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Mission:

The mission of the Board of Animal Health (Board) is to protect the health of the state's domestic animals. In carrying out its mission, the Board is part of the team that protects public health, assures an abundant and wholesome food supply to Minnesota consumers, and enables orderly commerce in animal agriculture.

Statewide Outcome(s):

Animal Health, Board of supports the following statewide outcome(s).

A thriving economy that encourages business growth and employment opportunities.

Minnesotans are healthy.

Context:

The Board primarily serves livestock and poultry producers, veterinarians and pet owners. The Board works with its customers, the federal government, other state and local agencies to control animal diseases. Priority is given to animal diseases that cause illness in people, negatively affect livestock productivity or impact trade. Activities at the Board are funded by the general fund, the federal government and fees.

Strategies:

The Board of Animal Health:

- Sets standards for entry of domestic animals into Minnesota to protect the health of the domestic animal population.
- Monitors the movement of livestock and poultry into, out of and within the boundaries of Minnesota, so animals can be traced during a disease outbreak.
- Has regular, on-site presence at farms, livestock markets and kennels to be sure requirements are being met.
- Detects, controls and eradicates domestic animal diseases to maintain a healthy domestic animal population.
- Investigates reports of emerging and foreign animal diseases.
- Develops and exercises plans to respond to diseases that could devastate the livestock population and have a negative impact on our economy.
- Seeks the support of stakeholders when determining effective, common-sense approaches to preventing, controlling and eradicating animal diseases.
- Maintains disease free status for herds and the state so that Minnesota businesses are able to export animals and animal products

Results:

The Board measures success by:

- The number of disease-free statuses the Board maintains.
- Being prepared to quickly trace cattle during a disease investigation. This requires that the Board take steps to improve and multiply animal identification records.
- Maintaining a good working relationship with the major livestock and agriculture groups in Minnesota while managing disease control programs and enforcing state laws.

Performance Measures	Previous	Current	Trend
Statewide Cattle Tuberculosis Status 1	MAA Status	TB-Free	Improving
Animal Identification Information in Database	182,263 records	538,244 records	Improving
Cattle Import Permits	0 permits	2,338 permits	Improving

Performance Measures Notes:

In all cases previous applies to the last biennium (FY 2010 and 2011). Current applies to the current biennium (FY 2012 and 2013).

1. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has a five-tier system for assigning each state a bovine Tuberculosis status. TB-Free is the best status to have as it saves cattle farmers time and money when exporting animals. Modified Accredited Advanced (MAA) is one step below TB-Free and often requires testing of animals prior to exporting to other states. Minnesota regained TB-Free status in October 2011 after being at lower status for four years.
2. During disease investigations, tracing of animals is greatly expedited when the Board has the involved animals' identification numbers in our database. In the last few years, the Board has significantly increased the number of individual animal ID numbers recorded in the database.
3. In August 2011, the Board began requiring import permits for breeding cattle coming into Minnesota. This allows the Board advanced information on breeding cattle being imported into Minnesota and knowledge of their destinations within Minnesota.

Animal Health, Board of
Current, Base and Governor's Recommended Expenditures

(Dollars in Thousands, Biennial Totals)

	General Funds	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
Current Biennium Expenditures (FY 2012-13)	\$9,680	\$585	\$1,398	\$11,663
Current Law Expenditures (FY 2014-15)	\$9,678	\$333	\$1,178	\$11,189
Governor's Recommended Expenditures (FY2014-15)	\$9,678	\$333	\$1,178	\$11,189
\$ Change from FY 2014-15 Current Law to Governor's Rec	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Change from FY 2014-15 Current Law to Governor's Rec	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Animal Health, Board of
Sources and Uses**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Biennium FY14-FY15			
	General Funds	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
BALANCE FORWARD IN	\$43	\$301		\$344
REVENUE		\$69	\$1,178	\$1,247
APPROPRIATION	\$9,674	\$0	\$0	\$9,674
SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$9,717	\$370	\$1,178	\$11,265
BALANCE FORWARD OUT	\$39	\$37		\$76
EXPENDITURES	\$9,678	\$333	\$1,178	\$11,189
PAYROLL EXPENSE	\$6,322	\$331	\$543	\$7,196
OPERATING EXPENSES	\$3,324	\$2	\$635	\$3,961
OTHER FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	\$32			\$32
USES OF FUNDS	\$9,717	\$370	\$1,178	\$11,265

