



Animal Industry Division

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Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCT DISPOSAL



Managers: Michele Schalow, D.V.M., 517-284-5688, schalowm@michigan.gov (Licensing)

Legal Authority: Act 239, P.A. 1982, Bodies of Dead Animals and Regulations (BODA)

Description of the Program:

The Animal and Animal Product Program inspects and licenses businesses transporting, rendering, and/or producing animal feed from dead animals, including restaurant grease, in Michigan. In addition, the program enforces the BODA Law by investigating complaints, educating offenders, and pursuing enforcement when necessary.

Why it matters:

When animals die, their carcasses have the potential of affecting the health of other animals, people, and the environment. Ensuring dead animals are properly disposed of protects the health of humans, animals, and the environment.

Accomplishments:

- Number of licensed facilities: 20 businesses (five out-of-state, 15 in-state)
- All 15 licensed Michigan rendering and animal feed manufacturing plants were inspected jointly with MDARD's Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division in 2015 to ensure compliance with state laws.

Program Goals:

- Be the lead agency for regulation and promotion of the rendering industry in Michigan.
- Provide guidance on animal disposal to the public.
- Collaborate with agencies with overlapping regulatory authority to prepare for a large scale animal disease requiring multi-agency response to mass animal carcass management.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2015
Annual Inspections of Michigan Rendering and Animal Feed Manufacturing Plants Inspected on an annual basis.	100 %

Key Stakeholders

- MDARD's Environmental Stewardship Division
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan State University, Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health
- United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
- Commercial Composting Working Group
- Waste Management of Michigan

Deliverables

- Continuous inspections of licensed facilities and vehicles
- Enhanced collaboration with DEQ regarding restaurant grease
- Establishment of a model commercial composting business through the Commercial Composting Working Group to look into the feasibility of offering commercial composting in Michigan
- Michigan Mass Animal Carcass Management Plan: Preparing Michigan for Emergency Events Involving Animals



Manager: Pollyanne McKillop, 517-284-5682, kapalapm@michigan.gov

Legal Authority:

- Act 339, P.A. 1919, as amended, the Dog Law
- Act 328, P.A. 1931, Michigan Penal Code, Chapter IX Animals
- Act 309, P.A. 1939, Registration and Identification of Dogs
- Act 287, P.A. 1969, Pet Shops, Dog Pounds and Animal Shelters
- Act 328, P.A. 1976, as amended, Animals Running at Large
- Act 246, P.A. 2000, Wolf Dog Cross Act
- Act 274, P.A. 2000, as amended, Large Carnivore Act

Description of the Program:

Most, but not all, counties have animal control agencies. Additionally, any local cities and townships, especially in southeast Michigan, also have animal control agencies. Animal control officers are the primary enforcers of the Dog Law. When a jurisdiction has no animal control, enforcement of the Dog Law falls to local law enforcement.

The Dog Law protects both public health and livestock because it provides for: the rabies vaccination and licensing of dogs, inspection and licensing of dog kennels, remuneration of livestock owners for damage to livestock caused by dogs, leash restraint of dogs, animal control officer training, and establishment of animal control agencies.

Animal control or law enforcement officers also enforce many other state laws affecting public safety and animal welfare including the state animal anti-cruelty laws, the state prohibition on possession of large carnivores and wolf-dogs, the state animal running at large laws, and the state's dangerous animals law.

MDARD serves to be a resource for animal control and law enforcement officers, by providing veterinary assistance, advocating for animal control, and educating the agencies to various state programs as well as changes occurring at the state level. MDARD is also responsible for developing and maintaining the current required animal control training curriculum as well as review and approve submitted animal control officer training.

Why it matters:

- Animal control is crucial in controlling and preventing rabies in dogs and other animals within their jurisdictions by ensuring animals are vaccinated and licensed, and by overseeing animals which have bitten people or been exposed to potentially rabid animals. In addition, animal control is crucial to protecting public safety from dangerous animals or animals running at large,

as well as ensuring animals in Michigan are not abused or neglected. MDARD relies on these agencies to help enforce these state laws.

- Many local animal control or law enforcement agencies are unable to find veterinarians willing to assist in animal welfare investigations. MDARD's assistance is can be crucial in allowing the agency the ability to properly investigate and prosecute a case.
- Annual visits allow MDARD to maintain current information regarding local resources and have proven to be vital in partnership with local community leaders.

Accomplishments:

- Responded to all requests for ride-along veterinary assistance received by animal control/local law enforcement agencies.
- Explored methods to standardized and streamline the animal control training submission process.
- Continue to provide annual updates to animal control/local law enforcement agencies.
- Responded to all animal control officer training received.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2014	2015
Number of ride-alongs completed by field staff.	16	15
Number of individuals approved to be animal control officers	26	27
Number of requests for MDARD assistance received and acted on from animal control/law enforcement agencies	5	1

Program Goals:

- Provide assistance to animal control and law enforcement agencies, as state resources allow, when requested.
- Provide information to each animal control/law enforcement agency annually regarding current MDARD programs and activities, and maintain a current list of exiting animal control/law enforcement agencies.
- Standardized training submission process to improve efficiencies and timeliness of approvals.

Key Stakeholders

- Animal control officers
- Local units of government
- Michigan Association of Animal Control Officers
- Companion Animal Advisory Group

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY



Manager: Theresa Drysdale, D.V.M., 517-284-5791, DrysdaleT@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

- Ensure the health of animals being imported to and exported from Michigan through the use of Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVI).
 - Review ICVIs to verify:
 - Completion of veterinary exam prior to animal movement.
 - Presence of official identification by species as required by federal and state laws.
 - Laboratory disease testing was completed by species as required by federal and state laws.
 - Vaccination was completed as required by federal and state laws.
 - Animal owner has a permit from Michigan Department of Natural Resources to keep native wildlife species in captivity.
 - Monitor performance of United States Department of Agriculture accredited veterinarians completing ICVIs and have corrective action as required.
 - Report illegal animal movement violations to animal health programs and appropriate compliance unit for follow-up.

- Ensure traceability of livestock in Michigan through use of the state USAHerds database by:
 - Maintaining an inventory and keeping distribution records for official identification ear tags allocated to MDARD.
 - Including distribution records of official identification tags purchased by Michigan producers.
 - Entering in Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) numbers from ear tags collected at custom slaughter facilities.
 - Capturing RFID ear tag numbers scanned at livestock markets and slaughter plants.
 - Completing trace exercises to identify strengths and weaknesses of our records systems and to keep staff in practice in case of an actual disease event.

Why it matters:

Animal disease traceability is important to protect Michigan's animal agriculture businesses and farmers and to protect animal and public health.

Notable Accomplishments:

- Entry of all ICVIs received in 2014 and 2015 into the new electronic database for storage and retrieval.
- Development of standardizations to implement consistent responses to rejected ICVIs.
- Implementation of state-specific training for the USDA National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP).
- Entry of MDARD's animal identification tag inventory to the state USAHerds database.
- Implemented random inspections of incoming cattle at slaughter plants for official identification, in partnership with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.
- Administration of blinded exercises on animal traceability to prepare for traces back and forward during a disease event.
- Standardized procedures to investigate illegal movements of ruminant livestock identified on ICVIs.

