



Eric J. Holcomb, Governor
Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Office of the State Veterinarian
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898
Phone: 317/544-2400

Notice of Executive Session (IC 5-14-1.5-6.1 (b)(9))

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health will hold an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(9) to evaluate the job performance of the state veterinarian on **January 11, 2022 at 9:30 a.m.** at Discovery Hall - Suite 100, 1202 E. 38th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH **QUARTERLY MEETING**

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) will hold its quarterly meeting at **9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, January 11, 2022** at the Board of Animal Health office on the Indiana State Fairgrounds at Discovery Hall, Suite 100, 1202 E. 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205.

MEETING AGENDA

Recognition of BOAH Employees for Years of Service

1. Approval of minutes of the previous quarterly meeting: October 5, 2021.
2. First Reading and Consideration for Publication - Proposed Rule concerning disposal of animal carcasses - LSA #21-540
3. Consideration for Adoption – Emergency Rule governing reportable diseases in birds (Egg Drop Syndrome Virus)
4. Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) Report
 - a. Consideration for approval - Changes to fees for laboratory services
5. Technical Services
 - a. Legal Affairs and Enforcement report - Mrs. Sarah Simpson
 - b. General Assembly update – Mrs. Sarah Simpson
 - c. Public Information report - Mrs. Denise Derrer
 - d. Chief of Staff report - Mr. Gary Haynes
6. Animal Programs
 - a. Biodefense & Disease Preparedness report – Dr. Maria Cooper
 - b. Avian Health report –
 - c. Swine Health report – Dr. Bret Marsh
 - d. Animal Programs Department report - Dr. Marianne Ash
 - i. Injured Operational Canines guidance report – Dr. Melissa Justice
7. Food Safety
 - a. Meat and Poultry Inspection Division Report - Dr. Kerri Suhr
 - b. Dairy Inspection Division Report – Patrick Hash
8. Other Business:
 - a. State Veterinarian’s Report; Bret D. Marsh, D.V.M., Indiana State Veterinarian
 - b. Establish date for the April 2022 meeting. Proposed date: April 12, 2022

Cc: Lt. Governor’s Office, Attorney General’s Office, Media, USDA-AVIC, BOAH Cabinet Members

Safeguarding Indiana’s animals, food supply and citizens for more than 125 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

Indiana State Board of Animal Health
Meeting Minutes
October 5, 2021

Quarterly Meeting

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) held its regular quarterly meeting on Tuesday, October 5, 2021. The meeting was held at the Board of Animal Health office at Discovery Hall, Suite 100, 1202 E 38th Street, Indianapolis. Board members participated by attending in-person and electronically via Microsoft Teams video and audio conference.

Chairperson Dr. William Doig called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. and conducted a roll call of the board members.

Members Participating: William Doig, DVM, Chairperson; attended in-person
Julie Davis, DVM, Vice Chairperson; attended in-person
Mr. Mark Legan; attended in-person
Greg Hoagland, DVM; attended electronically
Mr. Kent Peter; attended electronically
Mr. Keith Beer; attended in-person
Mr. Tim Rice; attended in-person
Mr. Kraig Bowers; attended electronically
Sandra San Miguel, DVM, PhD; attended electronically
Amy Lanum, DVM; attended in-person
Mr. Rick Davis; attended in-person

BOAH Staff Participating:

Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian
Mr. Gary Haynes, Chief of Staff
Mrs. Denise Derrer, Public Information Officer
Mrs. Sarah Simpson, Director of Legal Affairs
Marianne Ash, DVM, MVPH, DACVPM, FNAP, Director, Animal Programs Division
Maria Cooper, DVM, Deputy Director, Animal Programs Division
Mike Kopp, DVM, Director, Poultry Health
Kelli Werling, DVM, Director, Swine Health
Kerri Suhr, DVM, Director, Meat and Poultry Inspection Division
Patrick Hash, BOAH, Director, Dairy Division
Dr. Deborah Boyd, District Veterinarian
Dr. Shelly Chavis, District Veterinarian and CWD Program Director

Chairperson Dr. Bill Doig proceeded with the posted agenda. (Exhibit 1)

Recognition of BOAH Employee's Years of Service

State Veterinarian Dr. Bret Marsh recognized the following BOAH employees for years of service to the State of Indiana:

John Smith, 5 years
Theresa Shearer, 5 years
Ami Erickson, 5 years

First Order of Business - Approval of Minutes

Dr. William Doig asked the Board to approve the minutes from the July 13, 2021 quarterly meeting. Dr. Julie Davis made a motion – MOTION – “I move to approve the minutes of the July 13, 2021 meeting.” The motion was seconded by Mr. Mark Legan. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0. (Exhibit 2)

Second Order of Business – Public Hearing - – – Proposed rule Concerning movement of animals – LSA Document #21-268 (Exhibit 3)

Sarah Simpson, BOAH General Counsel, explained the content of the proposed final rule. Mrs. Simpson reported there were no written comments submitted. Chairperson Doig opened the floor for public comments. There were no public comments. Chairperson Doig closed the public hearing.

Third Order of Business – Consideration for Final Adoption – – Proposed rule Concerning movement of animals – LSA Document #21-268 (Exhibit 3)

Board members asked questions and discussed the proposed language.

Dr. Julie Davis made a motion - “I move that the proposed final rule be approved.” The motion was seconded by Dr. Amy Lanum. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

Fourth Order of Business – Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) report

Kenitra Hendrix, DVM, PhD, DACVM, Director, Purdue ADDL, updated the Board on ADDL activity, including testing of human samples for Sars-CoV-2, ongoing development of next generation sequencing (NGS) technology and changes in business processes. (Exhibit 4)

Dr. Hendrix presented a schedule of proposed changes to the ADDL fee schedule for the Board's consideration. (Exhibit 4).

Mr. Tim Rice made a motion – MOTION – “I move to approve the changes to the ADDL fee schedule as presented in the written document.” The motion was seconded by Dr. Julie Davis. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

Fifth Order of Business – Technical Services

- a. Legal Affairs and Enforcement Report
Sarah Simpson discussed the compliance report. (Exhibit 5)
- b. General Assembly report
Sarah Simpson reported on BOAH's participation with other state agencies in a working group studying the laws governing the sale food products produced in households.

State Veterinarian Dr. Bret Marsh described a legislative proposal to create a Center for Animal Policy in state government, The Center would consist of the Board of Animal Health and the Board of Veterinary Medicine. Board members asked questions and discussed the legislative proposal. (Exhibit 6)

Dr. Julie Davis made a motion – MOTION – “I move that the Board support the legislative proposal to collocate the Board of Veterinary Medicine and the Board of Animal Health in a Center for Animal Policy.” The motion was seconded by Mr. Tim Rice. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

- c. Public Information Report (Exhibit 7)
Ms. Denise Derrer reported on agency public information activity.
- d. Chief of Staff Report. (Exhibit 8)
Mr. Gary Haynes updated the Board on BOAH's annual request to the United States Department of Agriculture for funding for the Meat and Poultry Inspection program.

Chairperson Doig called for a short break in the meeting at 10:55 a.m.

Chairperson Doig resumed the meeting at 11:00 a.m.

Sixth Order of Business – Animal Programs (Exhibit 9)

- a. Dr. Deborah Boyd presented information on BOAH's recently completed three-year cooperative agreement with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to address drug residues in food animals. Dr. Boyd described the agency's efforts over the three-year period, including conducting a study of the causes of milk drug residues in Indiana over a five-year period.
- b. Dr. Shelly Chavis presented information on the Indiana chronic wasting disease program and an update on the status of chronic wasting disease in cervids in the United States. (Exhibit 10)

- c. Biodefense & Disease Preparedness – Dr. Maria Cooper updated the Board on numerous preparedness activities, including actions focused on African Swine Fever preparedness and Indiana’s program to help pork producers prepare. Dr. Cooper updated the Board on the BOAH process to approve USDA licensed animal vaccines for distribution in the state and recent BOAH actions to approve distribution of vaccines for SARS-CoV-2 in animals and RHDV2 in rabbits.
- d. Avian Health report – Dr. Mike Kopp reported on avian health, including a lack of reported findings of avian influenza in commercial poultry in the United States, but an increase in findings of the disease in Europe.
- e. Swine Health report – Dr. Kelli Werling updated the Board on the status of African Swine Fever in the world, USDA’s efforts to create an ASF protection zone that includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the movement of swine into and out of Indiana.
- f. Cattle Health report – Dr. Maria Cooper updated the Board on the last round of surveillance for tuberculosis in certain wildlife species on the premises that once housed tuberculosis infected cattle. All test results were negative and therefore two successive rounds of negative tests have been achieved and therefore there are no plans to conduct additional testing on the premises.
- g. Animal Programs Division – Dr. Marianne Ash gave a report on agency animal programs activity, including rabies positive findings in bats and testing for Eastern Equine Encephalitis and West Nile Virus in horses

Seventh Order of Business – Food Safety

- a. Dr. Kerri Suhr reported on Meat and Poultry Inspection program activities. Dr. Suhr reported on the ongoing increase in activity at state inspected meat plants, an increase in the number of plants participating in the cooperative interstate shipment (CIS) program and the number of new state-inspected plants that have recently started and more that plan to open in the future. (Exhibit 10)
- b. Patrick Hash reported on Dairy Division activity, including changes in permit numbers and an increase in audit inspections conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (Exhibit 11).

