tackle this problem head-on. Thank you for your determination, hard work and collaborative spirit as we continue working together to safeguard animal health.

It is with great pleasure that I present this year's annual report of the Minnesota Board of Animal Health.

Sincerely,

Bill Hartmann
Executive Director and State Veterinarian

Poultry

Protecting the health of Minnesota's poultry populations requires three main components:

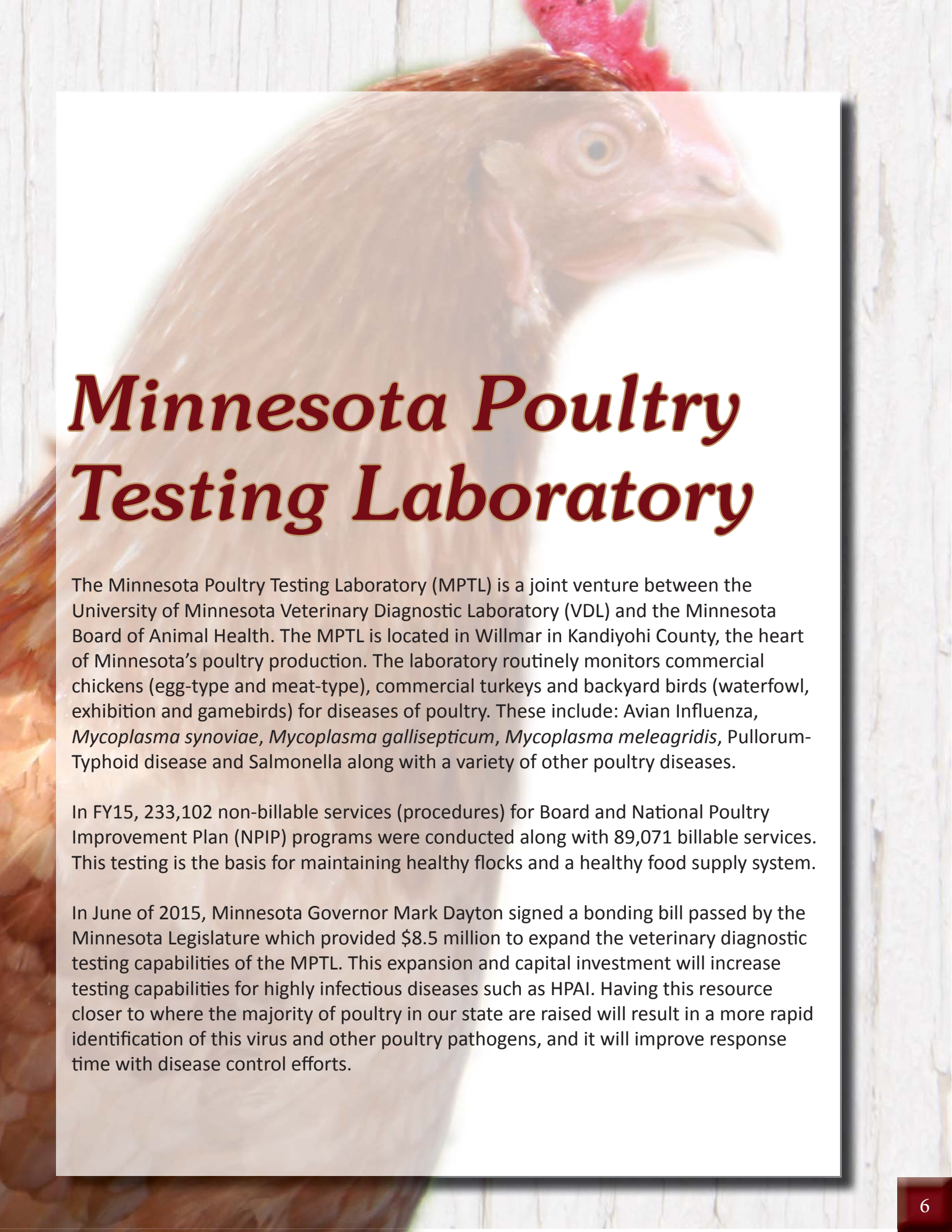
1. Monitoring the health of our poultry populations through active disease surveillance programs;
2. Preparedness to respond to disease introductions and situations that are both routine and emergent; and
3. A strong working relationship with University of Minnesota (U of M) and poultry industry partners.

The Board continues to be an active partner with Minnesota poultry producers and the U of M. The Emergency Disease Management Committee (EDMC) is an advisory group to the Board for the implementation of the Minnesota H5/H7 Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) Initial State Response and Containment Plan (The Minnesota Plan). This group meets on a regular basis to prepare for a disease event and establish communications.

With HPAI arriving in the United States late in 2014, a meeting was held with the EDMC in early 2015 to discuss the current situation and preparedness efforts in Minnesota. These efforts came to fruition with the arrival of HPAI in Minnesota in March of 2015.

Another preparedness activity that was performed was a depopulation exercise to ensure that the depopulation equipment, currently owned by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), maintained by the Board and operated by West Central Environmental Consultants, was in working order. These types of exercises require a strong level of communication between all parties and ensure that responders are experienced and updated on operational and safety procedures.

