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## INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

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To: Director, Office of Management and Budget

Subject: Agency Overview Agency: 351 Animal Health Board

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health's historic charge is "general supervision of the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of infectious, contagious and communicable diseases affecting the health of animals" I.C. 15-2.1-3.11. Underlying this charge is the purpose of protecting the Indiana economy and public health from pests in animals, pests being defined as: Any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in animals: (1) A protozoan, (2) A plant, (3) A bacteria, (4) A fungus, (5) A virus or viroid, (6) An infectious agent or other pathogen, (7) An arthropod, (8) A parasite, (9) A prion, (10) A vector, (11) Any organism similar to or allied with any of the organisms described here.

BOAH's major additional responsibilities are:

Food Safety

State Meat and Poultry Inspection Program IC

State Dairy Inspection Program IC

Animal Care and Welfare

Dog Breeder and Broker Program IC

Livestock and Poultry Welfare and Care Program IC

Equine Wellness and Welfare Program

Support of local animal control, law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial officials

Homeland Security IC

Statewide All Hazards Planning and Response for Emergencies affecting Animals

Lead Agency for Emergency Support Function, ESF 11, Agriculture and Natural Resources, with primary support from these agencies/entities: ISDH, IDNR, IN State Chemist and

Purdue Agriculture including:

Providing Nutrition Assistance

Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests

Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply

Protecting Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources

Providing for the Safety and Well-being of Household Pets

Indiana is an important animal agricultural state. While the smallest state geographically west of the Appalachian Mountains, Indiana is known for the breadth and depth of our animal agriculture and animal product processing:

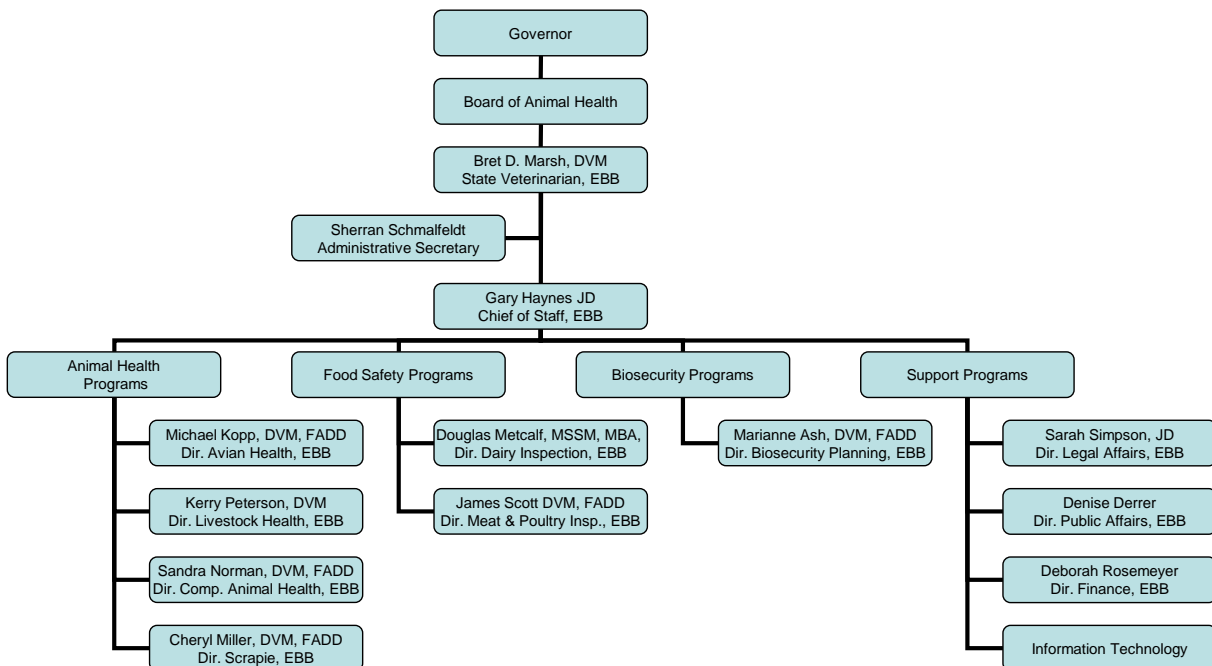
- Over 39,700 Animal Farms registered with BOAH
- 1<sup>st</sup> in Duck Production Nationally including national and international suppliers
- 2<sup>nd</sup> in Ice Cream Nationally including several national suppliers to major brands
- 4<sup>th</sup> in Table Eggs Nationally including several national suppliers to major brands
- 4<sup>th</sup> in Turkeys Nationally including national suppliers to major brands
- 5<sup>th</sup> in Pork Nationally including national and international suppliers to major brands
- 5<sup>th</sup> in Chickens Nationally including national and international suppliers to major brands
- 10<sup>th</sup> in Equine Economic Impact Nationally
- 14<sup>th</sup> in Dairy Production (Lbs of Milk) Nationally including several national suppliers to major brands

**Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for over 100 years.**

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

- Over 120 Meat and Poultry plants are subject to BOAH inspection
- Over 1,400 Dairy Farms are subject to BOAH inspection
- Over 40 Dairy plants ranging from on farm small lot niche cheese makers to highly complex, 21<sup>st</sup> century production facilities including:
  - Nestle and Conagra have centered major national production operations in Indiana for key product lines:
    - Nestle – Nesquik ® and Coffeemate ®
    - Conagra – Reddi Wip ®
  - Traders Point Creamery and Fair Oaks Dairy are now producing niche Dairy products to national markets
  - Capriole Cheese has an international reputation for specialty goat cheeses

## Indiana State Board of Animal Health



- I. Dairy Inspection Division: Milk and milk products move in commerce as a direct result of BOAH inspection processes. This division licenses and inspects dairy farms, dairy processing plants, milk transfer stations, single serve container manufacturers and milk haulers and their equipment.
- The growth and dynamics of the industry have proved to be a challenge in the most recent biennium and this is expected to continue with increasing numbers of dairy producers seeking opportunities to produce ‘value added’ dairy products on their farms to offset the often low price of milk which fails to cover the cost of production. This adds to BOAH’s inspection workload
  - Also on the producer side, BOAH is sensitive to the dynamics in an industry where efficiency is paramount.
    - More farms are shifting to robotic, on demand milking machines.
    - Some small farms are getting bigger as are medium sized farms and large farms continue to expand
    - Farms are differentiating themselves by shifting to seasonal and/or pasture grazing as well as organic

- iv. The demand for manufacturing grade, aka Grade 'B', milk solely for the production of cheese is waning. This is putting pressure on Amish farms in particular to step up to a more regulated Grade 'A' production that in the case of some groups runs counter to their core beliefs.
- v. Each of these dynamics adds to the individual farm site inspection workload.
- c. It is also a fact that more of the smaller and medium farms are selling their cows because the cost benefit is no longer present.
- d. Major Indiana fluid milk e.g. Grade 'A' and manufacturing grade e.g. Grade 'B' (ice cream and cheese) plants are expanding and modernizing their facilities bringing in new technology and products for a more discerning consumer. This adds to the plant inspection workload.
- e. During the biennium, to date, 6 new staff members (20%) have replaced departed staff. The division is engaging in training opportunities with neighboring state programs, the Indiana Dairy Industry and the federal Food and Drug Administration to address training needs.
- f. Several key members of the division serve on national and/or regional committees, which play important roles in regulating the industry.
- g. During the 2012 legislative session, BOAH was required to study and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a recommendation on whether or not the sale of raw milk and raw milk products to the public should be legalized, and if so, under what conditions. To accomplish this task, a thorough review of the published literature, an online virtual public hearing, and a survey of the Indiana dairy industry were conducted. A special advisory committee representing diverse points of view was also established under the leadership of the Dairy Industry representative to the Board. As this submission is being prepared, the study report is being finalized for review by the appointed members of the Board of Animal Health prior to submission as required.
- h. ISDH Laboratory: To meet FDA Dairy Inspection standards, the Dairy Inspection Program relies upon support from the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) Food Science Laboratory.
- i. The Key Performance Indicator, KPI, for this Division is performance on state and federal audits and Federal Check Ratings. The Dairy Division has not made desired progress. The replacement of two supervisors, combined with a renewed emphasis on Continuous Process Improvement and training should correct the stagnation and over the coming biennium, yield desirable results.