Program Goals:

- Clarify animal import requirements on the MDARD website.
- Follow standard procedures to follow up on illegal animal movements identified on ICVIs.
- Revise Michigan ICVI for livestock species.
- Promote education and outreach to Michigan veterinarians regarding state-specific requirements for NVAP and proper completion of ICVIs.
- Track ICVI violations of Michigan veterinarians using HP Records Manager.

Key Stakeholders

- Animal industry associations and producers
- Animal industry livestock markets and sales yards
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Michigan DNR
- Michigan Veterinary Medical Association
- United States Fish and Wildlife Services
- USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services



Manager: Pollyanne McKillop, 517-284-5682, kapalap@michigan.gov

Legal Authority:

Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
Act 287, P.A. 1969, Pet Shops, Dog Pounds, Animal Shelters
Regulation 151, Pet Shops, Dog Pounds, Animal Shelters
Act 339, P.A. 1919, as amended, the Dog Law
Act 328, P.A. 1976, as amended, Animals Running at Large
Act 274, P.A. 2000, Large Carnivore Act
Act 328, P.A. 1931, Michigan Penal Code, excerpts
Act 309, P.A. 1939, Registration and Identification of Dogs
Act 224, P.A. 1969, Use of Dogs and Cats for Research
Act 246, P.A. 2000, Wolf Dog Cross Act
Act 132, P.A. 2007, Animal Welfare Fund Act

Description of the Program:

- Animal control shelters and animal protection shelters are registered with MDARD; there is no registration fee. The regulatory program covers animal care, facility design and maintenance, record keeping, and holding times for animals before disposition. There is also a provision for spay/neuter or spay/neuter contracts before an animal is adopted.
- A Michigan income tax check-off provides funding via the Animal Welfare Fund for a grant program. This grant program aims to increase the number of dogs and cats in Michigan's registered shelters that are spayed/neutered prior to adoption, to provide anti-cruelty and proper care programs, and to support anti-cruelty training for animal law enforcement personnel. Michigan's shelter animals are the primary recipients of these grant dollars.

Why it matters:

Animal shelters provide care and treatment to animals needing protection, provide a place for lost or abandoned animals to find homes, and reunite lost pets with their families. Shelters also provide a second chance for animals having been surrendered or abandoned by their owners by encouraging their adoption into caring families. When necessary, animal shelters provide a humane death for homeless, dying, or otherwise unadoptable animals.

The Dog Law of 1919 provides for counties adopting their own animal control ordinances and requires ordinances provide for facilities. These open-admission animal control shelters are an integral part of public safety and public health in providing a safe facility where animals may be taken which are potentially dangerous to people, wildlife, other companion animals, livestock and property. They also provide a humane holding facility for animals involved in criminal cases.

Animal shelters help to control unwanted animal population in their communities by encouraging owners to spay or neuter pets, and often offer these services at little or no cost. Shelters, both control and private shelters may provide other services for the public if they have sufficient resources to do so.

Accomplishments:

- Michigan’s registered shelters receive at least one comprehensive inspection annually (12 month cycle).
- Issues of concern identified during visits to registered shelters are resolved.
- Administered the Animal Welfare Fund grant program which has increased the number of shelter animals being spayed/neutered prior to adoption and has provided education and training regarding proper animal care and training regarding Michigan’s anti-cruelty laws.
- Responded to citizen questions and concerns regarding animal shelter and animal control agency requirements in Michigan.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Inspections of Michigan Shelters	182 Shelters 100% inspected	194 Shelters 100% inspected	194 Shelters 100% inspected	184 shelters 86% inspected
Percentage of Michigan Shelters reporting their annual statistics	--	84%	83%	82%
Amount of funds distributed through Animal Welfare Grant	15 Grantees \$133,813	20 Grantees \$177,192	22 Grantees \$184,772	27 Grantees \$165,553

Program Goals:

- Lead agency for regulation and promotion of the animal shelter industry in Michigan
- Communicate with key stakeholders and the public on animal shelter issues.
- Provide expertise needed to administer the Animal Welfare Grant program.

Key Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michigan Association of Animal Control Officers • Local Units of Government • Michigan Partnership for Animal Welfare (PAWS of Michigan) • Companion Animal Advisory Group

Deliverables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of the Animal Shelter Grant Fund • Manage field assignments for routine inspections and complaints • Participation on the Companion Animal Advisory Group • Coordination with Central Licensing Unit to manage the Shelter Registration Program. • Communicate strategically with shelters on issues of importance.



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Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

- Animal health is closely related to animal care and welfare.
- Over the years, animal health programs have had an animal welfare component.

Why it matters:

- Welfare guidelines have been added to P.A. 466 of 1988, such as veal calf management, layer hen housing, and swine gestation crate issues. MDARD must communicate these changes to industry, monitor compliance, and take regulatory enforcement on these laws, if necessary.
- Animal welfare can be a controversial issue and MDARD's veterinary expertise is often a useful tool for local jurisdictions needing to make decisions about local laws, ordinances, or welfare cases.
- Many local animal control or law enforcement agencies are unable to find veterinarians willing to assist in animal welfare investigations. MDARD's assistance is crucial in assisting local law enforcement agencies as they investigate and prosecute cases.
- As more people possess livestock species for food and fiber or as pets, MDARD has received more complaints from citizens and requests from local law enforcement for assistance on animal welfare issues than ever before.

Accomplishments:

- Responded to all requests for ride-along veterinary assistance received from animal control/local law enforcement agencies.
- Communication with key stakeholders on animal welfare issues impacting their industry.
- Provide veterinary expertise to local jurisdictions or others requesting assistance from MDARD on animal welfare issues.

Program Goals:

- Provide veterinary expertise to local jurisdictions through Animal Control Officer training, assistance with animal welfare cases, and guidance on development of local laws and ordinances.
- Communicate, monitor, and regulate animal welfare rules in P.A. 466 of 1988.

Key Stakeholders

- Animal Welfare – Veal Calf Working Group
- Companion Animal Working Group
- Horse Welfare Group
- Michigan Allied Poultry Industries
- Michigan Pork Producers Association
- Michigan Association of Animal Control Officers

Deliverables

- Animal Welfare – Veal Calf Working Group
- Formulate plan for implementation of veal calf raising requirements.
- Communicate with key stakeholders about animal welfare laws or changes occurring nationwide or within Michigan
- Provide veterinary expertise when requested.

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

AQUACULTURE LICENSING AND DISEASES



Manager: Stephen Hussey, D.V.M., 517-284-5685, husseys@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Act 190, P.A. 1996, Michigan Aquaculture Development Act

Memorandum of Understanding between the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and MDARD

Description of the Program:

- Manage registration of aquaculture facilities.
- Regulate and promote aquaculture as an agricultural enterprise.
- Participate with DNR and DEQ on the Quality of Life (QOL) aquaculture team to support the aquaculture industry, addressing issues of fish health, environmental protection and industry needs.
- There are 40 aquaculture reportable diseases.
- Provide MDARD representation on Invasive Species Core Teams, including Aquatic Invasive Species.
- Utilize federal funds allocated for control and prevention of invasive species, to meet requirements of State Management Plan.
- Field staff work includes pre-licensing inspections, routine inspections and response to reports of escapement or disease.

