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To: State Budget Agency

Subject: Agency Overview

BOAH's budget request provided in detail through BUDSTARS is transmitted herewith.

Agency overview

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health's charge is "general supervision of:

- (1) the prevention, detection, control, and eradication of diseases and pests affecting the health of animals within and in transit through Indiana; and
- (2) the production, manufacture, processing, and distribution of products derived from animals; to control health hazards that may threaten the public health and welfare of the citizens of Indiana“ (**IC 15-17-3-11**).

BOAH's major additional legislatively mandated responsibilities are in the areas of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, the Dairy Inspection Program and preparedness planning.

During the past two legislative sessions, three new mission areas have been added by the legislature: regulation of certain dog breeders and; brokers; assisting the various livestock and poultry industries with animal care standards through regulation if necessary; and assisting law enforcement and the courts with the investigation and disposition of certain cases involving animal abuse and related activities.

The dog breeder and broker program has been implemented.

The animal care law is not effective until January 1, 2011. BOAH has been studying the literature and actions of other governmental bodies, various industry bodies, academics and third parties to assess an approach that might work for Indiana.

BOAH currently assists law enforcement and courts with investigative and other court matters.

The overall state of animal health, food inspection and preparedness planning is very good.

BOAH has several cooperative agreements with USDA to accomplish particular national and state disease control and eradication tasks specifically Tuberculosis, Animal Disease Traceability, Scrapie, Johne's and Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, VHS.

BOAH's program priorities are: Animal Health, Dairy Inspection, Meat and Poultry Inspection, Animal Care, Law/Court assistance, Traceability Cooperative Agreement (COOP), Tuberculosis COOP, Scrapie COOP, VHS COOP, Dog Breeders and Brokers, and Johne's COOP.

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09 - 11 Biennium Accomplishments and Challenges

1. Board of Accounts review – The State Board of Accounts conducted a review of BOAH’s financial and accounting processes and procedures. The results are summarized as follows:

“Based on our review, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the receipts, disbursements, and assets of the Board of Animal Health are not in all material respects in conformity with the criteria set forth in the Accounting and Uniform Compliance Guidelines Manual for State Agencies, and applicable laws and regulations.”
2. Meat and Poultry Inspection (MPI)
 - a. BOAH completed a project begun at the beginning of the biennium to transition plants subject to inspection to fewer hours of inspection through the implementation of a provision in the federal law that allows a plant to slaughter and process both inspected and ‘exempt from inspection’ animals and product in the same facility. This has resulted in a net manpower savings. The agency continues to monitor implementation to ensure there are no economic or food safety impacts that may have resulted.
 - b. BOAH began the implementation of a federally mandated Food Safety Assessment (FSA) program by training the division deputy director as an Enforcement, Investigation and Analysis Officer (EIAO). This is an internal audit capability that should result in a higher level of food safety and even better program efficiency and effectiveness.
 - c. The USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) conducted an in depth review of our MPI program during the spring of 2010. As a result of this review there were multiple action items to accomplish to retain our “Equal to” status which assures continued federal funding of the program. All of the action items but one has been accomplished. That one, strengthening our FSA program is in process. BOAH has received authority to hire and fill a vacant position with an EIAO.
 - d. Our two Enforcement Officers left state service and are being replaced. The replacements require out-of-state federal training and a lengthy apprenticeship.
3. Animal Health
 - a. Tuberculosis – BOAH has had to deal with four significant tuberculosis investigations during the biennium.
 - i. The first, beginning December 2008 involved a beef cow that tested positive at slaughter. The source herd was quarantined. Following an extensive, multi month, multi premises (24) epidemiological investigation, no additional evidence of tuberculosis was found in the source herd or in trace in or trace out herds. The quarantine was lifted. USDA is keeping this case active though Indiana has met all requirements.
 - ii. The second, beginning May 2009 involved the cervid industry. Animals from a herd were identified as TB positive at slaughter. The herd was quarantined as infected. Again an extensive, multi-month, multi-premises (32) epidemiological investigation was conducted. Two trace out herds were identified as infected and were quarantined. All three herds were depopulated and the premises were cleaned and disinfected. Federal funds were used to indemnify the owners for the condemnation of their property. One trace in herd was placed under quarantine. The quarantine remains in place pending the completion of testing. Circle area testing involving 17 cattle premises has been conducted. No TB was found. Counties reimbursed veterinarians for the testing per statute. Additionally, DNR tested 116 deer for TB that were taken from the counties with quarantines.