The Board continues to train individuals to collect samples for poultry diseases. Courses were held for individuals wishing to become authorized poultry testing agents in September 2014 and February 2015. Having nearly 800 authorized poultry testing agents trained in Minnesota and ready to collect samples was critical for disease surveillance activities and identifying new cases of HPAI.



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 is located in Willmar in Kandiyohi County, the heart of Minnesota's poultry production. The laboratory routinely monitors commercial chickens (egg-type and meat-type), commercial turkeys and backyard birds (waterfowl, exhibition and gamebirds) for diseases of poultry. These include: Avian Influenza, *Mycoplasma synoviae*, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *Mycoplasma meleagridis*, Pullorum-Typhoid disease and Salmonella along with a variety of other poultry diseases.

In FY15, 233,102 non-billable services (procedures) for Board and National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) programs were conducted along with 89,071 billable services. This testing is the basis for maintaining healthy flocks and a healthy food supply system.

In June of 2015, Minnesota Governor Mark Dayton signed a bonding bill passed by the Minnesota Legislature which provided $8.5 million to expand the veterinary diagnostic testing capabilities of the MPTL. This expansion and capital investment will increase testing capabilities for highly infectious diseases such as HPAI. Having this resource closer to where the majority of poultry in our state are raised will result in a more rapid identification of this virus and other poultry pathogens, and it will improve response time with disease control efforts.

Commercial Breeders

During the 2014 legislative session a law was passed requiring commercial dog and cat breeders to be licensed and inspected by the Minnesota Board of Animal Health.

A commercial breeder is defined in the law as a person who possesses or has an ownership interest in animals and is engaged in the business of breeding animals for sale or for exchange in return for consideration, and who possesses ten or more adult intact animals and whose animals produce more than five total litters of puppies or kittens per year.

The first step in becoming licensed requires a commercial breeder to submit a license application accompanied by the initial license fee. The fee for licensure is $10 per adult intact animal (minimum of $100) up to a maximum of $250. After the license fee is received, a pre-license inspection is completed by an animal health official from the Board. Inspectors verify that the breeding facility meets all of the requirements specified in the new laws. Once a commercial breeder is fully licensed, the Board continues to inspect their facilities regularly, according to the terms defined by the law.

During the previous 12 months, licensure for commercial dog and cat breeders was voluntary. Licenses were granted to 37 breeders across the state in that time period. Beginning July 1, 2015 licensure for Minnesota commercial dog and cat breeders becomes mandatory and commercial breeders must obtain an annual license from the Board for each facility they own or operate in the state.

Though the commercial breeder program is new to the Board, we have worked with livestock farmers for over a century to eradicate disease and enforce regulations that help keep animals healthy. As the breeder program becomes mandatory and the number of licensed breeders in Minnesota increases, the Board will remain committed to carrying out is mission to safeguard the health of domestic animals in our state. We are confident that Minnesota's commerical breeders will continue the tradition of animal owners and animal health officials working together towards a common goal.

Rabies

Animal exposures to the rabies virus have been managed by the State of Minnesota since the start of our agency in 1903. It is a program dependent on the collaboration of the Board, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), the Minnesota VDL, and private veterinary practitioners and physicians.

During FY 2015, 2,205 Minnesota animals were tested for rabies. The majority of animals tested were bats (818), dogs (593), and cats (563). The MDH recommended post-exposure prophylaxis for 35 people as a result of exposure to rabid animals.

The following is a breakdown of postive rabies cases in Minnesota during FY2015:

Species	Rabies Positive
Bat	24
Bovine	1
Feline	1
Fox	2
Skunk	6
Total	**34**

Horses

Equine Infectious Anemia

Equine infectious anemia (EIA) is a viral disease of horses most frequently transmitted by large biting flies between animals in close proximity. There is no vaccine or treatment for EIA. Once a horse is infected, it remains infected for life and is always a potential reservoir for spread of the disease. Infected horses must be quarantined and be permanently maintained in isolation or be euthanized to prevent the disease from spreading to other horses. There are currently no infected horses under quarantine in Minnesota.

Horses must have a negative test for EIA prior to importation or attendance at public exhibitions in Minnesota. During the previous 12 months, 24,608 Minnesota horses were tested for EIA. No infected horses were identified.

Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy

Equine herpesvirus (EHV) is a contagious virus that can cause four clinical presentations including: neurological disease, respiratory disease, neonatal death and abortion. Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHM) is a neurologic disease that develops as a result of EHV infection. The virus is usually spread in nasal secretions between horses that are in close contact with each other or that share water or feed pails. The virus does not typically survive very long in the environment or on people or equipment. It is killed readily by most disinfectants, ultraviolet light and by drying. Infected horses may be treated with supportive care, anti-inflammatory drugs and antiviral medications for those that develop the neurologic form of the disease.

If a horse in Minnesota is infected with or exposed to EHM, they must be quarantined as outlined in the Board of Animal Health EHM control plan. Board staff will then work with herd veterinarians and horse owners to carry out the testing and observation protocols defined in the control plan before the quarantine can be released. One infected horse with neurologic symptoms was identified in February 2015 in Dakota County. No other horses developed neurologic disease during the FY2015 reporting period.