Eighth Order of Business – Other Business

- a. State Veterinarian’s report, Dr. Bret Marsh (Exhibit 12)
Dr. Marsh presented his Quarterly Report to the Board.
Dr. Marsh thanked the Board for their ongoing support of the agency.
- b. Date of Next Meeting
The Board set the date for the next regular meeting to be January 11, 2022.

Chairperson Dr. William Doig adjourned the meeting at 12:50 p.m.

William Doig, D.V.M., Chairperson

Bret D. Marsh, D.V.M.
Indiana State Veterinarian
Secretary

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Proposed Rule LSA Document #21-

DIGEST

Amends 345 IAC 7-7-2 to authorize the state veterinarian to approve an extension of time or alternate method for animal carcass disposal in response to an animal disease outbreak, weather emergency, or other catastrophic event. Amends 345 IAC 7-7-3 to authorize disposal of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste by above ground burial. Adds 345 IAC 7-7-3.4 to relocate and amend burial standards for animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste. Amends 345 IAC 7-7-3.5 to clarify what constitutes thoroughly and completely composted material. Amends 345 IAC 7-7-3.6 and 345 IAC 7-7-3.7 to clarify what constitutes thoroughly and completely incinerated and digested material. Adds IAC 7-7-3.8 to establish standards for above ground burial of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste. Adds 345 IAC 7-7-4.5 to clarify the requirements for commercial carcass and inedible waste disposal facilities. Effective 30 days after filing with the Publisher.

345 IAC 7-7-2; 345 IAC 7-7-3; 345 IAC 7-7-3.4; 345 IAC 7-7-3.5; 345 IAC 7-7-3.6; 345 IAC 7-7-3.7; 345 IAC 7-7-3.8; 345 IAC 7-7-4.5

SECTION 1. 345 IAC 7-7-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-2 Exemption or license required

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-5-5

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 2. (a) No person shall transport animal carcasses, condemned and inedible waste, or restaurant grease in the state unless that person:

(1) holds a valid disposal plant license or collection service license and transport vehicle licenses issued under IC 15-17-11; or

(2) is exempt under IC 15-17-11-1 or this rule.

(b) A person who owns, cares for, or possesses an animal that dies must dispose of all parts of the animal carcass within twenty-four (24) hours of knowing of the death in a manner that meets the requirements in this rule.

(c) A slaughtering establishment must dispose of condemned and inedible waste in compliance with the following:

(1) IC 15-17-5.

(2) 345 IAC 9.

(3) 345 IAC 10.

(4) This rule.

(d) The following persons and activities are exempt from the requirements in this rule:

(1) The transportation or selling of any meat and meat products for the purpose of human consumption.

(2) Persons transporting, disposing of, or selling the hides or skins of animals, or tanning animal hides or skins provided no other byproducts operation is involved.

(3) Persons transporting and disposing of carcasses of the following:

(A) Fish.

(B) Reptiles.

(C) Dogs.

(D) Cats.

(E) Small game.

(4) Any governmental agency collecting, transporting, or disposing of animal carcasses in any manner.

(5) An animal owner or a person caring for animals who is transporting the carcass of an animal that he or she owns or cared for to a diagnostic facility or a site for disposal in compliance with this rule.

(6) Transportation and disposal of the carcasses of wild deer and other wild animals.

(7) Any person collecting, transporting, or disposing of animal carcasses in any manner for educational or research purposes.

(8) Any person engaging in the disposal of animal carcasses under a timeline and method set forth in a specific

approval from the state veterinarian for the purpose of responding to an animal disease outbreak, weather emergency or other catastrophic event.

(e) A person disposing of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste from other operations must obtain a disposal plant license from the board under IC 15-17-11 and meet the requirements of section 4.5 of this rule prior to accepting carcasses or waste from other operations for disposal. However, the following may be transported to another site and accepted for disposal without a license:

(1) Persons and activities excluded from this rule under subsection (d) of this section.

(2) Animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste from facilities or animals under common ownership or management.

(e) (f) The following apply to disposal plant, collection service, and transport vehicle licenses issued under this section:

(1) The license fees are those listed in IC 15-17-11-7.

(2) Each license expires at the end of the day on May 31 or the date a replacement license is issued, whichever is earlier. Licenses issued in March and April expire May 31 of the next year.

(3) A license may be renewed.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 7-7-2; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:04 p.m.: 11 IR 1758; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Nov 4, 2002, 12:07 p.m.: 26 IR 694; readopted filed Jul 18, 2008, 8:16 a.m.: 20080813-IR-345080287RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:46 a.m.: 20110713-IR-345100561FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)

SECTION 2. 345 IAC 7-7-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-3 Disposal methods

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-5-5

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 3. (a) Animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste shall be disposed of by one (1) or more of the following methods:

(1) Removal to a licensed disposal plant.

(2) **Disposal by** burying the carcass or condemned and inedible waste ~~on the owner's premises to a depth of four (4) feet or more with a covering of at least four (4) feet of earth in addition to any other materials that may be used for covering.~~ **The following are prohibited:**

(A) ~~Burying a carcass or condemned and inedible waste:~~

(i) ~~in a location without the landowner's permission; or~~

(ii) ~~within the corporate limits of a city or town if the burial is prohibited by ordinance.~~

(B) ~~placing carcasses in a burial trench or pit without completely covering them with at least four (4) feet of earth in compliance with the standards set forth in section 3.4 of this rule.~~

(3) Thorough and complete incineration of the carcass or condemned and inedible waste in compliance with the standards in this rule.

(4) Thorough and complete composting of the carcass or condemned and inedible waste in compliance with the standards in this rule.

(5) By sale to a plant producing pet food under permit issued by the state veterinarian under IC 15-17-11-25.

(6) Disposal by biodigestion, such as anaerobic digestion, in compliance with the standards in this rule.

(7) Disposal by chemical digestion, such as alkaline hydrolysis reduction, in compliance with the standards in this rule.

(8) Disposal by feeding to exotic animals in compliance with the standards in this rule.

(9) By delivering the animal carcass or waste to a facility approved by the state to operate as a landfill. However, a person may not dispose of animal carcasses or waste in a landfill if other state laws prohibit the landfill from accepting the carcasses or waste. The operator of a landfill is not required by this rule to accept animal carcasses or condemned and inedible waste.

(10) Disposal by above ground burial in compliance with the standards set forth section 3.8 of this rule.

(b) A person meets the disposal requirement in section 2(b) of this rule if they have arranged for a disposal plant or collection service to pick up the animal carcasses, including a prearranged contract for ongoing periodic collection, even if the actual pickup by the disposal plant or collection service occurs after twenty-four (24) hours have passed. The person responsible for disposal shall secure the carcasses in a manner that can reasonably be expected to prevent other animals from accessing the carcasses prior to pickup. An authorized person may give permission for a disposal plant or collection service to enter a premises

as required under IC 15-17-11-19 and section 7(4) of this rule in any manner that communicates their intent, such as:

- (1) placing an order to pick up a dead animal; or
- (2) entering into a prearranged contract for ongoing periodic collection.

(c) A person applying for meat or poultry inspection or an exemption from inspection under IC 15-17-5 shall notify the state veterinarian in writing of the method by which the applicant will dispose of the animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste from the establishment. If the establishment changes the method of disposal, the owner must notify the state veterinarian in writing within fifteen (15) days of the change.

(d) The state veterinarian may authorize or order that any particular animal or condemned and inedible waste, or any class of animal or waste, be disposed of in a particular manner, including a manner not listed in subsection (a), **or subject to alternate standards to those required by this rule, which have been determined to equivalently further** ~~for~~ the purpose of:

- (1) addressing an emergency;
- (2) facilitating research;
- (3) **preventing the spread or responding to diseases, pests, and other hazards of disease animals; or**
- (4) protecting the public health.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 7-7-3; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:04 p.m.: 11 IR 1759; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Nov 4, 2002, 12:07 p.m.: 26 IR 694; readopted filed Jul 18, 2008, 8:16 a.m.: 20080813-IR-345080287RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:46 a.m.: 20110713-IR-345100561FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)

SECTION 3. 345 IAC 7-7-3.4 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-3.4 Burial

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-11-20

Sec. 3.4 (a) A person burying animal carcasses or condemned and inedible waste must meet the following requirements:

- (1) The burial must occur on the owner's premises or other location authorized by the landowner.**
- (2) The carcasses or condemned and inedible waste must be placed to a depth below grade and with a sufficient covering to prevent the following.**
 - (A) resurfacing of any part of the carcass;**
 - (B) access to the carcass by scavenger animals;**
 - (C) odor emissions of a level that creates a public nuisance.**

(b) A person may not bury a carcass or condemned and inedible waste within the corporate limits of a city or town if the burial is prohibited by ordinance.