Why it matters:

Michigan's abundant water resources and a diverse agricultural base make our state an attractive location for aquaculture businesses. Estimates show within the next 35 years, the world will need twice as much food to sustain a growing world population. The USA currently imports most of the seafood we consume in America, offering market opportunities for locally raised fish for the food market. The Michigan Aquaculture Association has developed a strategic plan which proposes to grow Michigan's aquaculture sector from \$5 million dollars annually to over \$100 million. As regulators, we must be ready to meet the needs of the growing industry, while working together to protect fish health and our natural resources.

Program Goals:

- Manage registration of aquaculture facilities, in conjunction with Central Licensing Division.
- Provide leadership for registration program and support promotion of the aquaculture industry in Michigan.
- Ensure safe trade of aquaculture species by participation on the AIS Core Team, support of AIS HACCP programs, and prior-entry permitting program.
- Respond to and provide education on reportable diseases in aquaculture facilities.

Key Stakeholders

- Aquaculture In Michigan working group
- Aquatic Invasive Species Committee (DNR, DEQ, and MDARD)
- Michigan Aquaculture Association
- MDARD Environmental Stewardship Division
- Office of Agriculture Development
- Michigan DEQ
- Michigan DNR
- Michigan State University
- Michigan Sea Grant

Deliverables

- Economic development and marketing initiatives with industry
- Participation on the QOL aquaculture team, providing leadership on fish health and facility registration issues
- Participate on the state Aquatic Invasive Species Core Team
- Coordinate with Central Licensing to manage the registration program
- Manage field assignments for inspections or response visits
- Manage prior-entry permitting program



Manager: Rick Smith, D.V.M., (517) 284-5689, smithr29@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

Program goal is to eradicate bovine tuberculosis (TB) in Michigan. The economic impact of TB was estimated to cost Michigan agriculture \$156 million over the past 10 years. The disease has also cost the wildlife community approximately \$25 million annually. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the state of Michigan together have spent over \$200 million on eradicating the disease from Michigan. From FY1995 through FY2015, Michigan alone has appropriated and used \$145 million to eradicate bovine TB. Over \$155 million dollars (73%) of the appropriated dollars have been allocated to MDARD.

Why it matters:

Eradicating bovine TB in Michigan requires a cooperative effort between State government (MDARD and Michigan Department of Natural Resources [DNR]), federal government (USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS], Veterinary Services and Wildlife Services); industry; and stakeholders in the hunting community. Differing priorities of the cooperators can hinder eradication efforts. Impetus to eradicate bovine TB from the wildlife population has been stagnant for years. Fiscal constraints of our federal partners threaten program funding and staffing.

- Program fatigue has set in for many Modified Accredited Zone (MAZ) producers.
- Reluctance of USDA Veterinary Services regional and national TB program staff to completely suspend surveillance testing in counties with even a negligible presence of bovine TB infected deer.
- Reluctance of USDA Veterinary Services national TB program staff to look at moving lower risk areas of the four county MAZ to risk based testing and advancing those areas status to Modified Accredited Advanced Zone (MAAZ).

Accomplishments:

- Revised all TB Program SOPs.
- Successful TB Review August 31-September 4, 2015
- Responded to all incidents of bovine TB found in any domestic livestock
- Completed two circle tests in Presque Isle

Program Goals:

- Eradicate bovine Tuberculosis from Michigan cattle
- Achieve Bovine TB Free status for all Michigan counties
- Prevent bovine TB from becoming re-established in Michigan

Measuring Success:

Metric	2005	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Michigan counties TB Free	October 2005 – 15 Counties TB Free (entire Upper Peninsula)	September 2011 – 72 Counties TB Free	same	same	October 2014 - 79 counties TB free	same
Whole herd testing completed		FY 2011 MAZ 574 herds 17,823 animals MAAZ 412 herds 11,464 animals AFZ 723 herds 14,060 animals	FY 2012 MAZ 425 herds 19,525 animals MAAZ 344 herds 10,565 animals AFZ 83 herds 8,534 animals	FY 2013 MAZ 344 herds 20,393 animals MAAZ 295 herds 9,629 animals AFZ 169 herds 19,806 animals	FY 2014 MAZ - 329 herds 19,054 animals MAAZ 193 herds 15,388 animals AFZ 98 herds 15,547 animals	FY 2015 MAZ 309 herds 15,494 animals AFZ 154 herds 21,298 animals
Caudal fold response rates		FY 2011 MAZ – 3.45% MAAZ – 2.32% AFZ – 3.70%	FY 2012 MAZ – 2.4% MAAZ – 2.05% AFZ – 1.94%	FY 2013 MAZ – 2.4% MAAZ – 2.05% AFZ – 1.94%	FY 2014 MAZ – 2.1% MAAZ – 1.7% AFZ – 3.1%	FY 2015 MAZ – 2.2% AFZ – 3.46%
Number of trace investigations completed		60 trace investigations completed.	132 trace investigations completed.	466 trace investigations completed.	33 trace investigations completed.	66 trace investigations completed.
Number of circle tests completed			Three circles completed in FY12 in Presque Isle involving 70 herds (2,034 animals).	One circle completed in FY13 in Saginaw County involving 37 herds (876 animals).	Six circles completed in FY14 in Gratiot, Midland, Arenac, Huron and Presque Isle counties involving 96 herds (14,322 animals).	Two circles completed in 2015 in Presque Isle involving 48 herds and 1,427 animals.

Key Stakeholders

- Michigan Cattlemen’s Association
- Michigan Department of Community Health
- Michigan DNR
- Michigan Farm Bureau
- Michigan Milk Producer’s Association
- Michigan State University (MSU) College of Veterinary Medicine
- MSU Extension
- College of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and Sociology
- TB Advisory Committee
- USDA APHIS, Veterinary Services
- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

Deliverables

- TB Testing in the MAZ
- Improving compliance statewide of electronic identification use on cattle leaving Michigan farms
- Update P.A. 466
- Negotiate new MOU with USDA-VS by May 2016
- Producer orientated TB Conference in Hillman, Michigan, March 12, 2016



Manager: Cheryl Collins, D.V.M., 517-284-5686, collinsc3@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
Act 190, P.A. 2000, The Privately Owned Cervidae Producers Marketing Act
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 55
9 CFR Part 77
Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules, Effective January 22, 1999
Chronic Wasting Disease Program Standards, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), May 2014

Description of the Program:

- The Animal Industry Division jointly administers regulation of the farmed cervid industry in Michigan with DNR.
- AID oversees the health aspects of farmed cervids and administers the Chronic Wasting Disease voluntary Herd Certification Program and the voluntary Bovine Tuberculosis accreditation program.
- AID also manages the mandatory CWD surveillance testing which is required of all farmed cervid producers in Michigan.

Why it matters:

Maintaining healthy farmed cervids is critical to protecting the health status of the free ranging population of white-tailed deer and elk in Michigan. It is also crucial for promoting the viability of the farmed cervid industry in Michigan. CWD and bovine TB are diseases taking many years to become apparent in infected animals. Disease surveillance programs can lead to early detection of infected individuals and prevent the spread of disease. Additionally, strong herd certification and accreditation programs protect our trade status with other states.

Program Goals:

- Maintain Approved State status in the USDA CWD Herd Certification Program.
- Efficiently manage the herd inventories and certification processes for the cervid disease surveillance programs.
- Utilize input from industry representatives to evaluate and/or establish regulations achieving the goal of disease surveillance while promoting farmed cervid commerce.