Farmed Cervidae

There are 463 producers in Minnesota who raise deer, elk or other species in the cervidae family. The state's current farmed cervidae population totals 10,621 animals which includes:

- Caribou: 9
- North American elk: 3,975
- Fallow deer: 223
- Moose: 9
- Mule deer: 36
- Muntjacs 9
- Pere David's deer: 1
- Pudu: 1
- Red deer: 231
- Reindeer: 87
- Sika deer: 53
- White-tailed deer: 5,961

People who raise farmed cervidae have unique challenges. The industry is strictly regulated. Minnesota laws and rules have specific requirements for annual inspections, herd inventories, fencing, animal identification, intrastate movement and surveillance for chronic wasting disease (CWD), a fatal disease affecting the central nervous system of cervidae. Each farm must be registered with the Board and inspected at least once every 12 months.

Participation in the CWD surveillance testing program is mandatory in Minnesota. All animals 12 months of age and older that die or are slaughtered must be tested. During FY 2015, 1,663 farmed cervidae were tested for CWD. All tests were negative. Herds that have been subject to five or more years of CWD surveillance with all negative results are classified as CWD Certified. There are 438 CWD Certified negative herds in Minnesota.

A CWD-quarantined red deer herd in Ramsey County was depopulated in August 2014. The herd was found to be infected with CWD in May 2012. No infected herds currently remain in Minnesota.

Farmed cervidae producers also participate in programs for control of tuberculosis and brucellosis. There are currently 162 tuberculosis Accredited Free cervidae herds and 88 brucellosis Certified Free cervidae herds in Minnesota. In the last 12 months:

- 2,819 animals were tested for tuberculosis and;
- 1,820 animals were tested for brucellosis. No infected animals were identified.

Swine

Minnesota remains the number two hog producing state in the United States. The number of hogs imported into Minnesota each year from other states and Canada is close to seven million. There are over 3,000 pig farms in the state. Minnesota crop farmers grow corn and soybeans, which are used for feed. In turn, the manure from hog sites is an excellent fertilizer for crops.

Hog producers continue to deal with porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv), and other related swine enteric coronaviruses, which were introduced into the United States in 2013. The Board's official laboratory, the VDL, immediately responded with new diagnostic tests for this transboundary disease. In June 2014, the federal government issued an order requiring the reporting of PEDv and other related diseases, which continues to be done through the Board.

Throughout the past year, veterinarians and producers have worked hard to rid the state of PEDv. While the disease still exists in Minnesota, the actions taken by hog farmers and their veterinarians have been effective because the number of positive cases has significantly decreased over time. This is an excellent example of the resourcefulness of our food producers.

Garbage and Exempt Feeding

Minnesota is home to livestock producers who feed left over material from restaurants, bakeries, grocery stores and other businesses. This practice has been in place for decades. The use of these materials is a benefit for the state; rather than being placed in landfills, this expired food is being transformed to livestock feedstuff.

Pursuant to federal rules, the Board inspects all sites that use food waste for their animals. Depending on the type of food waste, some sites must cook the food material prior to feeding it. Garbage and exempt feeding is another example of the ingenuity of our livestock farmers.

Cattle

In the second half of this fiscal year, funding was made available by the Board to support Johne's disease testing in Minnesota cattle herds. The Board contracted with Minnesota DHIA and the VDL to pay the laboratory test costs for up to 30 ELISA tests per herd. If cattle tested positive in a herd, district veterinarians from the Board contacted affected producers to discuss the findings and conduct an on-farm risk assessment.

It had been several years since funding was available to support testing or other program activities for Johne's. The Board believes it is important to continue to educate producers about Johne's disease and encourage producers to incorporate management changes to reduce the spread of the disease on the farm. All of these efforts play a large role in working towards eliminating Johne's disease in a cattle herd. With the funding made available, over 10,000 milk ELISA tests and 200 serum ELISA tests were performed during this reporting period.

Sheep and Goats

Each year since 2001 the sheep and goat industry has worked together with the Board and our partners at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to eradicate scrapie from the United States. Excellent progress has been made nationwide. In Minnesota, no scrapie positive cases were identified in FY15. Although it has been almost five years since a scrapie positive flock has been identified in Minnesota, until the U.S. has been declared free of Scrapie, we will continue our surveillance and control efforts. In FY15 these included:

- Disease investigations
  - 9 investigations conducted to assure that animals exposed to scrapie in another state and imported into Minnesota were not infected
- Surveillance/testing
  - 205 sheep and 111 goats sampled and tested for scrapie in Minnesota
  - 1,767 sheep and 98 goats from Minnesota were tested at slaughter nationwide
- Official identification
  - In assisting USDA with official eartag orders, a total of 103,032 official eartags were distributed free of charge to Minnesota producers and veterinarians

Carcass Disposal

Throughout each year, Board staff members work closely with livestock producers on all aspects of production. Our farmers care for their animals every day, no matter the weather or circumstances. Part of raising livestock, however, is dealing with mortalities. Animals will die due to natural causes, disease or catastrophic situations such as a barn fire. Livestock owners look to the Board when they need help with disposal of the carcasses.