SECTION 4. 345 IAC 7-7-3.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-3.5 Composting

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-11

Sec. 3.5. (a) A person composting animal carcasses or condemned and inedible waste must meet the following requirements:

- ~~(1) The composting operation must be operated in a manner that meets all of the following conditions:~~
 - ~~(A) (1) The compost pile is secured in a manner that can reasonably be expected to prevent domestic and wild animals from disrupting the compost pile, such as:
 - ~~(i) securing the compost pile in a building or a [sic] within a fenced area;~~
 - ~~(ii) covering the compost pile in a manner that prevents access to the pile; or~~
 - ~~(iii) using an in-vessel composting system.~~~~
 - ~~(B) (2) Carcasses added to a compost pile must be completely covered with the carbon amendment at the time the carcasses are added.~~
 - ~~(C) (3) Leachate runoff must be prevented or controlled using a method that can reasonably be expected to accomplish the requirement, such as:~~

- (i) ~~locating the compost pile in a building;~~
- (ii) ~~covering the compost pile with a tarp or under a roof; or~~
- (iii) ~~using a sufficient amount of carbon material underneath the compost pile and covering the compost pile.~~

- (4) The process must expose the material being processed to conditions that:
 - (A) are reasonably likely to kill pathogenic organisms; and
 - (B) will thoroughly and completely break down the material **to a stage of decomposition where no visible pieces of soft tissue are present.**

The resulting finished product may contain small bones, bone fragments, feathers, and wool that have been processed but retain their structure. Any part that is not completely composted, **such as large femur bones or skulls from adult livestock**, must be **crushed or** removed from the compost prior to **or within twenty-four (24) hours after land** application and must be disposed of in accordance with section 3 of this rule.

~~(2) A person disposing of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste from other operations must obtain a disposal permit from the board under IC 15-17-11 prior to accepting carcasses or waste from other operations for disposal. However, the following may be transported to another site and accepted for composting without a permit:~~

~~(A) Persons and activities excluded from this rule under section 2(d) of this rule.~~

~~(B) Animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste from facilities under common ownership or management.~~

(b) A slaughtering establishment must meet the following additional requirements to compost animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste:

(1) The composting operation may not be located in a facility that:

(A) shares a common wall or roof with the slaughtering establishment; or

(B) utilizes the same air handling equipment as the slaughtering establishment.

(2) Equipment and supplies used in the composting operation may not be moved into the slaughtering establishment.

(3) The slaughtering establishment must establish and follow procedures that will prevent adulteration of products intended for human food from the movement of personnel between the compost facility and the slaughtering establishment.

~~(e) The state veterinarian may order that any particular animal or condemned and inedible waste, or any class of animal or waste, not be composted, or composted in a particular manner, in order to prevent the spread of disease and protect the public health. (Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 7-7-3.5; filed Nov 4, 2002, 12:07 p.m.: 26 IR 695; readopted filed Jul 18, 2008, 8:16 a.m.: 20080813-IR-345080287RFA; filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:46 a.m.: 20110713-IR-345100561FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)~~

SECTION 5. 345 IAC 7-7-3.6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-3.6 Incineration

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 3.6. (a) Subject to the limitations in subsections (b) through (d), a person may dispose of carcasses by incineration.

(b) Disposal by incineration must:

(1) expose the material being processed to conditions that are reasonably likely to kill pathogenic organisms; and

(2) result in the carcasses and waste being thoroughly and completely incinerated **to a stage where no visible pieces of soft tissue are present.**

The resulting finished product may contain small bones, bone fragments, feathers, and wool that have been processed but retain their structure. If the process results in a carcass part that is not completely incinerated, **such as large femur bones or skulls from adult livestock**, the part must be **crushed or** disposed of in accordance with section 3 of this rule.

(c) A person may not dispose of carcasses by open burning unless the open burning is allowed under 326 IAC 4-1.

~~(d) The state veterinarian may order that any particular carcass or condemned and inedible waste, or any class of carcass or waste, not be incinerated, or incinerated in a particular manner, in order to prevent the spread of disease and protect the public health. (Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 7-7-3.6; filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:46 a.m.: 20110713-IR-345100561FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)~~

SECTION 6. 345 IAC 7-7-3.7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-3.7 Digestion

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 13; IC 15-17-11

Sec. 3.7. (a) A person disposing of animal carcasses or condemned and inedible waste through biodigestion or chemical digestion must meet the following requirements:

(1) He or she must obtain a disposal plant permit from the board under IC 15-17-11 prior to accepting material from other operations. Carcasses or condemned and inedible waste from facilities under common ownership or management may be disposed of via biodigestion without obtaining a permit.

(2) The digestion process must be operated in a manner that meets all of the following conditions:

(A) The carcasses and waste must be thoroughly and completely digested **to a stage where the resulting finished product does not contain visible pieces of soft tissue.**

(B) The end product must be disposed of in compliance with IC 13, the state environmental laws.

(C) The process must:

(i) not create a health hazard to humans or animals; and

(ii) expose the material being processed to conditions that are reasonably likely to kill pathogenic organisms.

The resulting finished product may contain small bones, bone fragments, feathers, and wool that have been processed but retain their structure. If the process results in a carcass part that is not thoroughly and completely digested, such as large femur bones or skulls from adult livestock, the part must be crushed or disposed of in accordance with section 3 of this rule.

(b) A slaughtering establishment disposing of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste through digestion must meet the following additional requirements:

(1) The digestion operation may not be located or operated in a way that exposes products intended for human food to contamination.

(2) Equipment and supplies used in the digestion operation may not be used in the slaughtering operation.

~~(e) The state veterinarian may order that any particular carcass or condemned and inedible waste, or any class of carcass or waste, not be disposed of via digestion, or digested in a particular manner, in order to prevent the spread of disease and protect the public health. (Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 7-7-3.7; filed Jun 16, 2011, 8:46 a.m.: 20110713-IR-345100561FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)~~

SECTION 7. 345 IAC 7-7-3.8 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-3.8 Above ground burial

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-11-20

Sec. 3.8 Except as provided in section 3(d) of this rule, a person disposing of animal carcasses or condemned and inedible waste by above ground burial must meet the following requirements:

(1) Soil excavation of the burial trench must be to a depth in the range of twenty (20) to twenty-four (24) inches.

(2) At least twelve (12) inches of carbonaceous material must be placed throughout the entire bottom of the trench.

(3) Large carcasses must be placed in a single layer.

(4) Carcasses placed in the trench shall not remain uncovered for longer than twenty-four (24) hours.

(5) Excavated soil shall be placed on top of the animal carcasses or condemned and inedible waste in compliance with the standards set forth in section 3.4(a) of this rule.

(6) The soil cover must be thoroughly seeded to facilitate the growth of a layer of vegetation.

(7) The burial trench shall not be graded or otherwise disturbed until the animal carcasses are to a state of decomposition where no visible pieces of soft tissue are present.

SECTION 8. 345 IAC 7-7-4.5 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 7-7-4.5 Commercial carcass and inedible waste disposal

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-11

Sec. 4.5 (a) A person that is:

(1) disposing of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste from operations not owned or managed by the person; and

(2) does not qualify for an exemption from this rule under section 2;

must meet the requirements of this section.

(b) A disposal plant that is disposing of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste by rendering must meet the building specifications set forth at IC 15-17-11-23.

(c) Prior to accepting carcasses for commercial disposal, a person subject to the section must meet the following requirements:

(1) Apply for a disposal plant license under IC 15-17-11.

(2) Submit written plans to the state veterinarian which demonstrate how the disposal method meets the requirements in IC 15-17-11 and this rule.

(3) Maintain the following records for carcasses and condemned and inedible waste obtained:

(i) name and address of the person from whom the material is obtained;

(ii) date the material is obtained;

(iii) a general description of the type, and number or volume, of material obtained.

(4) Provide BOAH personnel access to the property and records, as provided in IC 15-17-3, to verify that the commercial disposal is being conducted in a manner that does not present a risk to public health.

ADDL Update; January 2022

- External fee income for animal services
 - FY20 to FY21 = 12.5% growth
 - FY21 YTD to FY22 YTD = 24% growth
- COVID-19 Testing at the ADDL:
 - Total PCR: 208,223 as of December 8, 2021
 - >220 COVID-positive samples have been sequenced at the ADDL.
- Open staff positions: histology (2), molecular (1), virology (1)
- Overdue Invoices

OI Total	0 - 30 DAYS	31 -60 DAYS	61 - 90 DAYS	91 - 120 DAYS
32,993.84	0.00	20,218.84	10,299.00	2,063.00

- Credit card readers available at both the West Lafayette ADDL and the Heeke ADDL for pre-payment in person starting January 2022.
- New fees and fee changes requiring BOAH approval are listed in the chart below.