- Establish standards for monitoring quality of samples submitted for CWD testing for both producers and veterinarians. Report findings to producers and veterinarians semiannually.

Accomplishments:

- Implemented the use of USAHerds database for inventory reconciliation for herds in both CWD and TB programs. This allowed us to improve our turnaround time for sending certificates to stakeholders. This will also enable us to complete epidemiological traces quickly and accurately in the face of a disease outbreak.
- Implemented use of electronic inventory submission as defined in deliverables in 2014.
- Worked closely with DNR after the detection of a free ranging cervid positive for CWD in May 2015.
- Created and implemented guidelines for timely submission of samples for CWD testing.
- Worked with the newly created Cervid Advisory Committee for industry input on changes to programs and regulations.
- Improved information sharing with DNR for Privately Owned Cervid Program management.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Cervid Herds Under Quarantine	39	39	39	39	40
Number of Cervids Tested for CWD	1719	1622	999	908	1112
Number of Cervid Herds in the CWD Certification Program	Not available	Not available	Not available	96	105
Number of Cervid Herds in the TB Accreditation Program	Not available	Not available	Not available	108	117
Number of Cervids Imported into Michigan	8	15	5	1	16

Key Stakeholders

- United Deer Farmers of Michigan
- Michigan DNR
- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
- Cervid Advisory Committee
- Cervid producers

Deliverables

- Continue CWD sample pick-up
- Encourage producers to utilize electronic ID in their cervids
- Complete program technology updates
- Conduct a biannual review of the cervid importation process
- Evaluate the need for Brucellosis accreditation program for cervid herds
- Develop and promote a training program for veterinarians on the HCP and TB Accreditation Standards, CWD sample collection, and TB testing
- Monitor all herds for meeting regulations for CWD and TB disease program requirements
- Close all outstanding quarantined facilities where appropriate

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

COMPANION ANIMAL DISEASES



Manager: Michele Schalow, D.V.M., 517-284-5688, schalowm@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

- The program involves follow-up on reportable disease cases in companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats). There are currently 20 reportable diseases in dogs and 13 reportable diseases in cats. Excluding rabies (which is reported elsewhere), AID typically conducts 65-75 disease investigations each year in companion animals, most commonly involving leptospirosis and toxicities.
- Respond to cases of illegally imported animals.

Why it matters:

- Reportable diseases have the potential to cause serious disease in other animals as well as humans.
- Companion animals have close contact with people, including their owners/caregivers, as well as the general public through providing service, exhibition, or traveling with their owners and can result in the spread of serious diseases from animals to people.
- Some reportable companion diseases (e.g. leptospirosis) naturally occur in wild animals in Michigan, also posing a risk to domestic animals and humans.

Accomplishments:

- Responded to all reported cases of reportable diseases in companion animals.
- Responded to 85 percent of cases involving companion animals imported without required vaccinations (non-rabies), treatments, and/or imported with contagious diseases as per the associated health certificate.
- In 2015, due to an emergence of a new strain of canine influenza (H3N2 in 2015), added canine influenza as a reportable disease in Michigan.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2013	2014	2015
Number of Cases of Reportable Disease	71 cases	66 cases and 100% investigated: 61 cases of Leptospirosis in dogs and 5 cases of toxic substance contaminations	101 reports investigated, 94 cases of disease including: 82 cases of leptospirosis, 10 cases of canine influenza, and 1 case of toxic substance contamination
Number of Cases of Brucellosis Reported	8 cases in dogs	7 cases in dogs	9 cases in dogs
Number of Illegal Importations Received and Investigated by AID Program and Field Staff		14 cases investigated	7 cases and six (85%) were investigated

Program Goals:

- Ensure all health certificate received for imported companion animals meet all state importation requirements
- Minimize the spread of reportable companion animal diseases to other domestic animals as well as from companion animals to humans.

Key Stakeholders

- Local (county) public health departments
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine
- Michigan State University, Department of Entomology
- Michigan State University, Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
COMPLIANCE INVESTIGATIVE UNIT



Manager: Al Rodriquez, 517-284-5687, rodriqueza@michigan.gov

Legal Authority:

- 28 laws under Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 286 & 287.
- Nine regulations for 28 laws under Michigan Compiled Laws, Chapter 286 & 287.

Description of the Program:

- Enforcement of Michigan laws and regulations per MCL Chapter 286 & 287.
- Conduct investigations of alleged violations
- Maintain partnerships with local, state, and federal law enforcement
- Oversee the administrative enforcement process for AID programs

Why it matters:

The Unit supports AID's programs to protect public health, animal health, and well-being. Enforcement of the laws, regulations, and program standards helps ensure a safe and quality food supply. We also safeguard against unwanted reportable animal pests and diseases, which could economically devastate segments of Michigan's economy. In order to fulfill our regulatory responsibilities, we enforce a high level of proficiency and knowledge of the laws and regulations; conduct investigations; and fairly and uniformly administer progressive enforcement.

Accomplishments:

- We have assisted the AID's programs to reduce repeated violations to the laws, regulations, and program standards.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2015
Violations and Repeat Offenders – Target 90% Non-repeated	96%

Program Goals:

- To complete investigations reported to the Compliance Investigative Unit in an efficient and timely manner
- To support measures of homeland security
- To assist other law enforcement agencies involving illegal activity within the animal industry

Key Stakeholders

- Michigan State Police, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division
- Michigan County Sheriff's Departments
- Michigan Animal Control Officers Association

Deliverables

- Maintain priority on violations relating to controlling or halting the spread of disease with a secondary priority for animal welfare issues

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Manager: Nancy Barr, D.V.M., 517-284-5669, barrn@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 390, P.A. 1990, Emergency Management Act
Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) Animal Annex

Description of the Program:

- Attend and/or host local, national, and other animal and veterinary working group activities and trainings which help coordinate animal preparedness.
- Coordinate with other MDARD divisions and federal, state, and county/local emergency management programs involved with responding to owners of animals at emergency events.
- Incorporate all-hazard animal response planning into State emergency response plans to be consistent with current state plans.
- Maintain supplies and equipment for immediate needs (first 24-72 hours) during emergency responses involving animals.
- Maintain and update the division's Michigan Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps and incorporate it into the Michigan Medical Reserve Corps.
- Maintain divisional compliance with the National Incident Management System by ensuring MDARD staff completed Incident Command System responder training.
- Work with external stakeholders to develop continuity of business planning for animal industries.

Why it matters:

Michigan's food and agricultural businesses are one of the state's top three economic drivers. Containing reportable animal diseases, preventing the spread of diseases, and supporting continuity of business plans during disease or disaster events are critical activities. MDARD's role in these responses helps to ensure the health of Michigan's livestock and protection of our food supply. Over 60 percent of U.S. households are owners of animals. Many American families view their pets as family. Including companion animals in response plans supports the whole family and helps save human lives.