## II. Animal Health and Welfare

- a. Key Performance Indicator – The KPI for animal health is the disease status of the State for diseases reportable to USDA and the World Animal Health Organization. The reason maintaining status is vital is the cost of losing status. As soon as status is lost, markets close and for those that do not close, entry into them comes at a steep price including additional testing requirements and the cost of meeting the program methods and standards for meeting reentry requirements. These costs are borne by the industry and by BOAH because of the need for additional farm visits
- b. Biosecurity and Planning Division
  - i. General – This division is responsible for all agency planning and coordination relative to animal health operations and homeland security
  - ii. Homeland Security – BOAH works closely with agencies such as the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) to develop and execute state response plans that cover all man-made and natural hazards.
  - iii. Area Veterinarians – BOAH has an Area Veterinarian assigned to each of the 10 State Homeland Security Districts. These veterinarians are responsible for the following:
    - 1. Animal health and welfare in their area
    - 2. Drug residue investigations in their areas for meat, poultry and dairy
    - 3. Antemortem/postmortem inspections of slaughter animals that require professional evaluations
    - 4. Homeland Security planning, coordination and response in their area
    - 5. Agency wide program direction as assigned:
      - a. Aquaculture & Drug residue
      - b. Cattle, BSE & Johne's
      - c. Cervids including Chronic Wasting Disease and TB & Brucellosis testing
      - d. National Veterinary Stockpile
      - e. Swine health including PRV, CSF, PRRS, feral swine
      - f. Sheep and goat health including Scrapie
      - g. Upland birds, Waterfowl, Hobby birds and Backyard poultry

- h. Animal care, fighting, and rescue
      - i. Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and Entomology
      - j. Equine health
    - 6. Field staff members will continue to receive specialized training in food safety, bio-security and emergency response, program disease control and eradication, and the diagnosis of foreign animal and emerging diseases, which, in an increasingly global marketplace, have the potential to threaten Indiana's livestock industries.
    - 7. During the past biennium, Indiana has become a staging area for breeding cattle being prepared for selection and export to the Mideast and former Soviet Republics. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), BOAH veterinarians conduct regulatory testing of these animals that will be exported and oversight on those not chosen for export.
  - iv. Premises registration – Premises registration is the process whereby people who own, manage or care for animals record with BOAH the location of those animals in order that BOAH can plan for and execute all hazard responses. Species requiring registration include cattle, swine, sheep, goats and deer. BOAH appreciates the support of these industries. As a state, Indiana is a national leader in the premises registration program.
  - v. USAHERDS – is a Relational Database Management System that BOAH uses in partnership with other states to maintain information needed to prepare for and respond to disease outbreaks and other events. This real world database has been used in disease investigations and natural disasters to support our animal agriculture industries.
- c. Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory - The Purdue University Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) is critical to the successful accomplishment of the BOAH mission and is also a vital tool for veterinarians needing diagnostic services.
- d. Livestock Health Division
  - i. Traceability & Animal ID – The ability to identify animals permanently for traceability purposes is the key to disease prevention, control and eradication. The federal government promulgates rules on identification for interstate and international movement and certain disease programs. Indiana also has such rules. We encourage the use of Radio Frequency Identification, RFID, tags that are associated with premises identification. This facilitates traceability of individual animals. Indiana is a national leader in the use of RFID. BOAH receives federal cooperative dollars to advance traceability. BOAH appreciates the support of our industries in this endeavor.
  - ii. Swine Health
    - 1. Swine Influenza Virus, SIV
      - a. 2011 – There were at least two human cases, one occupationally related, that prompted animal health investigations by BOAH.
      - b. 2012 –
        - i. During this summer's show season, SIV was first identified at the LaPorte County fair. It was the first instance in the nation where a simultaneous diagnosis was made of identical SIV in both humans and pigs.
        - ii. Subsequently it was diagnosed at the Monroe and Washington County fairs in pigs and humans
        - iii. As a preemptive measure, with the support of Indiana swine veterinarians, the Indiana State Fair (ISF) Swine Barn Staff and Indiana 4H, BOAH developed a protocol to manage the 4H swine check-in and exhibition.
        - iv. According to the protocol the temperature of all pigs was taken at check-in to prevent the admission of clinically ill pigs to the barn.
        - v. During the show, pigs were monitored for evidence of illness. When the potential for the spread of illness became an unacceptable risk, the show was closed and the pigs dismissed.
        - vi. This was a first such protocol used in the nation and subsequently was used as a model in other states and at other shows.
    - c. Follow up – BOAH is leading the effort to design and publish a protocol