Test name	Section	Past Fee	New Fee
FISH VI (REO, FHMV, FV3, IHNV, IPNV, LMBV, VHS) <i>(Effective 1/1/22)</i>	Virology	\$25	\$30
BKD PCR <i>(Effective 1/1/22)</i>	Virology	NEW	\$85
Ranavirus PCR <i>(Effective 2/1/22)</i>	Virology	NEW	\$30
VHS PCR (1-11 samples) <i>(Effective 2/1/22)</i>	Virology	\$35	\$80
VHS PCR (12+ samples) <i>(Effective 2/1/22)</i>	Virology	\$35	\$40
Virus neutralization <i>(Effective 2/1/22)</i>	Virology	See below	See below
▪ PI3	Virology	\$5	\$15
▪ IBR	Virology	\$5	\$15
▪ BVD-1	Virology	\$5	\$15
▪ BVD-2	Virology	\$5	\$15
▪ BRSV	Virology	\$5	\$20
▪ EAV	Virology	\$5	\$30
▪ EHV-1	Virology	\$5	\$25
▪ TGE (1-3 samples)	Virology	\$5	\$22

▪ TGE (4+ samples)	Virology	\$5	\$8
▪ VS-IN (1-3 samples)	Virology	\$5	\$15
▪ VS-IN (4+ samples)	Virology	\$5	\$10
▪ VS-NJ (1-3 samples)	Virology	\$5	\$15
▪ VS-NJ (4+ samples)	Virology	\$5	\$10
▪ PrV (1-3 samples)	Virology	\$5	\$22
▪ PrV (4+ samples)	Virology	\$5	\$8
TCV IFA (<i>Effective 1/1/22</i>)	Heeke/Serology	\$5	\$5.05
Crypto/Giardia FA (<i>Effective 1/1/22</i>)	Parasitology	\$35	\$45
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Parasitology update: The Indiana ADDL has streamlined diagnostics for <i>Giardia</i> sp. and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sp. on all fecal samples into a single panel.</u> The <i>Giardia/Cryptosporidium</i> panel combines two test platforms to increase the sensitivity of detection: ZnSO₄ fecal flotation and fluorescent antibody (FA) test. The ADDL is eliminating the <i>Giardia</i> antigen ELISA, previously used in the small animal panel, due to internal data that confirms higher sensitivity of the FA test. The <i>Giardia/Cryptosporidium</i> panel (\$45) requires a minimum of 1 gram of fresh, chilled but not frozen feces. 			
Egg Drop Syndrome Virus (EDS 76)	Molecular	NEW	\$35
Vitamin E + Selenium (<i>Effective 1/1/22</i>)	Toxicology	\$50	INACTIVATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Selenium/Vitamin E test will no longer be offered as a combination</u> Vit E = order separately (\$30) Selenium = only available as part of trace mineral screen on feed, serum or water (\$42) or the trace mineral/toxic metal screen on tissues (\$47) 			
<p><u>Effective January 1, 2022, toxicology tests will be charged separately on necropsy cases.</u> A necropsy at the ADDL includes a gross and histologic examination and report. Parasitology, bacteriology and fluorescent antibody testing are performed as deemed appropriate by the pathologist for no additional charge. Separate charges apply for the following tests: toxicology, PCR, virus isolation, antimicrobial susceptibility testing, serology, IHC, and tests available only at other labs. Fee does not include accessioning fee (\$10 additional charge) or shipping fees required for tests available only at other labs.</p>			



Eric J. Holcomb, Governor
Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Office of the State Veterinarian
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898
Phone: 317/544-2400

Media/Public Information Office Report

20 December 2021 for 11 January 2022 Board Meeting

Denise Derrer Spears, Public Information Director

Public Information:

- Wrapped up interviews for the Public Information Specialist 3 position.
- Jalee Wondercheck has joined BOAH as a Public Information Specialist. As a December graduate, she was able to start the job in part-time status. She will move to full-time in late January. She is a native of Central Illinois and has a degree in Ag Communications and Animal Science.
- BOAH participated in the Purdue College of Agriculture's fall career fair virtually in October. The school's software allowed us to do individual and group sessions to get to know prospective interns.
- Completed several public information-oriented training courses in the last quarter, including a week-long course focused on all-hazard response.
- Continued to represent BOAH within the Indiana Family of Farmers group. Plans are underway for a remote National Ag Day celebration with media members.
- Worked on the Indiana Center for Animal Policy, including hosting an update meeting for key partners, developing an info sheet, and meeting with representatives from the Attorney General's office.
- Attended the annual Dairy Scientific Advisory Summit.
- Participated in interviews for the new animal welfare operations director.

Animal Health & Care:

- Met with Indiana 4-H to discuss training opportunities for livestock program youth as well as strategies to address the ongoing issue of official identification tags being removed at 4-H tagging days. BOAH is working on a poster and information to deliver and convey with a goal of increasing awareness and compliance.
- Hosted the quarterly lunch-and-learn format webinar: Top Ten Poultry Diseases to Know for Small, Mixed or Large-Animal Practitioners, presented by Dr. Geoff Lossie of Purdue. Attendance was great and interest was high as most participants stayed for the entire talk that ran a little longer than planned.
- Attended Midwest Pork Conference with a display in the tradeshow.

Disaster Preparedness:

- Participated in a NADPRP virtual event, hosted by University of Illinois. Public information was the main focus of one of the sessions.
- Witnessed a foaming demonstration suitable for large animals, brought by The Ohio State University team.
- Coordinated planning for an in-person Animal Issues in Disaster (AliD) class in Hendricks County on February 25, 2022. Initial enrollment during the first week is strong. Class will be limited to 40 participants.
- Participated in two virtual courses focused on all-hazards response to animals in disasters. The information was good and helped give perspective to how we run our own AliD course.
- Participated in a virtual meeting with representatives from the Untied Egg Producers and American Egg Board, as well as Indiana State Poultry Association, to discuss communications during a disease event.

Food Safety:

- Worked with Meat & Poultry Inspection department to update information packets for interested/ start-up facilities.

Website & Social Media Fun Facts:

- During the last quarter, BOAH website users averaged 2 minutes and 50 seconds on the site. More than 10% visited the animal-related laws page, while 6% visited the FAQs list.

Upcoming Events:

- Crossroads Veterinary Conference, Noblesville, Feb. 3-5, 2022.

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 125 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.



Eric J. Holcomb, Governor
Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Office of the State Veterinarian
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898
Phone: 317/544-2400

Chief of Staff Report January 11, 2022

Quarterly Highlights

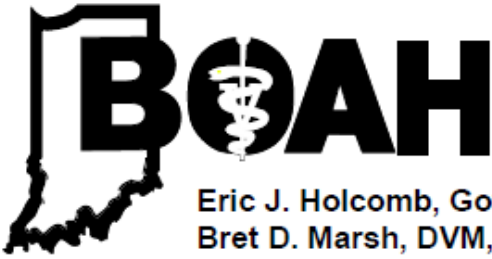
- **Budget:**
 - Completed the 2021 federal fiscal year financial reports for the Indiana meat and poultry base and cooperative interstate shipment budgets. Federal funds allocated to BOAH were sufficient to cover the federal share needed for these programs.

- **Cooperative Agreements:**
 - The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has not issued allocations to BOAH for the federal fiscal year 2022 budget requests for the meat and poultry base and cooperative interstate shipment programs. BOAH is requesting an eleven percent increase in the overall federal funding for the state meat and poultry program to match an increase in state funding for the program. Allocations will not likely be issued until after Congress passes a federal budget.
 - Continued a routine USDA fiscal audit of the meat and poultry inspection program.
 - Began preparing the 2022 cooperative agreement requests for the animal disease control and traceability programs.

- **Personnel:**
 - Continued reevaluation and implementation of workplace adjustments related to the COVID-19 public health emergency and Governor's executive orders.
 - Currently all of the agency meat inspector positions but one are filled.
 - Created and began recruiting a new Enforcement Investigation and Analysis Officer (EIAO) position for the Meat and Poultry Department. This position will conduct plant and program audits and provide inspection coverage as needed. EIAO's play a key role in obtaining and maintaining cooperative interstate shipment approval for state plants. This is the third EIAO position in the Department.
 - Filled an animal health specialist and assistant public information officer positions
 - Continued recruiting to fill a district veterinarian and animal welfare operations director positions.

- **Policy:**

- Participated in BOAH traceability and companion animal working groups.
- Participated in BOAH's swine incident management team and NADPRP swine mass euthanasia working group.
- Worked with an internal carcass disposal working group to review BOAH rules governing animal carcass disposal.
- Contributed to developing the BOAH legislative proposal for a Center for Animal Policy.
- Contributed to a group developing policy on emergency care for injured operational canines.
- Contributed to a group developing an emergency rule governing reportable diseases in birds.



Eric J. Holcomb, Governor
Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Office of the State Veterinarian
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898
Phone: 317/544-2400

Animal Programs Department Board Report 4th Quarter 2021

Quarterly Highlights

- The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) Annual Meeting took place in a hybrid format this fall. Committee and subcommittee presentations and reports took place virtually October 4-18. The business portions of the meeting including committee discussions and resolutions, as well as keynote and featured presentations, were held in-person in Denver, CO October 22-26. Many of the Denver meetings were ultimately offered via webinar option as well.
 - As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, only Drs. Marsh and Suhr traveled to Denver. Drs. Chavis and Cooper fulfilled committee co-chair duties remotely for the Farmed Cervidae Committee and Committee on Animal Health Surveillance and Information Systems respectively. Many others on the BOAH team tuned in to sessions related to their species or disease areas of expertise.
 - Twenty-four resolutions were passed during the annual meeting covering a variety of animal health concerns related to numerous species and industries.