Accomplishments:

- MDARD conducted a Foot and Mouth Disease tabletop exercise to train and prepare staff to respond in a timely and effective manner to an animal disease outbreak with significant animal health and economic consequences for Michigan's livestock industry.
- Michigan Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps One Health Zoonotic Diseases Tabletop Exercises
- Michigan Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps First Responders Operations Training with Animal Decontamination
- Participant in National Multi-Jurisdictional Animal Resource Coordination Exercise
- Companion Animal Mobile Equipment Trailers training of animal control officers, veterinarians, and non-government organizations charged with aiding the Michigan public during disasters.

Program Goals:

- Continue to work with local, state, and federal partners to create and update State of Michigan plans based on best practices and lessons learned from other events.

Key Stakeholders

- External stakeholder companion animal industry organizations
- County Emergency Management Agencies
- County or Local Animal Control Offices
- County or Local Community Health Departments
- External stakeholder livestock industry organizations (include and is not limited to):
- Michigan American Red Cross State Chapter
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- MDHHS Division of Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Michigan State Police - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division
- Non-government Organizations
- Other state and federal agencies and regional associations

Deliverables

- Develop and/or serve as consultant on animal planning projects:
 - Community and County Animal Emergency Response Plans (when requested)
 - Michigan Emergency Management Plan: Animal Care Support Plan
 - Michigan Mass Animal Carcass Management Plan: Preparing Michigan for Emergency Events Involving Animals
 - Michigan National Veterinary Stockpile Plan
 - Michigan Secure Food Supply Plans:
 - Secure Egg Supply Plan
 - Secure Milk Supply Plan
 - Secure Pork Supply Plan
- Develop and maintain incident management teams for response to all-hazard events
- Develop and maintain Memorandum of Agreement or Understanding with NGOs



Manager: Michele Schalow, 517-284-5688, schalowm@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

The program involves follow-up of reportable disease cases in equine, as well as complaints alleging illegal movement of equine both interstate and intrastate. There are currently 26 equine reportable diseases. AID typically conducts five to 10 equine disease investigations each year.

Why it matters:

- Animal movement can pose an increased risk of disease as moving animals could be infected with diseases affecting other animals and even people.
- A recent decline in the prices for equine as well as decline in the number of state-reported cases of Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) has resulted in concerns/complaints of equine being moved without proper EIA testing.
- Equine reportable diseases have the potential to cause serious disease to other domestic animals and/or humans. Some equine reportable diseases, if present, also pose a serious economic threat (inability to compete, inability to sell/trade, death loss, veterinary care costs, etc.) to the equine industry in Michigan, as well as the United States.
- Diseases like West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) tend to circulate yearly in Michigan between mosquitoes and birds, posing a risk to equine and humans.

Accomplishments:

- Responded to all reported cases of reportable diseases in equine
- Responded to all complaints of potential illegal intrastate movement of equine
- Responded to all incidents of equine imported without required EIA testing or required vesicular stomatitis statements as per the associated health certificate

Measuring Success:

Metric	2013	2014	2015
Number of Cases of Reportable Diseases	3 reported	6 cases were reported: 1 Equine herpesvirus-1, three EEE, 1 WNV, and 1 Leptospirosis	21 reports received and investigated by AID. Of these, 16 actual cases found: 4 Equine herpesvirus-1, 1 Equine Herpesvirus-4, 4 WNV, 4 EEE, 1 Equine Influenza and 2 leptospirosis.

Illegal Importations Investigated		3 cases of illegal importation were received and investigated	3 cases of illegal importation were received and investigated
Intrastate animal movement complaints investigated		Investigated 3 complaints of illegal importation	3 cases of illegal intrastate movement were received and investigated

Program Goals:

- Minimize the spread of reportable equine diseases from equine to other domestic animals, from equine to humans, and educate equine caretakers and the public on ways to control and prevent mosquitoes to prevent exposure to arboviruses (e.g. EEE, WNV).
- Ensure all health certificates received for imported equine meet state importation requirements.

Key Stakeholders

- Local mosquito control agencies
- Local (county) public health departments
- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine
- Michigan State University, Department of Animal Science
- Michigan State University, Department of Entomology
- Michigan State University, Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health

Deliverables

- Pursue One-Health approach for arboviral diseases
- Monitor development in the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services EIA Program
- Monitor development of an international equine movement program for high-health performance horses
- Respond to reportable diseases
- Respond to illegal interstate or intrastate movements
- Pursue efforts to enhance biosecurity practices at horse shows



Manager: Michele Schalow, 517-284-5688, schalowm@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: PA 466 of 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
PA 274 of 2000, Large Carnivore Act
PA 246 of 2000, Wolf Dog Cross Act
PA 358 of 1994, Ferrets
PA, 424 of 1988, Turtles

Description of the Program:

- Serve as a resource to the public, animal shelters and pet shops, and local animal control officers and law enforcement officers
- Provide oversight for importation of exotic animals.
- Follow-up on reportable diseases in exotic animals.
- The State Veterinarian may ban the importation of animals which would be detrimental to human health or native animals.
- Ensure purchasers of small turtles and eggs (in accordance with federal law), as well as ferrets, are aware of the health concerns associated with these animals through receipt of advisory sheets.

Why it matters:

- Exotic animals can carry diseases contagious to both humans and animals. Likewise, some exotic animals (large carnivores and wolf-dogs) have the potential of being dangerous, leading to serious injury or death, and are prohibited from being possessed and bred in Michigan, except under special exemptions.
- To help protect public health as well as ferret welfare, state law requires whenever a ferret changes owner, a Ferret Health Advisory Sheet, created by the MDARD, is provided to the new owner by the prior owner educating the new owner to common health concerns associated with ferrets, as well as animal care needs of ferrets.
- Reptiles, including turtles, can carry salmonella, which can cause serious disease to humans. To protect people from salmonella associated with turtles, federal law bans the sale of small turtles (turtles less than four inches in shell length) and turtle eggs, except for bona fide scientific, educational, or exhibition purposes. To further protect human health, state law requires a health advisory sheet, developed by MDARD, educating the purchaser to the risks of salmonella be provided by the seller to the purchaser whenever turtle eggs or small turtles are sold in Michigan, in accordance with federal law.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2014	2015
Number of Complaint Investigations received and investigated by Field Staff	12 (all turtles)	0
Number of Reported Cases of Reportable Diseases in Exotics	0	9 reports with suspect disease investigated. 6 cases were identified: 5 cases of tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis) and 1 case of West Nile virus
Number of Illegal Importations Received and Investigated by Program and Field Staff	13 (all turtles)	1 case was investigated

Program Goals:

- All purchasers of turtles less than four inches in shell length and turtle eggs in Michigan are aware of the risks of salmonella.
- Law enforcement agencies, the public, animal shelters, and pet stores are aware of state law with respect to the restrictions on possession and breeding of large carnivores and wolf-dogs, and large carnivores and wolf-dogs are only imported to individuals legally allowed to possess the animals.
- Ferret owners are aware of the health concerns and needs of ferrets.
- Ensure all health certificate received for imported exotic animals meet state importation requirements, ensuring healthy animals are imported.
- Minimize spread of exotic animal diseases.