for swine exhibitions in 2013 with veterinarians, the industry and exhibition management. BOAH is also meeting with national leaders to accomplish this task.

2. Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome, PRRS, - PRRS costs the US swine industry \$600 million/annum. As a major pork producing state, Indiana has its share of PRRS. BOAH is assisting the industry in developing protocols for the prevention and control of PRRS. Additionally, BOAH is providing technical support on 4 regional PRRS control demonstration projects. This non-regulatory approach has benefited the industry.
  3. Pseudorabies, PRV, - Indiana meets all program standards and remains free of PRV
  4. Swine Brucellosis – Indiana meets all program standards and remains free of Swine Brucellosis
  5. Feral Swine – There are pockets of feral swine in areas of Indiana. They pose multiple risks to the natural environment and agriculture. For animal agriculture, they pose a disease risk primarily. BOAH assists producers in understanding and managing, through enhanced biosecurity, the risks that feral swine present.
- iii. Cattle Health
1. Tuberculosis, TB, – Indiana continued to be challenged by TB investigations during the past biennium. Maintaining our state status in this program has been an unending endeavor. The challenging parts are tracing animals, testing the animals with up to three site visits and all of the associated paperwork.
    - a. 2009 Eversole Case - BOAH continues to follow up on animals associated with this trace to make sure they remain disease free.
    - b. 2010 United Producers Inc. Trace – USDA performed an audit of our TB program in 2011 to make sure we were in compliance with TB methods and standards.
    - c. 2011 Logan Hills Case – This case involved a trace of a slaughtered steer. Once the farm was identified, further testing revealed a diseased herd. Neighboring cattle and trace in and trace out cattle herds had to be found and those animals tested. The case began January 4, 2011 and ran almost continuously through August 31, 2011.
    - d. 2011 South Dakota TB trace – On November 17, 2011, BOAH was advised that 7 show calves had been sold in South Dakota to Indiana buyers and that they had moved without a required permit into Indiana. These calves were reported to have been exposed to what was known to be a TB positive animal. Because these were show calves, it was possible that they might show at the upcoming Hoosier Beef Congress. A great deal of research led to these calves. They were removed to ADDL for testing. They were negative and the case has been closed.
  2. Brucellosis – Indiana meets all program standards for cattle brucellosis
  3. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, BSE - Indiana meets all program standards for cattle BSE
- iv. Cervid (Deer, Elk, etc.) Health
1. Chronic Wasting Disease, CWD, – CWD is in the same family of diseases as BSE.
    - a. BOAH has one of the strongest CWD programs in the nation.
    - b. In September 2012, USDA published a new national CWD Control Regulation. BOAH is working with stakeholders including the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Cervid industry, and conservation and environmental groups to evaluate the new regulation and if necessary adopt rules necessary to strengthen the Indiana CWD control program.
    - c. On October 11, 2012 Pennsylvania announced the discovery of CWD in a captive deer. An examination of BOAH records revealed three farms that had received deer from sites where this deer had lived. The Indiana sites were quarantined immediately. Subsequently a fourth site was quarantined. Two of the owners surrendered their deer from Pennsylvania for testing. These deer tested negative and the two

quarantines were lifted. The third and fourth sites remain under investigation.