- In coordination with the Indiana State Poultry Association, BOAH has been working with poultry industry constituents in northeast Indiana related to reporting, testing, and epidemiology of cases of egg drop syndrome (EDS '76) which is a viral disease of poultry that causes soft-shelled and/or shell-less eggs in otherwise apparently healthy birds.
 - Much is still unknown about EDS. There is no vaccine currently approved for use in the US, and biosecurity is key for producers to keep the disease out of their flocks.
 - BOAH hosted a townhall-style meeting in Elkhart County at the beginning of December for poultry growers, company representatives, and veterinarians to discuss the status of the disease in Indiana and recommendations for controlling and preventing the spread of the virus.
 - Epidemiological investigation of positive cases will be conducted by BOAH veterinarians who are assigned as case managers upon positive diagnoses.
 - BOAH has scheduled weekly teleconferences to update the Indiana poultry industry of any significant findings or developments related to EDS.

Fast Facts

Avian

- After a year-long streak without any diagnoses of avian influenza in the US commercial poultry industry, three commercial cases of low-pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI), detailed below, were diagnosed this fall.
 - H7N3 LPAI in one commercial quail egg flock & one adjacent commercial duck flock in Stanislaus County, CA.
 - H5N2 LPAI in one asymptomatic commercial duck flock found during area surveillance testing in Merced County, CA.
 - H5 LPAI in one commercial turkey flock identified upon routine NPIP testing in Kandiyohi County, MN.
- The avian influenza threat remains high this fall and winter as outbreaks are ongoing in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
 - For the period October 2020 through September 2021, 3,700 total outbreaks were reported by the OIE which is the most ever reported in a 12-month timeframe.
 - A total of 31 European countries are involved with 1,282 poultry premises infected and over 22.9 million birds depopulated.
 - Detections and outbreaks in wild birds have resulted in spread to commercial poultry.
 - Zoonotic AI subtypes continue to be reported around the world and pose threats to human health.
- USGS and USDA have expanded AI surveillance in wild birds to more than 5 times the number of samples collected last year with specimens being collected in 25 states in the Atlantic and Pacific flyways.
 - More than 3,800 samples have tested positive for AI, all of which were determined to be low pathogenic.
 - Nearly 30% were positive for H5 LPAI compared to results from the summer of 2015 surveillance where only 1.7% turned out to be H5 subtypes.
 - More than 1% were positive for H7 LPAI compared to the summer of 2015 where only 0.2% were determined to be H7 subtypes.
- Avian Influenza sampling of domestic birds as part of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) continues to provide a substantial amount of surveillance. The grand total number of tests for all NPIP bird classifications during the last year was 2,196,167 AI tests in 125,630 flocks representing 7,900,958,560 birds.

Swine

- The annual Midwest Pork Conference was held at the Boone County Fairgrounds on December 7. Drs. Marsh and Cooper and Denise Derrer Spears attended the event and participated in the trade show and several excellent breakout sessions including discussions about emerging diseases and agroterrorism. Dr. Marsh gave attendees an update on the US Swine Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) pilot project.

- Indiana is one of several states participating in the USDA National Animal Health Monitoring System 2021 Swine Study which was originally scheduled for summer 2020. The study is taking an in-depth look at both large and small US swine operations and aims to provide new information regarding health and management practices. BOAH staff helped administer questionnaires to farm owners this quarter and provided guidance on diagnostic testing offered as part of the study.
- Enrollment in the Validated Swine Brucellosis-Free/Qualified Pseudorabies-Negative (VQ) Program totals 32 herds. For January through November 2021, 1,395 pigs were sampled as a part of routine VQ herd testing.
- As of December 29, Indiana has 60 Commuter Herd Agreements: 38 Import and 22 Export. Two new agreements are in process. Swine movements on commuter herd agreements as a percentage of all movements continues to be greater than 40%.
- The US SHIP pilot program continued monthly Official State Agency (OSA) calls with state pork associations and state animal health officials this quarter to discuss program plans and administration. BOAH looks forward to enrolling Indiana's first participants in 2022!
- A national certified swine sample collector training program has been created to assure state and federal animal health officials that producers and caretakers have been trained through a standardized process by USDA category II accredited veterinarians working in the pork industry to correctly collect, handle, and submit samples during a disease event.
 - At the end of December, the National Pork Board announced that all training materials for this project have been completed.
 - Soft rollouts of the program are occurring in several states with Indiana leading the way. Four Indiana swine practitioners have been piloting the curriculum and training materials this fall and recently provided specific feedback to project leaders.
 - BOAH will launch this new program more widely next quarter.

Cervid

- BOAH received results from NVSL on September 29, indicating that three deer from a farmed cervid herd in Jasper County were positive on the tuberculosis Dual-Path Platform test.
 - As is standard protocol, this farm was placed under quarantine the next day and arrangements were made for the deer to be re-sampled by the herd's private veterinarian, no sooner than 30 days after the original collection date.
 - One deer was cleared upon re-testing while the other two came back positive again and therefore were submitted for necropsy and cleared upon negative histology results.
 - The quarantine was released on November 9.
- Dr. Chavis participated in the USDA Cervid Stakeholders meeting where USDA provided national updates related to the CWD program along with research regarding CWD disease transmission and diagnostics. Additionally, states from across the country shared how they used USDA CWD Cooperative Agreement dollars.

- BOAH, DNR, and the Indiana Deer and Elk Farmers Association are in discussions related to possible Indiana proposals for CWD cooperative agreement funds. A topic of interest relates to DNA evaluation of deer for CWD predictive genetics.
- Five enforcement letters were issued for non-compliance with CWD program standards this quarter. Four were issued for missed CWD samples and one for poor record keeping.
- No new herds were added to the Indiana CWD program this quarter and no herds went out of business.
- Dr. Chavis and other BOAH field veterinarians took numerous calls from hunters this quarter regarding concerns about the health of harvested deer. Often in collaboration with DNR and ADDL pathologists, BOAH staff fielded questions this season about lung lesions, hemal nodes, inguinal hernias, hermaphroditism, and conjunctivitis.
 - Conjunctivitis was a particularly common sighting this year. One affected deer was submitted to ADDL for necropsy, and the cause was determined to be infection with *Trueperella pyogenes* which has been considered an emerging disease in US wild and farmed white-tailed deer over the past couple of years; this was the first confirmation of the pathogen in wild deer in Indiana.
 - Lung abscesses and pearl-like lesions along the thoracic body wall of one deer resulted in sampling for tuberculosis which was found negative on histopathology.

Cattle

- Several members of the BOAH Animal Programs Department staffed a booth at the 2021 Hoosier Beef Congress held at the Indiana State Fairgrounds and had the opportunity to engage with numerous beef industry stakeholders over a 3-day period.

Sheep & Goats

- Indiana's "Consistent State" status in USDA's National Scrapie Eradication Program has been renewed for the federal fiscal year.
- There were no scrapie traces, investigations, or clinical suspects this quarter.
- The USDA-VS Indiana staff continue to implement the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance program at their Remington facility.
 - Remington receives samples from smaller slaughter facilities and private individuals in several other states. Sampling is targeted towards all sheep and goats between two and five years of age.
 - A total of 204 samples were collected in October and 243 in November. December's sample totals are pending at the time of this report.
- Currently, the Scrapie Flock Certification Program has eleven participants – one Export Certified and ten Select Category. Late sampling has led to a suspended/pending status for two flocks; compliance letters have been issued to both producers.

Aquaculture

- The Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) susceptible species list was updated to match the existing OIE list and reflect current science. Notable changes include the addition of hybrid striped bass and fathead minnows and the removal of channel catfish and brown trout.
 - Striped bass are a popular food fish raised in Indiana, and fathead minnows are a popular baitfish widely sold across the state. Both are now subject to the pre-entry permit requirement.
 - Channel catfish and brown trout have both been removed from the susceptible species list due to incomplete evidence of susceptibility, and they no longer require pre-entry permits or negative tests for VHS.
 - This information was mailed and emailed to BOAH's aquaculture contacts, and in collaboration with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, an advisory was sent out to licensed bait dealers.
 - These changes are effective January 1, 2022.
- Ten new pre-entry permits were issued this quarter for the import of fish species susceptible to VHS.

Companion Animal

- Rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV2) continues to be diagnosed throughout the United States in both wild and domestic rabbits.
 - Several states had their first cases diagnosed this fall including Mississippi and Minnesota in September and New York and Kentucky in December.
 - Other states with confirmed cases since 2020 include Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota, Georgia, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, and Florida.
- BOAH investigated one case of canine brucellosis this quarter. A female American Bully presented to a private veterinarian for brucellosis testing prior to first breeding. The dog was positive, and the owner elected humane euthanasia. Only one other dog was potentially exposed, and he tested negative.