The options for disposal include: rendering, burial and composting; and all methods are based in science. The Board's field staff are trained in all types of disposal, and are located throughout the state.

Exhibitions

Each spring thousands of Minnesota families and children begin work on their exhibition livestock. 4H, FFA and open class events are the opportunity for kids and families to proudly display their animals, a culmination of months of hard work. There are over 90 county fairs across the state each summer, all of which are permitted by the Board. Part of that permitting process is providing up-to-date education on animal disease. Board staff work closely with fair management and the fair's official veterinarian to provide animal disease education to all involved at livestock exhibition events.

At the end of the summer, the Minnesota State Fair is held. Livestock exhibitors from every county participate in the exhibition. As livestock are trucked to Saint Paul and unloaded at the State Fairgrounds, Board staff work alongside the State Fair's official veterinarian, checking the health of all livestock and tracking official identification.

Due to the presence of HPAI in the state in 2015, poultry exhibitors were faced with the cancelling of all bird and poultry exhibitions . The announcement by the Board was made on May 15 and was based on the severity of the disease in Minnesota. While it was disappointing for all involved with birds and poultry, the decision was made to help safeguard the health of our animals. Though the birds were definitely missed, we still saw over 100 animals born at the Miracle of Birth Center, and nearly 20,000 animals housed in the barns at the State Fair.

Emergency Planning

In September 2014, the Board worked alongside our partners at the MDA to complete a year-long project in emergency planning with each of the two southern Homeland Security Emergency Management (HSEM) regions.

The final activity in September was a functional Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) exercise conducted in each HSEM region. The exercise simulated finding FMD in a small cattle herd and focused on the objectives of:

1. Identifying county resources needed to implement a control area around the infected site;
2. Gathering the County Trusted Agents to develop an initial action plan; and
3. County and state mapping experts producing a map of livestock premises in the control area as well as a contact list for affected producers

In addition, county public information officers coordinated with the state participants to develop appropriate messaging and determine mechanisms for disseminating information. State personnel in the exercise were located in one county emergency operations center, but each county in the region could participate via video and telephone conference calls, which allowed them to base the scenario in their own county.

This was the first time an exercise brought both local and state levels of government together to plan a detailed and intricate foreign animal disease response. Accomplishments were evaluated at the end of the exercise and an after action report was published for each HSEM region. The report included valuable feedback with a plan that identified areas for improvement and corrective actions to take for future disease response exercises.

Traceability

The Board continues to work to enhance Minnesota's ability to track livestock by capturing official identification records of cattle, bison and farmed cervidae in CoreOne by Trace First, our animal health database. An important foundational aspect of animal disease traceability in Minnesota is the capture of this traceability data electronically. The Board has an abundance of electronic traceability data that is searchable and can be utilized in the event of an animal health emergency. At the conclusion of FY15, there were greater than 1.6 million livestock animal records captured in the Board's database. In addition, all issued Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) received by the Board for cattle and bison for the last several years have been scanned and are available electronically to assist in tracing efforts.

The Board also requires import permits for most incoming breeding cattle, all exhibition cattle and all cattle that require a tuberculosis test. These import permits allow the Board to track cattle and bison entering Minnesota's borders before a copy of the CVI is received within the Board office. The Board began requiring import permits for cattle and bison on August 1, 2011. These permits identify the premises of origin and destination, the number of incoming animals, the date and various other details of the movement.

To assist Minnesota livestock producers and veterinarians to officially identify livestock and further enhance traceability efforts, the Board distributed various types of official identification ear tags this year. The Board distributed 224,064 national uniform eartagging system (NUES) metal tags, 9,090 NUES plastic tags and 3,579 radio frequency identification (RFID) tags. The Board plans to continue distributing metal NUES tags into the future.

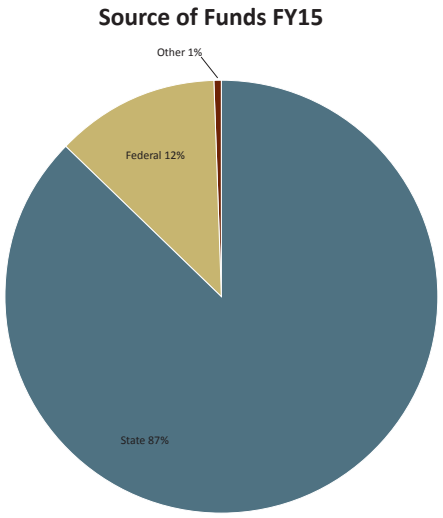
Animal	Interstate Imports	Interstate Exports
Cattle	449,740	231,780
Swine	5,572,077	2,291,606
Sheep	11,607	8,989
Goats	2,283	2,595
Farmed Cervidae	196	2,135
Horses	5,754	7,556
Poultry	38,679,894	54,039,052

Budget

During FY 2015 the Board expended $ 6,145,840 to carry out its many animal health and disease programs.