No TB was found. Additional hunter harvest surveillance will be conducted this fall. This case led in part to the industry requesting the Board to pass a rule requiring that Cervids be TB tested prior to intrastate movement.

- iii. The third, beginning September 2009 ended in December 2009. A cow was imported from Texas that traced in Texas to a TB infected herd. Testing of the cow did not identify disease. Epidemiological investigation did not require any additional action.
 - iv. The fourth, beginning July 2010 resulted from two feeder beef being identified through slaughter processes as being TB positive. Both Indiana and Ohio are participating in this investigation because the animal identification (ID) was insufficient to identify either beef to a particular premises. Seven Indiana premises are possible sources. Two have quarantines in place on breeding animals. All seven have movement restrictions on feeding animals. Testing is ongoing.
 - v. Indiana's national TB status is "Free". This is important because our producers are not required to conduct interstate movement testing. Should we lose this status, our producers will have to test their animals before interstate movement. This is a time consuming and expensive endeavor.
 - vi. As a direct result of the number and difficulty of these investigations USDA has made cooperative funding available to BOAH to improve traceability and testing.
- b. During the period two Foreign Animal Diseases struck our equine industry.
- i. Equine Piroplasmosis ("Piro")
 1. Equine piroplasmosis is a tick-borne protozoal infection of horses. It is an important blood borne disease. In its acute phase horses may die suddenly. In the chronic phase horses are not vigorous and could pass the disease to other horses by way of competent vectors or poor management practices.
 2. "Piro" entered Indiana through the movement of horses from Texas.
 3. Our investigation began November 2009. The national investigation involves nearly every state and continues.
 4. We have had 10 premises and 21 horses involved to date.
 5. There is no effective treatment for this disease.
 6. While the tick that is most efficient at transmitting this disease does not thrive in Indiana the risk is that it could 'settle in' or that a native tick could become a competent vector.
 7. The investigation involved detailed epidemiological work into the movement and contacts of affected Indiana horses while they were in the state.
 8. It also involved testing of trace and contact horses.
 - ii. Contagious Equine Metritis.
 1. Contagious equine metritis (CEM) is a transmissible, exotic, venereal disease of horses caused by the bacterium *Taylorella equigenitalis*. It is an important disease because of the impact it has on equine reproductive effectiveness.
 2. It entered Indiana through the movement of horses back to Indiana from Kentucky where they were taken for breeding.
 3. Our investigation began December 2008. The national investigation involved nearly every state and continues.
 4. We treated this as 9 separate investigations for tracking purposes. Each of these individual investigations has been completed.