Key Stakeholders

- Michigan Association of Animal Control Officers
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Care Division
- United States Fish & Wildlife Service
- Food and Drug Administration
- Local governing agencies—local animal control and/or law enforcement agencies

Deliverables

- Establish a permitting system for individuals wishing to import large carnivores and wolf-dogs to ensure animals are legally imported and able to be possessed in Michigan.
- MDARD to pursue discussions between distributors and other states to ensure ferret importation requirements are being met, and, thus, only healthy animals are being imported

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS



Manager: Jarold Goodrich, D.V.M., 517-284-5677, goodrichj@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

- Annually review and revise "Health Requirements for Livestock Exhibited in Michigan." Distribute to all fairs and exhibitions in Michigan prior to summer show season and add to MDARD website.
- Participate in the Michigan Association of Fairs and Exhibitions convention.
- Assist fairs with biosecurity and planning to prevent animal disease outbreaks.
- Respond to disease outbreaks during the fairs

Why it matters:

MDARD's AID is invested in promoting, protecting and, regulating animal health as well as protecting human health. Fairs and exhibitions allow for several different animal species from all types of different premises to comingle in close proximity. These facts, along with hot, humid weather, can lead to stress and disease. Couple this with people of all ages interacting closely with the animals and it can lead to human health issues in certain situations. This is more evident with a lack of proper hygiene or when methods of proper disinfection are not available.

Accomplishments:

- Visited 45 county fairs throughout Michigan.
- Investigated all reported disease outbreaks during the fairs.
- Provided education and outreach to fair boards and veterinarians upon request.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fair-related work orders	2	20	23	45	45
Disease related work orders at county fairs	0	6	3	4	0
AI surveillance at county fairs	2	5	14	5	0*
Fair visit work orders	0	9	6	36	45

*Poultry ban

Program Goals:

- Visit approximately 60 fairs in 2016.
- Create a cooperative relationship with fairs and exhibitions by:
 - Continuing to participate at MAFE convention
 - Attend county fair board meetings and/or provide pre-fair inspections
- Protect animal and human health by:
 - Assessing biosecurity at the fairs for both animals and people
 - Rapidly responding to animal disease outbreak reports during the fairs
 - Following up on alleged reports of sick or abused animals
 - Promoting voluntary Avian Influenza testing at fairs provided there is no poultry ban in 2016

Key Stakeholders

- MAFE
- County/State Fair Boards
- 4-H and FFA livestock clubs/groups
- Individual producers in open classes
- Dairy, beef, swine, sheep, goats, horses, poultry, cervid, companion and exotic animal owners and producers.

Deliverables

- Continue to expand AID contact with county fairs
- Promote biosecurity and disease response planning
- Respond to disease outbreaks during the fairs
- Enforce animal ID requirements
- Provide education and outreach to fair veterinarians
- Participate in the January MAFE conference



Manager: Jarold Goodrich, D.V.M., 517-284-5677, goodrichj@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

The field operations staff is responsible for completing assigned work orders from the various AID programs including, but not limited to, the following: aquaculture, animal control inspections and officer training, reportable animal disease investigations, toxic substance contamination incidents relating to animal health and/or food safety, humane treatment of animals at animal shelters and livestock markets, illegal movement of animals into Michigan, emergency response preparedness, bovine tuberculosis testing, wildlife risk mitigation, and chronic wasting disease.

Why it matters:

MDARD's AID field staff provides needed services to help protect animal health, which in turn, helps to protect human health in many instances. For example:

- Following up on reportable diseases such as rabies, brucellosis, leptospirosis, bovine tuberculosis, and Q Fever.
- Investigating toxic contamination incidents relating to animal health such as lead toxicity which prevents adulteration of the food supply.
- Visiting county fairs to confirm proper animal ID, biosecurity measures used to prevent human illness and investigating reports of sick animals.
- Preparing for emergency responses related to diseases such as high pathogenicity avian influenza, severe weather conditions, etc.

Program Goals:

- Continue to respond to animal health and welfare issues either through annual inspections or through disease/welfare investigations.
- Complete program work orders by their due date and report findings in a timely manner per the Standard Operating Procedures in place.
- Continue to address safety issues with staff to prevent accidents and injuries.

Key Stakeholders

- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services
- Michigan State University Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health
- MSU College of Veterinary Medicine
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
- State and Local Law Enforcement and Animal Control
- MDARD Divisions (PPPM, ESD, FDD, and LAB)

Deliverables

- Provide bovine TB testing and wildlife risk mitigation assessments
- Investigate cases of reportable diseases
- Inspection of animal shelters
- Inspections of licensed livestock dealers
- Inspections of aquaculture facilities
- Investigate toxic substances of human health concerns
- Prepare for emergency responses
- Cervid CWD and bovine TB testing
- Regulation/inspection of livestock markets

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
FOOD SAFETY (INCLUDING TISSUE DRUG RESIDUE)



Manager: Cheryl Collins, D.V.M., 517-284-5686, collinsc3@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Cooperative Agreement with the Food and Drug Administration for inspections

Description of the Program:

FDA provides funding to MDARD's AID which allows for a set number of investigations into drug residue violations in Michigan's meat. The purpose of the investigation is to determine the cause of the drug residue violation, educate the animal owner on how to prevent further violations, and report to FDA.

Why it matters:

- Program is designed to minimize consumers' exposure to food adulterated with illegal drug residues.
- FDA caseload prevents them from being able to conduct all the investigations, so a cooperative agreement enables more investigations to occur.
- MDARD investigations help producers to identify on-farm husbandry practices and animal drug use patterns which lead to volatile residues.
- MDARD field personnel provide education to the producer and obtain correction through voluntary or enforcement actions. Enforcement action is done by the FDA.
- MDARD field personnel conduct the lower risk assignments. FDA personnel investigate the higher risk assignments.

Updates:

- FDA discontinued this program for several states in 2015. Michigan was one of them.
- MDARD AID conducted 10 investigations before the contract was discontinued.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Tissue Drug Residue Investigations	16	0	18	16	10

Key Stakeholders

- FDA, Detroit District
- MDARD's Food and Dairy Division
- MDARD's Plant, Pest & Pesticide Management
- USDA Food Safety Inspection Service

Deliverables

- None
- Program was discontinued in 2015

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION



Manager: Diana Darnell, 989-390-2051, darnelld@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: The depredation program began in 2001 through boilerplate language in the appropriations bill. Authority for the program continued in this manner until the enactment of the Wildlife Depredations Indemnification Act, Public Act 487 of 2012. The Act established MDARD as the lead agency responsible for responding to claims of livestock depredation.

Description of the Program:

- Depredation is a predatory attack resulting in the injury or death of a domestic animal. Compensation programs have been designed to assist livestock producers by reimbursing them for losses attributable to wolves, coyotes, or cougars. There is also a component in the Act addressing compensation of producers for missing livestock which are believed to have been taken and killed by wolves.
- Livestock are defined by MDARD (Animal Industry Act, Public Act 466 of 1988) and include, but are not limited to: cattle, sheep, new world camelids, goats, bison, privately owned cervids, ratites, swine, equine, poultry, aquaculture, and rabbits.
- According to 2012 PA 487, livestock producers must contact the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within 24 hours of discovery of a depredation event.
- DNR and any of its designated agents have the expertise and staff capacity to perform the necessary field investigations to determine the cause of depredation prior to indemnification.
- MDARD receives approved depredation claims from DNR and conducts a fair market appraisal and processes payment for an animal up to a maximum of \$4,000 per head.