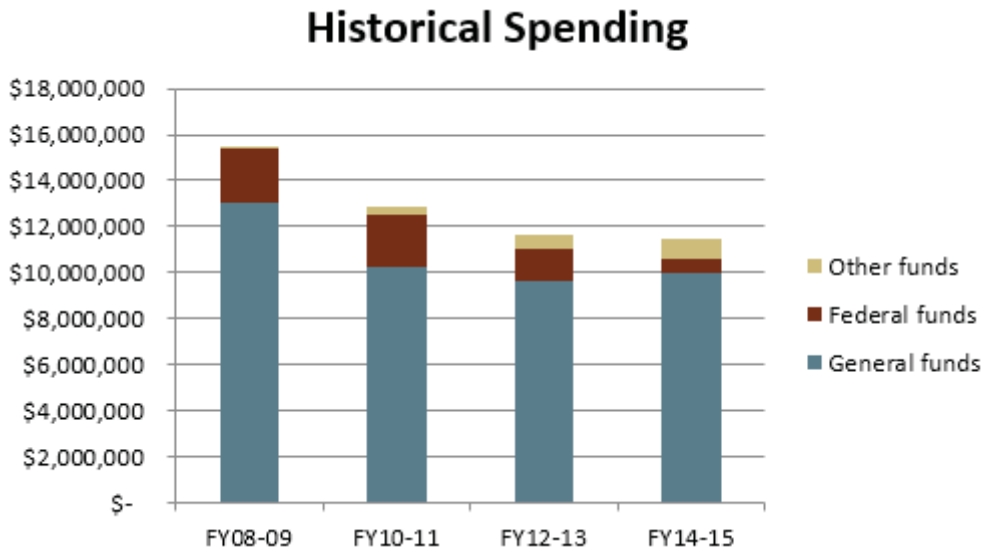
Funding for these programs came from:

- State appropriations: $5,368,275
- Federal cooperative agreement awards: $748,936
- Other: $28,628



Program Specific Expenditures:

- Commercial Dog and Cat Breeder Program: $287,148
- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: $961,465



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Highly-pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was identified in Oregon in December 2014. By the end of January 2015, two strains of H5 HPAI virus had been confirmed in four states in the Pacific flyway. Though the Board has prepared for HPAI for years, it was at that time that Minnesota began to see the reality of what might be coming our way.

On March 2, 2015, we received a report of unusually high death loss in a commercial turkey flock in Pope County, Minnesota. On March 5 our suspicion was confirmed. Minnesota had its first case of HPAI. In a matter of only three months, this H5N2 virus infected a total of 108 farms across 23 counties in our state. Several other states within the Mississippi and Central flyways were also affected by H5N2. Animal health officials have cited this HPAI outbreak as being the worst foreign animal disease (FAD) event in U.S. history, with Minnesota experiencing the highest number of affected farms.

Though this was an extremely difficult time for everyone involved, it gave us the chance to truly make a difference in the lives of Minnesotans. While responding to this disease, we operated under a set of FAD response guidelines set by the federal government. A summary of our response activities can be found in the paragraphs that follow.

Incident Command System (ICS)

The Board is the lead response agency for HPAI events in Minnesota. However, it took a large team of people from across the country to help us minimize and eventually stop the spread of the virus. When Minnesota experienced its first case in early March, a small state Incident Management Team (IMT) was activated. The purpose of an IMT is to organize a response and maximize efforts of personnel working on the event. In this case, the state IMT consisted of staff members from the Board, Minnesota Department of Agriculture and Minnesota-based USDA. After a couple of weeks with no additional infected flocks identified, the state IMT stood down.

In the last week of March, Minnesota experienced two more cases of HPAI. By April 10 there were 13 confirmed cases of H5N2 in the state. The rapid influx of additional flocks

quickly overwhelmed state resources, and on April 7 the Board made a request to the USDA to receive help through deployment of a federal IMT. At the height of the incident, over 600 people were working on the ground in Minnesota. Many of these people came from other states and spent weeks away from home and their regular jobs. By mid-May the frequency of new cases had decreased and the state was heading into the recovery phase of incident management. The last USDA IMT left Minnesota on July 26, 2015.

Considering the size, scope and longevity of the HPAI event in Minnesota, response efforts went smoothly overall. The coordinated efforts under the ICS no doubt contributed to the success of Minnesota's response.

Response

A component of the response was the establishment of a 6.2 mile radius control area around each infected farm. Surveillance and movement controls were required for all sites with susceptible species in the control area. At the height of the HPAI event in Minnesota, portions of 27 counties were included in these control areas which covered 5,236 square miles of the state.

Backyard Surveillance

Many Minnesotans raise poultry and waterfowl for enjoyment and food. All farms with poultry and waterfowl within control areas were identified, owners notified and birds quarantined and tested. This was also an opportunity for animal health officials to answer flock owners' questions about HPAI. To complete these tasks, animal health officials dedicated at least five days of time to each control area, usually working in teams of 6-10 people. By the end of the incident, approximately 1,600 backyard flocks were sampled.

Permitting

Non-infected commercial and backyard flocks in control areas needed to receive a permit from the Board prior to movement of poultry or poultry products off the farm. Hatching eggs, day-old poults, table eggs and birds going to slaughter also had to have a permit to move from or into control areas. Permitted movement allowed for continuity of business during an already challenging time for Minnesota producers.