2. TB
  - a. As a result of the TB cases described above, the DNR with BOAH assistance has conducted surveillance in the counties for TB in deer harvested by hunters. To date, we have not found TB in the wild herd. This surveillance must continue for five years after the last active case, now 2016.
  - b. Private cervid herds continue routinely testing for TB
- e. Scrapie -In 2001 USDA instituted a formal control and eradication program for Scrapie. Indiana is a leader in this program and continues active cooperation with USDA in support of the Indiana sheep industry. Indiana is now regarded as a 'consistent' state with the passage of the Indiana Scrapie Control and Eradication Rule in 2006. This keeps critical markets open to Indiana sheep producers. BOAH has conducted a review of the Scrapie program aimed at improving program efficiency and effectiveness. Program metrics and staff accountability are finalized. BOAH was audited by USDA in 2007 and found to have an excellent program. BOAH receives cooperative agreement funding support from USDA for this program.
- f. Aquaculture
  - i. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, VHS - This disease poses a threat to the Great Lakes Fishery and its tributaries. BOAH has been an active partner with DNR to test bodies of water for the existence of this disease. To date, it has not been identified. The federal government is discontinuing funding for this program, and they are trying to decide whether it should be turned entirely over to the states.
  - ii. Commercial Production – BOAH regulates the animal health aspects of commercial production to include import and export. DNR regulates transport and catch and release. Fish are produced, imported and exported commercially for three reasons:
    1. As a processed food source
    2. For sport fishing
    3. For hobby
- g. Equine
  - i. Piroplasmosis – During 2011, BOAH had two case investigations of Piroplasmosis, involving multiple horses at multiple sites. Piroplasmosis is similar to malaria in humans.
  - ii. The 'Skinny/Unwanted' Horse – With the recession and the national decision to suspend slaughter of horses for human consumption, BOAH's workload of horse welfare cases has increased markedly. In State Fiscal Year 2012, BOAH veterinarians utilized approximately \$75,000 from the Equine Health and Welfare Fund.
- h. Companion Animal Division - This division serves Indiana's pet owning populations by providing animal health, vaccination and care information.
  - i. Dog Breeder and Broker – BOAH has implemented this program. There are about 115 registered breeders and 3 registered brokers. The fee income generated is only enough to support administrative aspects of the program and complaint driven inspections.
  - ii. Rabies – There has been a slight increase in reports of rabies in wild animals, primarily bats. Failure of citizens to vaccinate their dogs, cats and ferrets in accordance with our Administrative Code remains a challenge. BOAH continues to monitor the slow march of the raccoon strain of rabies from Northeast Ohio westward.
  - iii. Care and Welfare – BOAH veterinarians continue to spend a great deal of effort assisting local government with animal fighting, shelter, care, neglect and abuse issues.
  - iv. Pet Legislation - BOAH closely watches legislative proposals related to animal welfare and control, pet shops and similar initiatives such as a companion animal 'lemon law', spay/neuter laws and laws that would regulate the shelters and rescues. These laws, depending on the language, could rapidly expand BOAH resource requirements.
- i. Avian Health Division- This division supports the Indiana State Poultry Association and their administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP).
  - i. Serving Indiana's poultry industry, this division plays an integral part in maintaining international market access for Indiana raised poultry products. The Avian division director has attended extensive training on foreign animal disease and farm-based food safety. He works closely with industry groups to pass that information along to Hoosier poultry operation managers.