Why it matters:

- Wolf, coyote and cougar depredation can cause great economic and emotional harm to livestock producers.
- On December 16, 2014 a federal court judge ordered the United States Department of Fish and Wildlife Service to immediately return wolves in the Great Lakes region to the federal endangered species list, making it illegal for Michigan citizens to kill wolves attacking livestock or dogs. Because of this, livestock depredation claims are expected to increase in numbers.
- Two state laws allowing livestock or dog owners to kill wolves in the act of depredation are suspended by the ruling.

Accomplishments:

- MDARD and DNR worked together to create a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two agencies
- Depredation claim form was updated and approved
- Producer payment affidavit form was introduced in 2014

Measuring Success:

Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Livestock Killed by Wolves, Coyotes or Cougars	238	170	171	233	154
Amount of Payments made for Depredation	45,905	\$38,065	\$20,221	\$46,170	\$59,998

Program Goals:

- To encourage producers to use non-lethal predator deterrents such as fencing, guard animals, lighting, etc.
- To work with other agencies to fund cost-share opportunities encouraging producers to use non-lethal deterrents

Key Stakeholders

- Michigan DNR
- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services.
- Michigan livestock producers

Deliverables

- Transition program to new/existing staff
- Work with DNR and USDA WS services staff for completing depredation claim forms
- Updated claim form
- Signed MOU with DNR and MDARD



Manager: Theresa Drysdale, D.V.M., 517-284-5791, drysdalet@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 284, P.A. 1937, as amended, Licensing Livestock Dealers
Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

The purpose of the Livestock Dealer Program is to provide regulatory oversight regarding licensing, fiscal surety, animal welfare, disease control, and disease traceability issues as they pertain to livestock marketing activities.

Entities engaged in the business of buying, selling, transporting, and/or negotiating the sale and transfer of livestock are required to be licensed and bonded, when appropriate, and to maintain records of such activities. Facilities and transport vehicles are required to be maintained in such condition to assure animal welfare and prevent the spread of disease.

Why it matters:

Good record keeping gives the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and our trading partners' confidence in our ability to identify and trace disease and protect the safety of the food supply.

MDARD was the first state to implement a comprehensive cattle identification program, following the discovery of bovine tuberculosis in northern Lower Michigan in wildlife in 1994, and cattle herds in 1998.

The Licensing of Livestock Dealers Act requires livestock dealers, collection points, saleyards, and livestock truckers maintain records on transactions for a minimum of five years.

Accomplishments:

- MDARD focused on streamlining the livestock dealer inspection process ensuring 40 percent of all licensed dealers and truckers were inspected in 2015. This effort increases animal health through compliance with disease prevention protocols and movement certificate requirements.
- Increased number of licensees by 14 percent (221 at beginning of fiscal year, 253 at end of fiscal year), in part through the incorporation of cervid dealers into the licensing process and by handling reports of unlicensed activities.
- Reinstated inspections of livestock markets on semi-annual basis.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Licensed Entities	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	221	253
Number of Livestock Dealers Inspected and Audited	30	28	27	85	90

Program Goals:

- Educate individuals and businesses involved in livestock marketing about the licensing and record keeping regulations.
- Work with compliance investigative unit as necessary to enforce regulations for individuals and businesses operating without a license.
- Promote animal health and welfare in livestock marketing channels.

Key Stakeholders

- USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services
- USDA, Packers and Stockyards Administration
- Michigan Independent Livestock Markets Association
- United Producers, Inc.
- Michigan Farm Bureau
- Other livestock industry organizations, associations, businesses, and agencies

Deliverables

- Conduct audits of livestock markets
- Provide education and outreach to licensed dealers on record keeping requirements and Animal Disease Traceability requirements
- Continue inspection program for licensed dealers and truckers
- Enhance collaboration with USDA Packers and Stockyards (The Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration)



Manager: Nancy Barr, D.V.M., 517-284-5669, barrn@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act Memorandum of Understanding between MDARD, Michigan Allied Poultry Industries (MAPI), Michigan State University (MSU) Extension and the Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health (DCPAH) addressing implementation of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)

Description of the Program:

- Follow up on avian reportable diseases
- Participation in the NPIP in order to maintain Michigan's Salmonella Pullorum Free status
- Administration of the notifiable avian influenza component of the NPIP surveillance program
- Coordination of the Michigan Avian Disease Task Force
- Conducting emergency preparedness planning and exercises with industry and other stakeholders
- Surveillance for avian influenza in commercial and non-commercial poultry
- Education and training for private practitioner veterinarians so backyard birds will have adequate veterinary care and early detection of reportable diseases will be enhanced
 - Cooperative Agreement funding from USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services for avian health
- Animal Industry Division field staff activities: disease investigations and surveillance activities

Why it matters:

The poultry industry in Michigan plays an important role in our overall agricultural economy. Michigan ranks 7th in the nation for egg production and 15th in the nation for turkey production. Michigan's poultry industry also includes broiler birds, important genetic breeding flocks, and the Avian Disease and Oncology Laboratory, an internationally renowned research facility. In addition, backyard birds raised for food and/or pets has become increasingly popular. This shift has meant avian program must expand to include small flock owner's concerns as well as commercial industry needs.

Accomplishments:

- Collaborated nationally to develop the *Secure Egg Supply* brochure
- Coordinate an active and engaged interagency poultry working group
- Maintain an atmosphere of trust between industry and regulators
- Responded effectively to cases of avian influenza to prevent spread of disease
- Intensive planning for the possibility of highly pathogenic avian influenza is ongoing

Program Goals:

- Maintain compliance with USDA NPIP H5 and H7 program to ensure indemnity in case of event
- Maintain poultry reportable disease list, respond to reportable diseases to limit spread and prevent impacts to the industry.
- Provide educational information to poultry owners about poultry diseases and prevention
- Maintain Salmonella-pullorum certified tester program in conjunction with MAPI and MSU Extension
- Administer cooperative agreement funds for avian health

Key Stakeholders

- MAPI
- MSU DCPAH
- MSU Extension
- USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
- MSU extension 4-H

Deliverables

- Disease surveillance for avian influenza H5, H7
- Live bird market issues
- Education and outreach to private practitioner veterinarians
- Administer the USDA cooperative agreement funding for avian health programs
- Conduct poultry disease planning and exercises and continually update the Michigan Initial State Response and Containment Plan for H5/H7
- Conduct pullorum certification schools
- Plan and coordinate private practice veterinarian training at Michigan Veterinary Medical Association Conference

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION

RABIES



Manager: Michele Schalow, 517-284-5688, schalowm@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
Act 339, P.A. 1919, as amended, the Dog Law

Description of the Program:

MDARD monitors all cases of rabies reported in the state to assure domestic animals are considered. This includes epidemiological investigation of possible contacts, determination of rabies vaccination status, issuing and monitoring quarantines, making recommendations based on standard rabies control documentation (Rabies Compendium, etc.). MDARD also serves as a resource to groups, associations, and communities in providing education concerning rabies virus, disease, prevention, prophylaxis, and control.

Why it matters:

- Rabies is virtually 100 percent fatal
- Rabies is endemic in Michigan wildlife
- Rabies is contagious to both mammals and humans. While humans can get rabies from contact with wild animals, pets and livestock have a significant potential to spread rabies to humans due to human every day interactions with these animals.