- 264 commercial poultry premises were included in a control area
- 2,555 permitted movement documents issued between March 29 and June 30

Testing

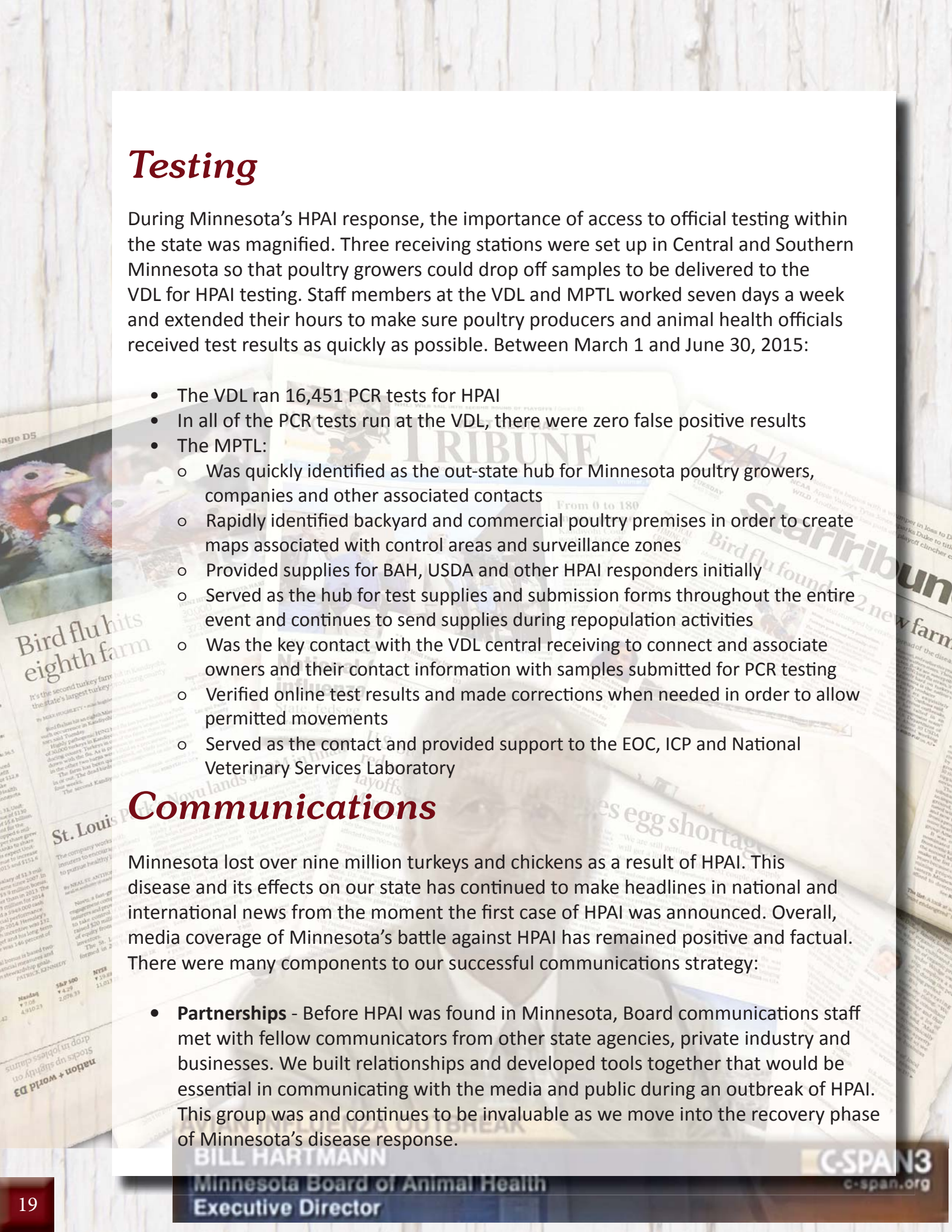
During Minnesota's HPAI response, the importance of access to official testing within the state was magnified. Three receiving stations were set up in Central and Southern Minnesota so that poultry growers could drop off samples to be delivered to the VDL for HPAI testing. Staff members at the VDL and MPTL worked seven days a week and extended their hours to make sure poultry producers and animal health officials received test results as quickly as possible. Between March 1 and June 30, 2015:

- The VDL ran 16,451 PCR tests for HPAI
- In all of the PCR tests run at the VDL, there were zero false positive results
- The MPTL:
  - Was quickly identified as the out-state hub for Minnesota poultry growers, companies and other associated contacts
  - Rapidly identified backyard and commercial poultry premises in order to create maps associated with control areas and surveillance zones
  - Provided supplies for BAH, USDA and other HPAI responders initially
  - Served as the hub for test supplies and submission forms throughout the entire event and continues to send supplies during repopulation activities
  - Was the key contact with the VDL central receiving to connect and associate owners and their contact information with samples submitted for PCR testing
  - Verified online test results and made corrections when needed in order to allow permitted movements
  - Served as the contact and provided support to the EOC, ICP and National Veterinary Services Laboratory

Communications

Minnesota lost over nine million turkeys and chickens as a result of HPAI. This disease and its effects on our state has continued to make headlines in national and international news from the moment the first case of HPAI was announced. Overall, media coverage of Minnesota's battle against HPAI has remained positive and factual. There were many components to our successful communications strategy:

- **Partnerships** - Before HPAI was found in Minnesota, Board communications staff met with fellow communicators from other state agencies, private industry and businesses. We built relationships and developed tools together that would be essential in communicating with the media and public during an outbreak of HPAI. This group was and continues to be invaluable as we move into the recovery phase of Minnesota's disease response.