Equine

- Nine West Nile virus (WNV) positive horses were identified across the state this fall, with the first reported case diagnosed on August 27 and the last case confirmed on October 12. All nine animals were either unvaccinated for WNV or had an unknown vaccination status.
- To the relief of many, Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus (EEE) was not diagnosed in Indiana this year. The aerial mosquito spraying program designed to decrease mosquitos in geographic regions around positive horses was therefore not implemented.
- BOAH personnel met with Indiana Horse Racing Commission (HRC) staff at both racetracks to provide animal health and welfare guidance upon request by HRC inspectors implementing the Indiana-Bred and other breed development programs for thoroughbreds, standardbreds, and quarter horses.

- These Indiana breed development programs are incentive based programs with the intent of showcasing the racing industry, encouraging the breeding of quality horses, and stimulating the agribusiness sector of Indiana's economy.
- The HRC wishes for horses in the program to be raised under superior conditions and looked to BOAH for standard of care guidance.

Animal Care & Welfare

- BOAH field veterinarians conducted 29 animal welfare investigations in 23 counties this quarter. Of those investigations, 11 involved horses and 11 involved dogs; these two species continue to be the most commonly evaluated.
- With a job description written by BOAH's companion animal working group and approval from the State Personnel Department, a new position was posted for a Director of Animal Welfare Operations. This position will provide significant support and direction for the ongoing work related to investigations of cruelty and neglect. An initial applicant pool of 28 individuals led to a first round of candidate interviews in December. A second round for a subset of those interviewees will be scheduled in January.

Commercial Breeder & Broker

- There are currently 185 active commercial dog breeders and 7 active dog brokers in Indiana.
- The Animal Programs team has finished the review and streamlining of the internal administration of the Commercial Dog Breeder and Broker Program. Many of the efficiencies realized through the utilization of new forms and standardized procedures have led to speedy turnarounds and enhanced customer service.

One Health

- A domestic shorthair cat in Indiana tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 in October after being exposed to his owner who had a confirmed case of COVID-19. The cat presented to an emergency clinic for evaluation of cough, lethargy and anisocoria following coughing episodes. The feline companion was treated and made a full recovery.
- SARS-CoV-2 testing around the world has resulted in 508 positive animals from 30 countries.
 - This includes 179 cats, 166 dogs, 61 lions, 46 tigers, 14 gorillas, 11 snow leopards, 8 Asian small-clawed otters, 3 cougars, 2 ferrets, 2 hyenas, 1 binturong, 1 coatimundi, 1 fishing cat, 1 lynx, and 1 wild-caught mink.
 - Worldwide, 457 mink farms have found to be positive in 12 countries; 16 of those are in the US.
 - Of the 508 animals which tested positive globally, 323 are from the United States. However, the CDC and USDA only require that cases have confirmatory testing and required reporting when it is the first diagnosis of a specific species in each state, so the actual number of test-positive animals has the potential to be higher than what has been reported.

- A recent USDA-APHIS study that analyzed serum samples from free-ranging white-tailed deer for antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 continues to generate much discussion among cervid industry stakeholders as well as calls to BOAH.
 - Results of the study indicate that certain white-tailed deer populations in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois were exposed to SARS-CoV-2.
 - Samples were obtained opportunistically as part of wildlife damage management activities, and antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 were detected in 33% of the 481 samples collected from January 2020 through 2021. None of the deer populations surveyed showed signs of clinical illness associated with SARS-CoV-2.
 - CDC indicates that there is no evidence that wildlife may be a source of infection for humans but recommends the use of masks and other PPE for anyone in close proximity or contact with susceptible wild animals.
 - Indiana is not currently testing for SARS-CoV-2 in white-tailed deer.

- Twenty rabies-positive bats were identified in Indiana in total this year. These bats were sampled for the disease upon exposure events with humans and/or pets in multiple Indiana counties.

- BOAH and the Indiana Department of Health partnered with the Elkhart County Health Department in an attempt to mitigate repeated campylobacteriosis incidents in humans working in poultry settings in the county. After investigation and discussion, a determination was made that providing guidance and education to employees regarding basic biosecurity, hand hygiene, and enhanced use of PPE was the primary need.

Drug Residue Prevention & Biologics

- Dr. Boyd attended the National Institute for Animal Agriculture's 2021 Antibiotic Symposium in November. The theme of the symposium was collaboration, and many presenters spoke to the importance of One Health and working together to reduce the use of antibiotics and prevent antibiotic resistance.
 - A particularly interesting session focused on alternatives to antibiotics and included a dairy owner in Wisconsin who gave real life examples of how their farm is using genetics to improve health and longevity of the cows making the use of antibiotics less necessary. A biotechnology company also spoke about their work utilizing advanced microbiome genomics to reduce the dependency on antibiotics.

- BOAH's new *Drug Residue Investigation Report* form was utilized during a recent milk drug residue investigation for the first time. Much effort went in to updating the document to glean the most useful information possible for analysis while also gaining efficiencies in the investigation. The updated version proved to expedite the process and effectively streamlined data collection while on the farm.

- FDA released their summary report on antimicrobials sold or distributed for use in food producing animals for 2020. Highlights are listed below.

- Domestic sales and distribution of medically important antimicrobials approved for use in food producing animals decreased by 3% from 2019 through 2020. The decrease from 2015 (the year of peak sales) through 2020 was 38%
 - Medically important antimicrobials made up 57% of the total, and non-medically important antimicrobials made up 43% of the total antimicrobials by weight sold or distributed for food producing animals.
 - Medically important antimicrobials sold or distributed by weight and by species: Cattle 41%, Swine 41%, Chickens 2%, Turkeys 12%, Other 4%.
 - Route of administration of medically important antimicrobials sold or distributed in food producing animals: Feed 62%, Water 30%, Injection 6%, Other 2%
- On October 6, BOAH authorized the use of a newly available RHDV2 vaccine for rabbit owners in Indiana. The vaccine was developed by Medgene Labs in Brookings, South Dakota and granted emergency use authorization by the USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics.
 - Administration of the product occurs twice, three weeks apart in rabbits 4 weeks of age and older.
 - Full immunity is achieved 14 days after the second dose is administered, and side effects are mild – mild fever and lethargy for 24 to 48 hours following injection
 - Indiana’s authorization allows the product to be ordered and administered by veterinarians and animal owners directly from Medgene Labs and does not impose requirements for microchip or permanent identification.
 - BOAH is aware of several veterinarians offering the vaccine and has received notices of vaccine clinics held across the state organized by industry groups.
 - BOAH processed 64 requests for shipment and distribution of biologic products to Indiana this quarter. This included 59 autogenous products, 2 experimental vaccines, 1 restricted-license vaccine, 1 test kit, and 1 autologous cancer vaccine.

Emergency Preparedness

- BOAH continues to facilitate the Securing Indiana’s Pork Supply program, a voluntary preparedness and continuity of business program for swine producers. More than 1,100 individual premises are actively working towards completion of the program’s five steps.
- BOAH’s Farm Bill funded project, titled, “Old Hog, New Tricks: Increasing Indiana’s Capacity for Timely and Humane Mass Euthanasia of Swine,” is underway. BOAH identified a contract engineer through the Indiana Department of Administration’s request for solicitation process to design and build the unit. A BOAH team has met with the firm to discuss plans and also had a joint meeting with colleagues from Nebraska regarding the design of a comparable unit in their state.
- BOAH’s Swine Incident Management Team had the opportunity to host researchers from The Ohio State University’s College of Veterinary Medicine at our office to demonstrate the use of a water-based foam delivery system that could eventually be used in the depopulation of swine during an emergency. A parking lot trial of the equipment outside of Discovery Hall was encouraging to both BOAH and representatives from the Indiana Pork Producers Association.

- Dr. Macy completed the DHS/FEMA certified management course called All Hazards Planning for Animal, Ag, and Food Related Disasters. The course provides the background information needed to lead a multi-agency team of emergency planners in the development of an ESF annex for food and/or animal related disasters to supplement their community's existing operational plans.
- Several from the BOAH team participated in a series of FAD preparedness exercises that took place between June and December hosted by the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Participants across the Midwest included livestock producers, private veterinarians, industry representatives, and other agriculture stakeholders. Exercise topics included crisis communications, FAD investigations, depopulation, surveillance, diagnostics, permitted movement, and business continuity.
- House Enrolled Act 1201 – Emergency Transport of Operational Canines – became effective July 1 and authorizes EMS responders to use emergency ambulance services to transport an operational canine injured in the line of duty to a veterinary hospital or clinic. EMS providers may provide care to the injured canine during transport.
 - The law allows for the State Veterinarian to create a written protocol with recommendations for the level of care which may be provided by EMS professionals.
 - This quarter, BOAH created a guidance document titled “Recommendations for Pre-Hospital Care of an Operational Canine, Injured or Ill in the Line-Of-Duty” with input from the Department of Homeland Security EMS Commission.