- ii. The presence of Avian Influenza on the Asian, European and African continents continues to energize the Indiana Poultry Industry to review its biosecurity, preparedness and response plan. BOAH has played a key role in their planning processes. The international markets, especially Russia is extremely sensitive to this disease. Indiana producers have major processed chicken delivery contracts with Russia so maintaining surveillance is critical to keeping this market open. BOAH also assists by providing a platform, USAHERDS, for maintaining test records for the industry.
  - iii. The presence of Salmonella in eggs has also led to biosecurity reviews in the laying industry. Again, BOAH has played a key role in the planning processes associated with the identification, control and eradication of Salmonella from the laying flock and their eggs.
  - iv. During the past biennium, USDA imposed on the poultry industry supplying cruise lines with fresh and frozen poultry a new requirement calling for certification of the pre-slaughter disease status of processed poultry by a licensed and accredited veterinarian knowledgeable of that status. At the time this requirement was imposed, the industry veterinarians did not meet the stated criteria. The Avian division director stepped up on an interim basis to provide this certification thus keeping this market open for our poultry industry.
  - j. Waterfowl, Upland Game Birds, Hobby Birds and Backyard Poultry Sector – Keeping these animals remains a popular pastime. Indeed, poultry raised in urban and suburban settings is a ‘growth’ industry. This sector also has a substantial niche market in the hobby, back yard, and game bird sectors. A field veterinarian has these sectors assigned in which he is the subject matter expert that works with these sector participants so they can continue to grow and flourish without jeopardizing the NPIP sector. During the past biennium, a disease investigation identified imported hobby birds that were exposed to a reportable disease. Quietly and professionally, the veterinarian worked with the involved parties to remove these birds that had become a potential obstacle to national and international trade.
- III. Other - Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) – LCMV is a zoonotic disease diagnosed in mice primarily. Mice show no clinical signs of this disease. In humans, it may cause mild flu like symptoms or meningitis in some cases and has been known to cause abortions, severe birth defects in fetuses, and death in the immune compromised. In 2012, Vanderburgh County identified a human case that turned out to be associated with employment. The employer raised mice and rats for sale to breeders and keepers of snakes and predatory birds. The site contained on any given day 300,000 mice and 50,000 rats. Working with the IDHS, County Health Department and CDC, it was determined that the mice were infected. A plan to depopulate, clean and disinfect the site was developed and executed. Both the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration (IOSHA) provided technical support and approvals. Continuing investigation revealed that some mice had been sold in the pet shop trade. This resulted in trace outs to 14 states. The source of the infection was eventually identified as another breeder in a neighboring state with an equally large operation. That site was also cleaned up though not quite as quickly since no state authority seemed to have jurisdiction.
- IV. Meat and Poultry Inspection (MPI) - MPI controls the slaughter of livestock/poultry and processing of meat products in Indiana. Responsibilities include evaluation of animals before, during and after slaughter, inspection of sanitary conditions of facilities, enforcement of content labeling and overseeing handling requirements for meat and poultry products. This program is co-funded using 50% State General Fund dollars and 50% Federal USDA Food Safety Inspection Service, FSIS, dollars. The standard a state must meet annually to remain a part of this program and receive funding is that the state must show that state inspection is ‘equal to’ federal inspection.
  - a. MPI is a key adjunct to our ability to conduct disease surveillance operations in cooperation with federal program initiatives. Disease surveillance focuses on Classical Swine Fever, Chronic Wasting Disease, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and Pseudorabies.
  - b. The federal requirement to institute a Food Safety Assessment (FSA) program has been implemented. MPI has two persons trained as an Enforcement, Investigations and Analysis Officer (EIAO). The FSA program is an internal audit program whereby the EIAO makes an unannounced visit to a Meat and Poultry facility and conducts a review of the current sanitation and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points Program (HACCP) in the plant as well as the division’s plant specific inspection program enforcement and outcomes.
  - c. The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has now published rules implementing federal code that allows for the interstate shipment of state inspected product with a federal mark of inspection. This program is very important to Indiana as it will allow family owned businesses to

compete regionally and nationally with their products. This will enable them to grow their business which in turn will benefit the local economy. Plants that are in this program have inspection co-funded at a 40% state and 60% federal cost share rather than the standard co-funding arrangement mentioned above. There are five 'same as' standards a state must meet to participate in the program.