Accomplishments:

- Responded to all confirmed cases of rabies in animals
- Responded to all incidents of interstate movement of dogs and ferrets without proper rabies vaccination

Measuring Success:

Metric	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Rabies Case Investigations	73 cases (60 bats, 8 skunks, 2 fox, 1 dog, 1 cat, and 1 horse)	65 cases (57 bats, 5 skunks, 1 woodchuck, 1 fox, and 1 dog)	61 cases (52 bats, 8 skunks, and 1 fox)	41 cases (all bats)	42 cases (39 bats and 3 skunks).	35 cases (33 bats, 1 fox, and 1 skunk).

Program Goals:

- Minimize the spread of rabies in Michigan to domestic animals.
- Ensure imported dogs and ferrets are currently vaccinated against rabies.

Key Stakeholders

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- United States Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Rabies Working Group
- Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine
- MSU, Department of Animal Science
- MSU, Diagnostic Center for Population

Deliverables

- Maintain current program responsiveness and follow up on every reported case
- Coordinate stakeholders discussions to determine interest in expanding the current rabies program to include cats (i.e. require cats be vaccinated against rabies). If interest, discussions to include developing model legislation.

Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
SHEEP AND GOAT DISEASES



Manager: Cheryl Collins, 517-284-5686, collinsc3@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act

Description of the Program:

- The sheep and goat scrapie program is administered under a Cooperative Agreement with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services.

Why it matters:

Scrapie is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) affecting sheep and goats. The presence of classical scrapie in the U.S. sheep and goat population affects industry economically through production losses, lost exports, and increased production and disposal costs. Public health concerns related to the transmission of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) to humans have resulted in efforts to eradicate all TSEs in food-producing animals.¹

- In order to declare the U.S. “scrapie free,” we must be able to prove to the world we have conducted testing in all sheep and goat populations.¹
- Monitoring the number of sheep and goats moving through livestock markets with official identification helps with animal disease traceability, minimizing resources spent when doing disease investigations.
- Other sheep and goat reportable diseases are diseases reportable to the World Organization for Animal Health and to USDA. Reportable diseases typically have economic significance, have trade implications, and/or are zoonotic (have human health concerns).

Measuring Success:

Metric	2014	2015
Number of Reportable Diseases Reported	84	61
Letters to Non-Compliant Producers Regarding Official Identification	53	60

Program Goals:

- Promptly investigate sheep and goat reportable diseases, when applicable.
- Assist USDA in efforts to eradicate scrapie in the US.
- Cooperatively with USDA, educate producers about sheep and goat identification requirements, and take compliance actions as necessary.
- Inspect sheep and goat at livestock markets for ID compliance levels.
- Cooperatively with USDA, work toward 100 percent ID compliance for sheep and goats presented to livestock marketing channels.

¹ USDA APHIS VS Website

Key Stakeholders

- Michigan Sheep Breeders Association
- USDA APHIS, Veterinary Services
- Livestock markets
- Packing industries (Wolverine, Berry and Sons, etc.) assisting in collection of Regulatory Slaughter Surveillance Samples

Deliverables

- USDA APHIS, Veterinary Services Cooperative Agreement activities
- Reports to USDA APHIS Veterinary Services on ID compliance at Michigan Livestock Markets on a quarterly basis
- Education and compliance actions for individuals bringing untagged sheep and goats to livestock markets
- Cooperation with USDA in scrapie traces



Manager: Stephen Hussey, D.V.M., 517-284-5685, husseys@michigan.gov

Legal Authority: Act 239, P.A. 1992, Brucellosis and Pseudorabies Eradication Act
Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
9 CFR 71.19- Identification of Swine in Interstate Commerce

Description of the Program:

- Maintain Stage V (Free) Pseudorabies (PRV) status through testing and monitoring
- Monitor for, and follow-up on, all reportable swine diseases
- Coordinate swine official identification program
- Manage swine Production Health Plan herds and coordinate movement with surrounding states
- Ensure health of commercial swine operations by collaborating with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services; USDA, APHIS, Wildlife Services; and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources on control of feral swine

Why it matters:

The swine industry in Michigan is a significant part of our agricultural economy. Maintaining swine pseudorabies and brucellosis free status is a critical component of continuing trade in the U.S. and internationally. Newly emerging swine diseases have caused major economic impacts to the industry. Collaboration with industry, regulators and researchers is the only solution to limiting the effects of these diseases. Some swine diseases are zoonotic and have the potential to affect public health. Therefore, programs to educate and respond to reports of these diseases are an important component of our swine disease programs. Disease traceability is critical to maintain disease free status and respond to disease quickly and effectively. To facilitate traceability, swine identification regulations are being better enforced. Enforcing swine identification requires significant time and effort to communicate program details to swine producers, exhibitors and owners.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2014	2015
Swine tags tracked and distributed	12,000	16,657
Provided Biosecurity training and supplies for small scale pork producers and swine truckers	300	62

Program Goals:

- Maintain Michigan's Pseudorabies and Brucellosis Free status.
- Respond to and provide education about swine reportable diseases.
- Provide and track swine identification tags for exhibition, veterinarians and producers.
- Administer USDA cooperative agreement funds for Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases.

Key Stakeholders

- Michigan Pork Producers Association
- Michigan State University
- MSU Extension
- MSU, College of Veterinary Medicine
- Michigan Swine Health Committee
- USDA APHIS Veterinary Services
- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services
- Michigan DNR

Deliverables

- Respond to reportable swine diseases
- Update state reportable disease list for important swine diseases
- Communication materials and outreach efforts for disease traceability and swine identification program
- Coordinate swine health committee meetings in order to work effectively with major stakeholders
- Provide and track swine identification tags



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Legal Authority: Act 466, P.A. 1988, as amended, the Animal Industry Act
R 287.703 Importation, distribution, and use of veterinary biologicals

Description of the Program:

- Regulate companies and manufacturers selling or distributing veterinary biologics in Michigan
- Veterinary biologicals also regulated federally through Title 9 subchapter E Part 101-123 of the Code of Federal Regulations
- Department Director has authority restrict sale and distribution when necessary for protection of domestic animals or public health, interest, or safety or both
- Sale and distribution requests are submitted to MDARD through the State Veterinarian's Office
- Approval or denials are based on requirements outlined in statute and rules

Why it matters:

- To ensure veterinary biologics are available for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective.
- Michigan's 3,000 licensed veterinarians and 28,000 livestock and poultry operations rely on veterinary biologics to maintain healthy animals.
- Veterinary biologics help ensure safe food supply and protect public from zoonotic diseases.

2015 Accomplishments:

- Approved over 17 million doses of autogenous vaccine/bacterin use in Michigan.

Program Goals:

- Have an efficient and effective approval/denial process for veterinarian biologics.
- Ability to measure impact of the Veterinary Biological Program.

Measuring Success:

Metric	2013	2014	2015
Number of approved veterinary biological letters	NA	124	125
Number of autogenous vaccine/bacterin letters	NA	52	109
Number doses of autogenous vaccine/bacterin	NA	17,102,150	24,243,711
Number of approved veterinary biological studies	NA	9	10

Key Stakeholders

- Private Veterinarians
- Pharmaceutical companies

Deliverables

- Continue to work with distributors, manufacturers, and veterinarians
- Implement a tracking system to measure number annual approvals
- Organize and clean filing system