Animal Health, Board of
All Funds FTE by Program

	Current	Forecast Base	Governor's Recommendation
Program	FY 2013	FY 2015	FY 2015
Program: Livestock And Poultry Health	43.3	42.3	42.3
Animal Health, Board of	43.3	42.3	42.3

Animal Health, Board of
Revenue Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

		Biennium FY14-15			
		General Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	All Funds
Non Dedicated	DEPARTMENTAL EARNINGS	13			13
	Subtotal	13			13
Dedicated	FEDERAL GRANTS			1,178	1,178
	DEPARTMENTAL EARNINGS		67		67
	ALL OTHER		2		2
	Subtotal		69	1,178	1,247
Total		13	69	1,178	1,260

Federal Funds
Summary

Federal Award Name	New Grant	Purpose / People Served	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Base	2015 Base	Required State Match	Yes	Required State MOE	State-wide Outcome
							/ No		Yes /No	
Managing Equine, Cervids, and Small Ruminants	no	Funds used primarily to offset expenses for sheep and goat scrapie eradication program.	46	39	39	39	No		no	Economic
Managing Cattle Health	no	Funds to assist with expenses for cattle health programs including: (a) foreign animal disease planning and preparedness and (b) surveillance for bovine tuberculosis.	5	46	46	46	No		no	Economic
Managing Swine	no	Funds to assist with expenses for swine health programs including: a) foreign animal disease planning and preparedness and (b) inspection of premises where food waste is fed to swine and enforcement of requirements to cook food waste prior to feeding.	14	54	54	54	No		no	Economic
Managing Avian Health	no	Funds used for avian health programs including testing for avian influenza.	297	300	300	300	No		no	Economic
Animal Disease Traceability Program	no	Funds used to offset expenses to develop, implement, and administer a livestock traceability system in the state so that, in the event of a disease event, animals can be readily traced so that risk mitigation strategies can be quickly implemented.	93	135	150	150	No		no	Economic
Managing Foreign Animal Disease Surveillance	no	Funds to assist with planning and preparedness for foreign animal disease.	40	-	-	-	No		no	Economic
Garbage Feeding-Swine Health Agreement	no	Funds to assist with expenses for inspection of premises where food waste is fed to swine and enforcement of requirements to cook food waste prior to feeding..	33	-	-	-	No		no	Economic
Farmed Cervidae	no	Funds used to offset the expenses of inspecting farmed deer and elk operations in Minnesota and enforcing the requirements for chronic wasting disease testing.	14	-	-	-	No		no	Economic
Budget Activity Total B140101			543	574	589	589				
Bovine Tuberculosis	no	Funds to assist with the expenses for bovine tuberculosis eradication.	255	-	-	-	No		no	Economic
Budget Activity Total B140100			255	-	-	-				
Federal Fund - Agency Total			798	574	589	589				
Program Total			798	574	589	589				

Narrative

The Board of Animal Health receives funding from the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal Plant Health Inspection Services-Veterinary Services to assist with various disease control programs in Minnesota. Over the past few years this funding has been decreased. Estimates for the next few years are based on past funding and current trends in addition to information from Veterinary Services staff regarding the future of the organization and their goals. In FY12 federal funding made up 13% of the Board’s total budget. The effect of sequestration is unknown at this time, but if federal funds were unavailable, the Board would have to reduce program activities and possibly staffing levels.