- i. Legal – Done – Indiana accomplishes this in the greatest part by incorporating by reference federal regulations.
- ii. Technology – Done – Indiana has the same hardware and most of the software. What software we do not have, FSIS has not released to states yet. This is not a 'show stopper'.
- iii. Training – In process - FSIS trainers are coming to Indiana in October 2012 to conduct three weeks of training for key staff. Additional staff will be trained in November in Ohio and January 2013 in Wisconsin.
- iv. Laboratory – In process - the ISDH Food lab is in the process of securing ISO accreditation and FSIS Laboratory Certification. Interim certification is expected in April 2013 and final accreditation with FSIS full certification in October 2014.
- v. Plants – In process – MPI has identified candidate plants in cooperation with plant owners. These plants are completing tasks that make them the same as federal plants. MPI must then conduct a FSA and if the result is acceptable, MPI must nominate the plant to FSIS for the program. FSIS will conduct an onsite plant review. If acceptable, the plant will be granted a federal "Mark of Inspection" and with successful accomplishment of the previous four items, the plant may then compete in interstate commerce.

d. The Key Performance Indicator for MPI is accomplishment of required plant inspections. This item is critically important to USDA and a required point of emphasis.

V. BOAH also includes an Executive Office, Legal Affairs and Enforcement Division, Finance Division, Public Affairs Division, Information Technology and Security Section. The following overview highlights these divisions.

- a. Executive Office - The Executive Office provides general program oversight, operational and strategic planning, and review of program outcomes.
- b. Finance Division - The finance division serves all BOAH divisions with payroll and personnel, procurement, transportation, communications, logistics, state/federal accounting, and budget services. The division has transferred much of its functional accounting to the State Budget Agency Centralized Accounting Office. This transfer has been funded through the elimination of two staff positions at a savings to the agency.
- c. Public Affairs Division - This section recognizes the critical nature of the Board's relationship with the news media and the public and the importance of the entire agency speaking with one voice on matters of policy. Most recently, it has played a key role in the development of Indiana's Swine Influenza Virus message. They are also a key supporter of the IDHS Joint Information Center during emergencies.
- d. Information Technology and Security Section -
  - i. Database management remains a strength. USAHERDS has proven to be the pivotal platform for our animal health and planning efforts. It remains the basis for the dairy inspection database. Sustaining and growing this platform together with 12 partner states is a BOAH priority.
  - ii. Systems analysis and security includes a variety of systems analysis, protection and resource functions including physical security, technology security, technology management, technology maintenance, fleet management and maintenance, etc.
- e. Legal Affairs and Licensing -
  - i. Oversees the licensing of livestock dealers and markets, livestock brands, rendering plants and disposal transport operations.
  - ii. Working closely with other BOAH divisions, this division is responsible for investigating alleged violations of any law within BOAH's jurisdiction. The Director reviews the results of investigations, recommends disposition and prepares the necessary action documentation in coordination with the Office of the Attorney General.
  - iii. The Director also researches and prepares responses for correspondence related to animal health and welfare matters that is addressed to State Officers and legislators.
  - iv. Another key activity involves legislative and regulatory affairs. The Director drafts bills and rules; shepherds them through the enactment process; tracks and prepares BOAH comment on bills and rules of interest to the Board initiated by other agencies and the



legislature; and responds to legislative inquiries regarding BOAH processes and issues that are relevant to animal health and welfare.

- VI. Program reductions, eliminations or replacement – None
- VII. Fund reallocations - \$80,000 is being reallocated from the Meat and Poultry Inspection General Fund Account to the Animal Health General Fund Account due to a reduction in matching federal funds.
- VIII. Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 Objectives – BOAH intends on sustaining animal health and welfare activities, improving dairy activities, executing a new interstate inspection program in meat and poultry and sustaining homeland security activities.
  - a. Animal Health and Welfare
    - i. Sustain and support the human resources needed to accomplish this mission
    - ii. Fund the continued growth and sustainment of the USAHERDS platform
  - b. Dairy
    - i. Improve the performance of the dairy division inspection program
    - ii. Fund the replacement of an aging vehicle fleet
    - iii. Support the demand for expanded locally produced dairy products
    - iv. If required, develop and resource a sustainable process for providing inspection of raw dairy production available for sale to the consuming public
  - c. Meat and Poultry
    - i. Expand access to interstate markets for Indiana Meat and Poultry plants
    - ii. Support plants striving to meet the demand for locally grown and processed meat and poultry products
  - d. Homeland Security – Continue to sustain and develop security capabilities