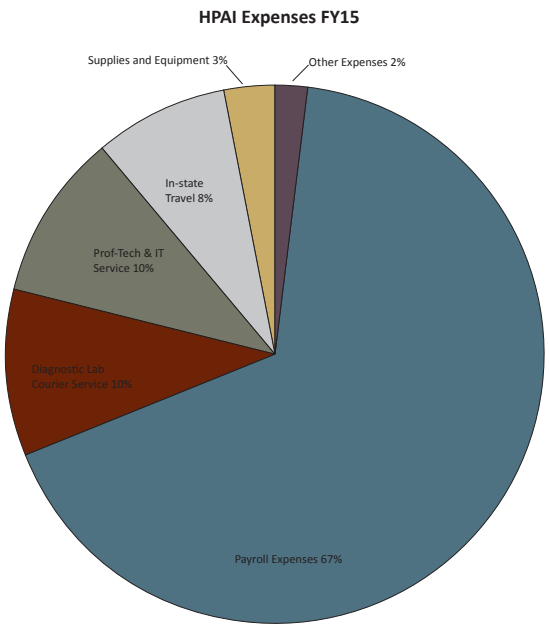
- **Media Relations** - We kept the media informed by holding eight conference calls, three live press conferences, conducting nearly 100 interviews and distributing 40 HPAI Briefings to 4,000 people. Our state Joint Information Center provided tremendous support and was instrumental in employing many of these communications strategies.
- **Website** - Prior to our first case of HPAI, we developed a website containing information on biosecurity, the HPAI virus, partners in response and additional information and graphics for use in the media. From March - June, the Board gained over 4,000 new users on our website and there were over 8,000 visits to our HPAI web page**.**
- **Facebook** - Each time a new flock was identified, we shared the information on our agency Facebook page. On May 15 when we announced that poultry exhibitions were cancelled for the 2015 calendar year, our Facebook post reached 8,500 people and was shared 177 times. Over 100 people commented on this post. Though most expressed disappointment, the majority were in support of the Board's decision to do everything possible to control further spread of the virus.

Finance

Total Board expenditures for HPAI for FY15: $961,465

Source of HPAI funding:

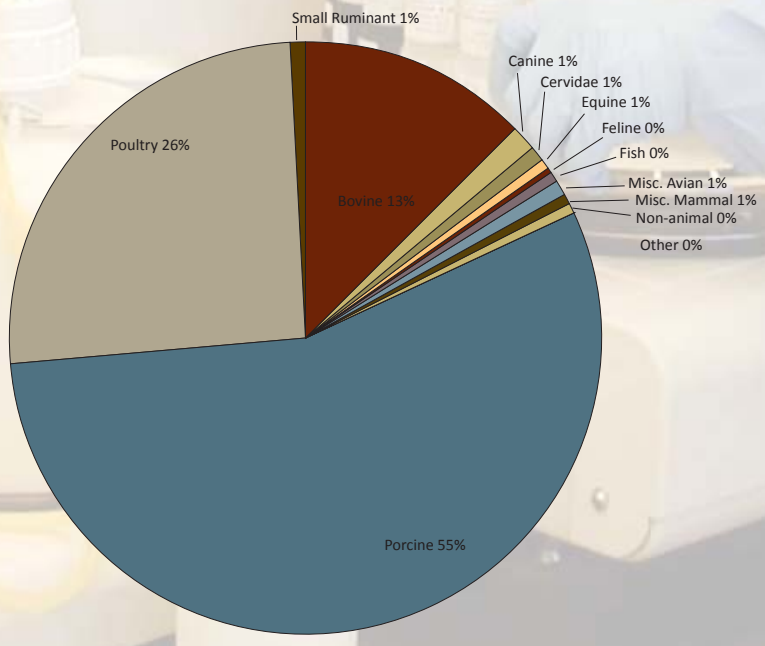
- State appropriations: $848,559 (88%)
- Federal cooperation agreement: $112,907 (12%)