5. The investigation involved detailed epidemiological work into the breeding history of mares and stallions.
 6. It also involved a rigorous testing and treatment protocol for each of the affected horses.
- iii. Without the expertise and experience of our staff equine veterinarian leading his colleagues both regulatory and private practice and the affected horse owners, these investigations might be actively ongoing even today.
- c. During the period Indiana had the first cases nationally of H1N1 in a commercial swine operation. Working with the owner, herd veterinarian, and USDA, BOAH was able to control the disease and keep it from spreading to other animal or human populations.
 - d. Other disease programs have been operated without the time consuming effort of TB though they can each be labor intensive in their own right and are critical to Indiana retaining its disease free status.
4. Information Technology – Indiana remains a national leader in the use of technology to manage regulatory animal health. We have expanded our portfolio to automate record keeping in the Dairy Division and to provide a platform for the Indiana Egg Board to manage its records, This enabled the Egg Board to identify faster and more accurately than the FDA where eggs from the Iowa Recalls were distributed in Indiana, thus enabling the ISDH to follow up on the recalls to protect Hoosiers. These technologies have enabled us to eliminate two administrative positions.
 5. Traceability – Indiana remains a leader in animal disease traceability. Through the cooperation of producers, their industry representatives, and exhibition managers and the use of our technology, Indiana is better prepared to conduct an efficient and effective disease control and eradication effort than any other state. Over 2/3 of our counties and the State Fair required premises and official animal ID for 4H exhibition. The Hoosier Beef Congress requires official ID at its meet.
 6. Animal care –
 - a. BOAH has implemented the portion of the Dog Breeder and Broker program calling for registration of breeders and brokers. Today there are 98 active participants. This number of participants does not provide sufficient revenue to conduct inspections.
 - b. BOAH’s veterinarians spend a significant amount of their time and energy assisting law enforcement agencies with abuse and neglect investigations. Some involve cock and dog fighting. Some involve dogs and cats as pets. The vast majority involve the unwanted or neglected horse.
 - c. BOAH has initiated an in depth review of the literature relative to animal care. Literature reviewed comes from world wide sources to include academic, industry, media and animal advocates. As a first step, BOAH is working to develop a well-defined philosophical framework that could identify common ground that interested parties could agree on and from which next steps might be taken.

7. Board Actions – During this biennium the Board of Animal Health met quarterly to consider and take action upon those matters under its jurisdiction. Rule making actions taken or in process include:
 - a. 10-561 Carcass Disposal - in process
 - b. 10-333 Rabies vaccination procedures - in process
 - c. 10-332 NPIP (Low Path AI) - in process
 - d. 10-122 Meat and Poultry - in process
 - e. 10-123 Dairy - in process
 - f. 09-620 Commercial Dog Breeders
 - g. 09-491 TB testing for intrastate cervid movements
 - h. 09-368 Re-adoption of rules
 - i. 08-767 Agency Correction (changes to statutory references because of re-codification)
 - j. 08-605 Emergency rule for dairy PMO update
 - k. 08-424 Meat Grading
 - l. 08-287 Re-adoption of rules
 - m. 08-285 Emergency rule for dairy PMO update
 - n. 08-126 Meat and Poultry Update
 - o. 08-125 Dairy PMO update
8. Foreign Animal Disease investigations – BOAH veterinarians are called upon by producers and veterinarians to conduct investigations of livestock with clinical signs of a disease that is foreign to the U.S. Each of our 10 Area Veterinarians has received two weeks of training at the U.S. Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory where they work with animals clinically infected and specimens from those animals so that they can properly evaluate, collect and submit specimens to the lab.
9. Mortality management – Traditionally when a producer has death loss on the farm, they bury the carcass or call a rendering company to pick up and dispose of the carcass. Other options are composting or incineration. For economic and regulatory reasons the rendering industry is limiting its ability to make on-farm pickups of dead stock. This combined with citizen concerns with the burial of dead stock near water sources have prompted us to collaborate with IDEM and DNR in a reexamination of our carcass disposal rule.
10. Homeland Security – BOAH has been an active participant in numerous activities involving homeland security at the local, district, state, regional and national levels. Recent activity has focused on responding to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease and being able to comply with the requirements of the federal Pet Evacuation, Transportation and Sheltering (PETS) Act. To that end we expect to deploy an addition to USAHERDS that will enable local government to manage pets impacted by an event requiring evacuation, transportation, and/or sheltering. While we have 80 Animal Surveillance and Emergency Response (ASERT) Veterinarian volunteers to help in an emergency, our ability to keep them trained and equipped is impacted by the availability of state and federal funding.
11. Central office move – BOAH moved its central office this year from the west side of Indianapolis to a state leased space near the Indiana State Fairgrounds at a savings of over \$100,000 per year.
12. Personnel – Several members of the BOAH leadership team serve on local, district, state, regional and national committees, some with leadership roles, in a variety of disciplines including animal health, public health, food safety, information technology, homeland security, and financial management.