Foreign Animal Disease Investigations

- Dr. Jessica Byerly contacted BOAH on the evening of October 7 to report a rabbit that died of an unknown cause at her clinic. The rabbit had a history of sudden onset lethargy, fever, and anorexia. Despite 2 days of inpatient hospital support, the rabbit passed away that afternoon. Dr. Byerly reported that it was unusual that they could not identify a cause of death upon necropsy and therefore had concern for RHDV. Dr. Jennifer Strasser was dispatched to the clinic to collect liver samples to rule out RHDV. Tests at Plum Island FADDL were negative for RHDV.
- On the evening of November 8, Dr. Daniel Gascho contacted BOAH from a farm where he was evaluating a sow with erosive lesions around the lips, teats, and at the coronary bands. There was also some skin necrosis around these areas. This single sow appeared to be the only animal affected, although it was getting dark outside, and this farm did not have electricity to provide for lighting. The owner reported that the sow began showing clinical signs several days prior, just after farrowing. Dr. Shelly Chavis visited the farm the next morning to more closely evaluate the herd in daylight and obtain samples to rule out both FMD and ASF which were found to be negative on PCR at the Indiana ADDL Purdue lab and Plum Island FADDL.
- On December 3, Dr Kyle Yarde reported a case of high mortality at a grow-finish swine farm. The clinical signs of affected animals were respiratory in nature, and the 200+ lb. fat hogs were dying within 24 hours of clinical signs in multiple pens throughout the barn. Gross necropsy of pigs resulted in abnormal findings limited to the lungs. The primary lesion was consolidation of

the ventral portions of the middle and caudal lung lobes. While no spleen enlargement or hemorrhagic lesions were noted, the high morbidity and mortality rates led to collection of samples to rule out ASF and CSF. Testing at the Indiana ADDL Purdue lab and Plum Island FADDL concluded with negative results.

Traceability

- BOAH completed eight National Priority Trace exercises administered by USDA traceability staff in November which met the year's quota for Indiana. Our time to completion of the traces averaged less than five minutes.
- The BOAH team has continued to provide user acceptance testing for a new CVI product ("VET CVI") being developed that will be available to veterinarians at no cost. Additional information regarding this new offering will be available in the months to come.
- Adoption of electronic records by veterinary clinics continues as does BOAH's encouragement to utilize the technology wherever practical. While the amount of paper forms that BOAH mails to clinics keeps decreasing dramatically, we still distributed paper forms to 27 practices this quarter which amounted to 5,750 total forms representing health certificates, test records for brucellosis, EIA, and TB, and brucellosis vaccination records.
- The top three reasons for rejection of Indiana certificates of veterinary inspection by the destination state for this quarter were 1.) Statement missing, 2.) Missing/late issue date, 3.) Missing ID/No Official ID. From the 12 states that sent notifications, the top three notifying states for this quarter were Michigan (29%), Pennsylvania (28%), and Illinois (23%).
 - Upon compiling cumulative data for 2021, the top three reasons for rejection of Indiana certificates of veterinary inspection by the destination state for the year were 1.) Missing/late issue date, 2.) Vaccination requirements not met, 3.) No permit number. From the 20 states that sent notifications, the top three notifying states for 2021 were Illinois (32%), Michigan (30%), and Pennsylvania (13%).
 - BOAH staff continue to process all rejection notices from other states, forward them to the responsible Indiana veterinarian, assist with any follow-up needed for the destination state, and educate and/or answer questions from veterinarians and their staff.

Compliance, Enforcement, & Licensing

- BOAH compliance staff were busy with several investigations this quarter including an illegal movement of deer to Kentucky, improper cattle movement records at a sale barn, fraudulent equine CVI's presented at Hoosier Park racetrack, and other complaints involving sale barns, slaughter facilities, and livestock dealers.
 - These investigations were conducted in coordination with different agencies including USDA Investigative & Enforcement Services, USDA Packers and Stockyards Division, and the Indiana Horse Racing Commission.
- Animal Programs staff issued one quarantine this quarter and released two. As of December 29, two quarantines are in place in the state, and both have been active for more than six months.

- BOAH animal health specialists conducted four carcass disposal complaint investigations in four counties this quarter. The complaints involved improper disposal of cattle, poultry, horses, and goats.
- BOAH's carcass disposal working group has put together a proposed rule that would adopt a standards-based approach for the burial of livestock in Indiana. Additionally, this rule would add above-ground burial as an approved form of disposal and outline the conditions necessary to perform any of the approved methods on a commercial scale.
- As the number of horses being sold through Indiana auction markets has more than doubled at record selling prices since the beginning of the pandemic, BOAH staff determined earlier this year that there was a renewed need for education and outreach on import requirements and enforcement actions for horses not meeting Indiana's import rules, particularly regarding EIA testing requirements.
 - This fall, BOAH animal health specialists conducted outreach to equine markets and dealers in-person and through mail and email to remind them of Indiana's requirements and provide advanced notice that BOAH staff will begin to increase enforcement on January 1, 2022.
 - Horse owners and dealers who bring horses from out-of-state to a market without proof of a negative EIA test have 3 options:
 - 1.) Have the horse tested at the livestock market, if that option is available (we encourage calling ahead to verify, as testing is not offered at all markets)
 - 2.) Sell the horse for slaughter only (slaughter-only horses must be announced in the sale ring and the invoice stamped "Sold for slaughter only")
 - 3.) Return the horse to its place of origin outside of Indiana

Partnerships and Outreach

- Dr. Macy and Denise Derrer Spears coordinated another educational webinar for our Veterinary Medical Reserve Corp members and private practitioners around the state. Dr. Geoff Lossie an avian pathologist at the Indiana Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Purdue gave a very engaging presentation entitled "Top Ten Poultry Diseases to Know."
- Dr. Chavis spoke at the 2021 Michigan Veterinary Conference providing an Indiana perspective on farmed cervid programs and discussing current hot topics to the industry such as EHD, SARS-CoV-2, and current CWD research updates. She was also a guest speaker on an American Cervid Alliance teleconference where she provided similar updates and a recap of activities of the USAHA Farmed Cervidae Committee this fall.
- Dr. Strasser spoke at the Indiana Aquaculture Association's fall meeting to discuss the updated species list requiring VHS pre-entry permits and additionally provided an aquatic animal welfare overview for attendees.
- Dr. Strasser also presented at the Medicine of Aquatics, Amphibians, and Reptiles Symposium regarding reportable fish diseases of importance in Indiana.
- Dr. Boyd wrote an article about drug residue prevention and judicious antimicrobial use geared towards veterinary practitioners that will be utilized in upcoming BOAH publications.

- Dr. Lovejoy attended and presented at a training program for first responders on handling livestock, specifically pigs, in emergency events. The event, held in Brownsburg, was sponsored by a local domestic animal rescue team.
- Drs. Lovejoy and Macy were successful in identifying and meeting with a veterinary social worker who committed to being a resource during animal abuse or neglect cases where an involved party expresses to a BOAH staff member a desire for support and/or as a resource for a prosecutor, if requested, in cases where mental health assistance may be part of a person's sentencing.
- Drs. Werling and Cooper staffed BOAH's virtual meeting rooms at the Purdue College of Agriculture career fair in October. Numerous students stopped in to introduce themselves, learn more about BOAH's work, and ask questions about internships and job opportunities.

Looking Ahead

- In January, USDA will host a three-day refresher training for Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians (FADD) in the region. Drs. Cooper, Miller, and Shipman will be designated scenario leaders to facilitate case-based learning on days two and three. Other certified FADDs on the BOAH team will also participate in the refresher course.
- Many on the BOAH team look forward to attending the three-day Crossroads Veterinary Conference which is the annual meeting of the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association (IVMA) where a variety of continuing education is offered. Several BOAH veterinarians volunteer to help coordinate the meeting and also participate throughout the year on different IVMA working groups and task forces.
- Drs. Cooper and Werling will be guest speakers again this year at Indiana Pork's regional meetings throughout January and February to provide updates and information regarding BOAH's Securing Indiana's Pork Supply Program.
- Drs. Macy, Miller and Denise Derrer Spears are planning to instruct an Animal Issues in Disasters course to be hosted by Hendricks County.
- BOAH will participate and host a booth focused on emergency preparedness at the District 9 Healthcare Coalition and district exercise in southeast Indiana in March.
- In the spring, BOAH will collaborate with Indiana Horse Racing Commission personnel at Indiana Grand Racing and Casino to conduct outreach aimed at preventing the spread of piroplasmosis and equine infectious anemia among racing quarter horses, which is particularly rampant in non-sanctioned racing.
 - Non-sanctioned racing of quarter horses was first associated with the transmission of piroplasmosis in 2008, and USDA-APHIS is looking at ways to curb this type of racing due to welfare and disease transmission concerns.
 - USDA has identified 72 large unsanctioned tracks across 21 states, not including Indiana. BOAH is aware that unsanctioned tracks exist in Indiana as well, but they may not be as highly publicized as those in other states.

- Dr. Renshaw will attend the 46th annual Indiana Vector Control Association meeting in Jeffersonville, IN next quarter. Zoonotic diseases expected to be discussed include EEE, Lyme Disease, West Nile virus, Plague, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and Heartland bandavirus.
- USDA has launched a new National Aquaculture Health Plan and Standards designed to mitigate the risk of disease transmission among aquaculture species while lessening the need for lethal testing of fish to screen for diseases. Tabletop exercises for aquaculture producers are in planning stages, and BOAH has volunteered to fulfill a regulatory role in those exercises.