MN Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

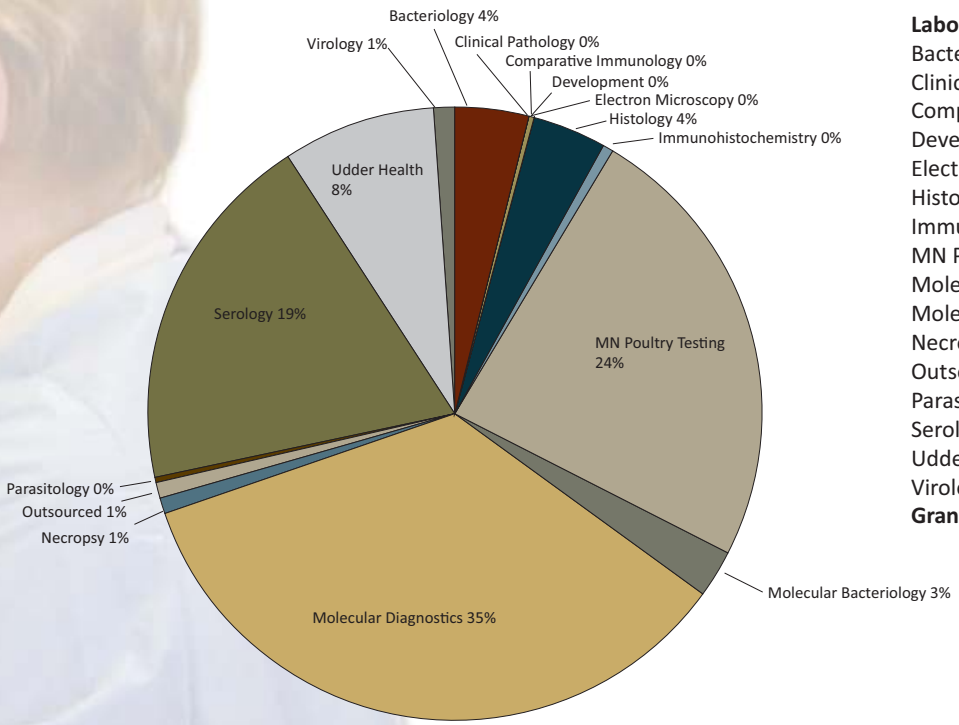
The University of Minnesota's Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) is the official laboratory of the Minnesota Board of Animal Health. The VDL provides quality diagnostic services for all species and is a national leader in protecting animal and human health. In FY 2015 the VDL performed the following procedures:

University of Minnesota
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
FY15 Procedures by Species



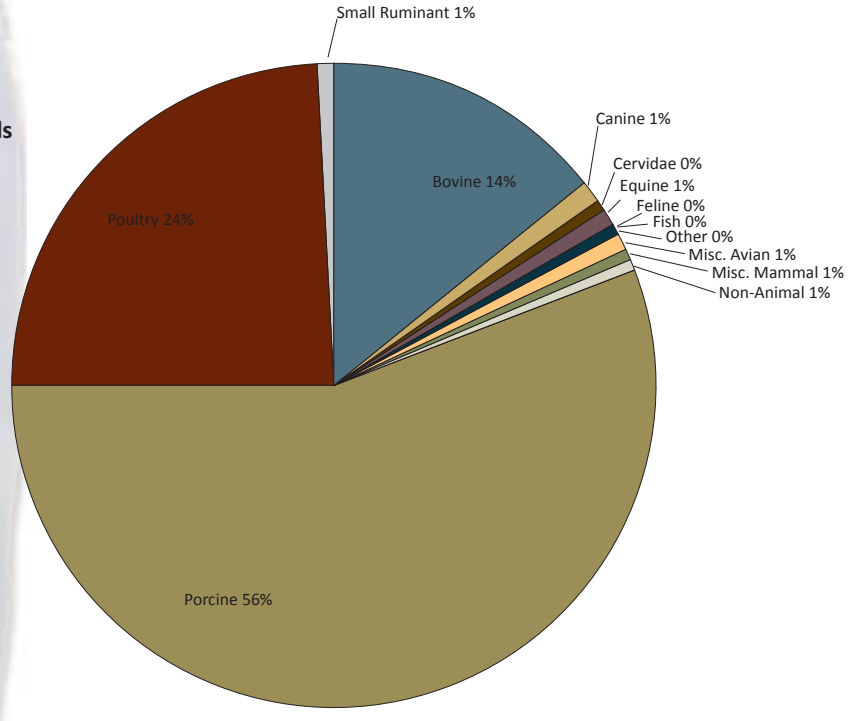
Species	Procedures
Bovine	170,577
Canine	16,805
Cervidae	10,990
Equine	8,171
Feline	4,695
Fish	7,012
Misc. Avian	10,217
Misc. Mammal	7,717
Non-animal	6,726
Other	1,114
Porcine	743,174
Poultry	343,363
Small Ruminant	7,922
Grand Total	**1,338,483**

University of Minnesota
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
FY15 Procedures by Laboratory



Laboratory	Procedures
Bacteriology	53,482
Clinical Pathology	519
Comparative Immunology	3,542
Development	531
Electron Microscopy	691
Histology	50,738
Immunohistochemistry	5,819
MN Poultry Testing	321,648
Molecular Bacteriology	34,383
Molecular Diagnostics	463,387
Necropsy	11,956
Outsourced	10,066
Parasitology	4,306
Serology	255,274
Udder Health	109,106
Virology	13,035
Grand Total	**1,338,483**

University of Minnesota
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
FY15 Animal Submitted



Species	FY15 Animals
Bovine	122,094
Canine	9,026
Cervidae	4,493
Equine	6,675
Feline	1,445
Fish	3,975
Misc. Avian	6,216
Misc. Mammal	4,607
Non-Animal	5,315
Other	310
Porcine	474,248
Poultry	207,063
Small Ruminant	5,198
Grand Total	**850,665**

Minnesota Board of Animal Health

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