Objectives for the next biennium

1. Execute within the scope of the legislated budget.
2. Maintain our national disease status in each of the program diseases.
 - a. Close our outstanding TB cases
 - b. Comply with all federal requirements for program diseases
3. Enhance our Meat and Poultry Inspection program through complete implementation of an effective and efficient Food Safety Assessment program.
4. Improve our Dairy Inspection Program
 - a. Improve our dairy database and how we use it
 - b. Continue to work with industry, consumers and producers on raw milk issues
 - c. Complete the formal training of our staff through attendance at Food and Drug Administration courses.
5. Develop a nationally recognized animal care program for livestock and poultry
6. Assist the horse industry, law enforcement and other government officials in identifying first steps towards solving the unwanted/neglected horse problem and other horse abuse and neglect issues.
7. Assist the Governor in accomplishing his goals for a state government that works smarter for the citizens of Indiana.

Key performance indicators

1. Animal Health
 - a. Performance Indicator - Number of reportable diseases for which Indiana is designated less than the highest US Federal disease status
 - i. BOAH has been and expects to remain green.
 - ii. The risk of moving to yellow through the loss of status in one reportable disease is very small though the number and extent of TB investigations is worrisome.
 - b. Performance measures
 - i. Professional staff – positions filled with experienced and FAD trained personnel who are able to work within the BOAH culture = green
 - ii. Technology – USAHERDS is the key to staying green. We continue to improve it. The next major improvement is really dependent on USDA. = green
 - iii. Traceability – We continue to make progress on traceability. Through education we steadily increase buy-in from stakeholders. = green
 - iv. Resources – Our vehicle fleet has a lot of mileage. = yellow
2. Dairy Inspection
 - a. Performance Indicator -Percent of Survey's passed in the "enforcement" area of federal inspection of the Dairy Inspection Program
 - i. BOAH has fluctuated between yellow and green.
 - ii. We expect that this will continue though the trend will be to green.
 - b. Performance measures
 - i. Professional staff – positions are filled with good people. The staff is still relatively inexperienced and needs training, formal and on the job, to get where it needs to be specifically being consistent in all areas of inspection. = yellow /green
 - ii. Technology- We are still improving our platform, the Indiana Dairy Database. Our staff is still learning how to use it to its full advantage. This database has enabled us to eliminate one administrative position. A future goal is to further streamline operations by providing tablet PC's to field inspection staff and

linking them to the database. This will make the division more efficient and effective. = yellow/green

- iii. Resources – Dairy division also relies on high mileage, state-owned vehicles. = yellow.

3. Meat and Poultry Inspection

- a. Performance indicator - Percent of Meat and Poultry inspections and tests completed as required to safeguard the public health as required by state and federal statute.
 - i. This measure is consistently green. We are required to report this to USDA weekly. We must explain to them each missed inspection and what corrective action has been taken.
 - ii. Once our Food Safety Assessment (FSA) program is fully operational, we need to review our performance indicator to determine whether or not the FSA might not provide a better indicator of performance.
 - iii. The risk of moving to yellow is small unless our staff is afflicted with an illness across the board for an extended period that adversely affects our ability to conduct inspections. If that were to be the case however we could temporarily backfill with veterinarians though this would be a costly, inefficient long term solution.
- b. Performance measures
 - i. Technical Staff – The technical staff is experienced. We are working to improve their training based upon the results of FSA’s. Our enforcement staff is brand new and undergoing formal training. Our FSA staffing is incomplete. Yet overall it is green subject to our review of food safety under our new inspection protocol.
 - ii. Technology – USDA is replacing the database system used to manage inspections. They are also replacing the hardware and internet connectivity solutions. This new solution calls for a one-time expenditure of funds to procure hardware. As always there are associated recurring maintenance and internet connectivity costs. These solutions and associated expenses are still undecided and would be cost shared like all MPI expenses. Right now technology is yellow and should move to green in the coming biennium with the implementation of these solutions.
 - iii. Resources – Other resources are adequate.

Organization Chart - please see attached

Program reductions, eliminations, replacements – BOAH expects the federal Johnes Cooperative Agreement to end. There are no other changes expected.

Reallocation of funds – none anticipated