Respectfully Submitted,

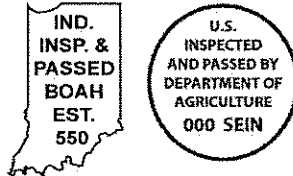
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Maria E Cooper DVM". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Maria Cooper, DVM
Deputy Director, Animal Programs Department

REPORT TO THE BOARD, January, 2022

Quarterly Highlights

- 1 new Enforcement, Investigations and Analysis Officer (EIAO) position was added to the MPI program
- 3 new plants have joined the program this quarter,
- October 27, 2021, J&J Quality Meats in Bourbon, IN and John’s Butcher Shop in Wakarusa, IN officially became BOAH’s 20th and 21st Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) program facilities.



Fast Facts:

- Facilities by type:

Red meat and harvest and processing	48
Poultry harvest and processing	2
Meat harvest, no further insp. processing	3
<u>Processing only facilities</u>	<u>28</u>
Official establishments	81
+	
<u>Custom exempt establishments</u>	<u>45</u>
Total program facilities	126

- We currently have no open inspector positions
- We have 1 open EIAO position within the state

Looking Ahead:

- BOAH MPI continues to take advantage of USDA/FSIS virtual training courses. We had 1 employee complete the Inspection Methods class and 1 employee complete the Livestock Slaughter Course in December 2021.
- 3-4 new facilities are estimated to join the State MPI program in the next few months.
- FSIS State- Federal Audit Branch will be conducting their on-site audit this spring that they conduct every 3 years. The date has not been decided.

Partnerships and Outreach

- FSIS Chicago District Office CIS weekly teleconference between BOAH MPI and Ohio MPI – sharing pandemic and CIS related information.
- MPI weekly teleconference with field staff.

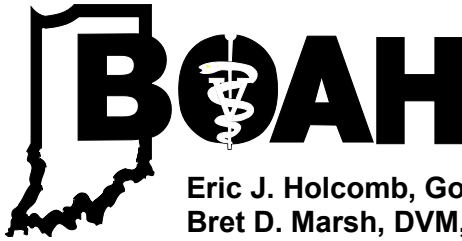
Meat & Poultry Inspection Division



- MPI, IMPPA and ISDA are holding monthly meetings to help support new and existing plants

Respectfully submitted,

Kenn Seiler, DVM



Eric J. Holcomb, Governor
Bret D. Marsh, DVM, State Veterinarian

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Office of the State Veterinarian
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898
Phone: 317/544-2400

Dairy Division

Quarterly Highlights

- For the fourth quarter of 2021 there were 14 state surveys. Overall average sanitation score was 93.2. Overall average enforcement score was 95.75.
- These ratings included 1 Grade A plant and 2 Single Service plants.
- Indiana is down 10 Grade A farms for this quarter but has 7 new Grade A farms pending.

Fast Facts

- Currently 736 Grade A farms (-10)
- Haulers 495 (+13)
- 22 Grade A Dairy Plants
- 1 Pending Grade A Plant
- 5 Truck Wash / 2 Transfer Stations
- 33 farms with a total of 177 AMI's
- 13 Manufactured Grade Farms (+2)
- Milk Trucks 554 (+31)
- 36 Manufactured Grade Plants
- 14 Single Service Manufactures (+1)
- 9 Distributors

Looking Ahead

- The Indiana Milk Quality Conference is being held at Fair Oaks Farms on March 7th and 8th. BOAH has multiple associates that assist in the planning of this meeting that is attended by our state constituents as well as those from our neighboring states.
- We are in the planning stages of preparing for the AFDO Equipment Grant portal to open in the first quarter of 2022. BOAH has used this grant in the past to provide all Dairy Inspectors with equipment that otherwise would have had to be purchase with state funds.
- The Program Committee and Executive Board for NCIMS will be visiting Indianapolis in February in preparations for the upcoming in person conference. As of right now, no states have reported travel restrictions.

Partnerships and Outreach

- On December 7th members of the Dairy Division met with the Executive Secretary to tour the JW Marriot and check on COVID protocols. NCIMS will take several associates to staff. To help ease this burden Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Food and Dairy and American Dairy Association Indiana have both discussed the possibility of providing staff members if the needs arises.

Respectfully Submitted,

Patrick Hash

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 125 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

State Veterinarian's Progress Report

For the Period

October 6, 2021 through January 11, 2022

Highlights of the Quarter

1. The Legislative Services Agency (LSA) has completed the requested draft of proposed legislation to establish the Indiana Center for Animal Policy. Senator Leising and Representative Lehe have agreed to author the bill. The legislative session is expected to move quickly, and, if so, the outcome of the Center legislation may be known within approximately 60 days. BOAH continues to receive very positive feedback on the proposal.
2. The legislative proposal to establish the Center for Animal Policy shifts the responsibility for investigating complaints to the Board of Veterinary Medicine, therefore BOAH leadership met with representatives of the Attorney General's (AG) office to better understand their process for investigating complaints against veterinarians and veterinary technicians. The option exists to continue to use the AG's office to conduct investigations on behalf of the Board of Veterinary Medicine, if the Board chooses to do so.
3. BOAH leadership has conducted several interviews for the new Director of Animal Welfare Operations position. The selection process will continue in early 2022. The pool of candidates has been very good.
4. Egg Drop Syndrome 76 (EDS 76) has been diagnosed in layer flocks in northern/northeastern Indiana. The disease is not reportable under Indiana rules, and a change to the rules to require reporting will greatly assist in identifying affected premises. BOAH has been collaborating with the Indiana State Poultry Association (ISPA) throughout the investigation of the disease. BOAH hosted a poultry industry meeting on December 6, 2021 at the Elkhart county fairgrounds, and the meeting was well attended. Further, BOAH will host a weekly call at noon on Tuesdays for the foreseeable future to continue to update the industry on the latest developments in the disease investigation. BOAH is also conducting epidemiological investigations on the affected sites to determine how the disease was introduced, and BOAH personnel will serve as case managers for the affected flock owners. BOAH has experienced exceptional cooperation from all poultry industry representatives, and the goal is to eradicate the disease from the layer populations.
5. The Swine Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) continues to make progress. BOAH, as the Indiana Official State Agency (OSA) for SHIP, will be launching the program to certify swine herds in the program during the first quarter of 2022. Additionally, I am chairing the Live Animal Marketing Channel Working Group, and I hosted the first meeting on December 17, 2021. A second meeting of the Working Group is scheduled for January 28, 2022. The goal of the Working Group is to determine if the marketing sector can meet or exceed the standards for biosecurity and traceability that were established by the first SHIP House of Delegates session.
6. African Swine Fever (ASF) continues to be a significant threat to the US swine industry. USDA has deployed personnel to the Dominican Republic to assist with the eradication effort. The USDA Federal Order that originally restricted the movement of live swine and pork products from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to the US has recently been modified to permit the shipment

of select pork products under a special permit. Efforts to control the disease in Haiti are complicated because of multiple political and economic challenges.

7. The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) hosted its annual conference in Denver, CO in October 2021. Only two states were not represented, and several significant resolutions were passed. Next year's meeting will be held in Washington, DC.
8. I had the honor of representing the State Veterinarians of the US during a Tri-National Accord hosted by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA). The specific topic was preparedness planning for ASF, and other speakers represented Canada's provincial veterinarians and Mexico's state veterinary officials. NASDA has requested the three countries continue collaborations on ASF preparedness, and I have been in communication with the Canadian representative with the goal of enhancing the planning and preparation between our countries.
9. The Meat and Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP) continues to experience rapid growth, and several plants have requested to join the program or receive a modified status. Because of the additional resources approved by the 2021 legislative session, additional inspectors have been hired and trained. Although additional inspectors are now working in the plants, producers will likely continue to experience delays in getting animals scheduled for harvesting because of the physical facilities of the plants. Many plants can only accommodate a limited number of animals because of the available cooler space.

Looking Forward

1. BOAH will soon know if the bill to establish the Indiana Center for Animal Policy passes, and if it does, BOAH is already making the necessary preparations. If the effective date is July 2022, BOAH will have a few months to plan for an efficient and effective transition.
2. BOAH plans to hire the first Director of Animal Welfare Operations during the next quarter. This new position will more effectively coordinate BOAH's investigations of animal cruelty and neglect.
3. I will serve as the moderator for a special forum during the Crossroads Veterinary Conference. The forum topic is the Veterinary Client Patient Relationship (VCPR). Representatives of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), the Veterinary Virtual Care Association and Indiana veterinary practitioners will each have an opportunity to offer their views.
4. I have been asked to speak at the Michigan Pork Conference on ASF preparedness. Additionally, the American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) is hosting their annual meeting in Indianapolis, and I have been asked to give a report on Indiana's ASF preparedness efforts.
5. I continue to serve on the Institute on Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD) External Advisory Committee, and a meeting has been scheduled in January. IIAD is based at Texas A&M University.
6. Indianapolis will host the National Conference of Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) Conference in April. This is a distinct honor for our Dairy Division, and milk industry representatives from across the US will be attending.
7. More to come...

Bret D. Marsh, DVM

State Veterinarian