



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

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH QUARTERLY MEETING

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) will hold its quarterly meeting at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, October 6, 2026 at the Board of Animal Health office on the Indiana State Fairgrounds at Discovery Hall, Suite 100, 1202 E. 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205. Electronic participation is available; see below for log-in details.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Call to Order and Establishment of Quorum
2. Approval of minutes of the previous meeting: August 6, 2026
3. First Public Hearing – 9:35 a.m. Proposed Rule: Amendments to 345 IAC 3-4 concerning brucellosis in swine and 345 IAC 3-5.1 concerning pseudorabies in swine. - LSA # 26-302.
4. First Public Hearing – 9:40 a.m. Proposed Rule: Amending rules at 345 IAC 2-7 concerning interstate movement of farmed cervids and chronic wasting disease (CWD), surveillance for CWD on hunting preserves and repealing unnecessary provisions relating to brucellosis in cervidae. – LSA # 26-303.
5. Consideration for final approval, readopting rules expiring January 1, 2027. LSA # 25-796
6. Technical Services
 - a. Public Information report - Denise Derrer Spears
 - b. Chief of Staff report - Gary Haynes
7. Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) Report
 - a. ADDL fee changes – review for approval
8. Animal Health reports
 - a. Swine health - Kelli Werling, DVM
 - b. Avian health - Maria Cooper, DVM
 - c. Animal Health and Stewardship Division – Brandi Hardin
9. Meat and Poultry Division Report – Kerri Suhr, DVM
10. Dairy Inspection Division Report – Matt Hauschild
11. Other Business:
 - a. State Veterinarian’s Report - Kyle Shipman, DVM, Indiana State Veterinarian
 - b. Establish date for the January 2027 meeting.

**Safeguarding Indiana’s animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.
An equal opportunity employer and provider.**

Electronic Meeting Access Via MS Teams:

- Join on your computer, mobile app or room device (control + click): Join The Meeting Now
- Meeting ID: 279 394 800 303
- Passcode: JL9rq7D8
- Call in (audio only) dial: 317-552-1674
- Phone Conference ID: 480 842 015#

Indiana State Board of Animal Health members:

- All members are appointed by the Governor.
- Members serve until a successor is appointed after the end of their term.

Name	Position on the Board	Term
Ty Harweger	Poultry	4/1/2026 – 3/31/2029
Larry Hopkins	Sheep	4/1/2026 – 3/31/2029
Ashley Armstrong, DVM	General veterinary practice	4/1/2026 – 3/31/2029
Abbie Hafner, DVM	Equine	4/1/2026 – 3/31/2030
Brad Fisher	Licensed entity	4/1/2026 – 3/31/2030
Virgil Bremer, Ph.D.	Beef	3/31/2023 – 3/31/2027
Dimple Hall, DVM	Small animal veterinary practice	3/31/2023 – 3/31/2027
Angela Hartwell, DVM	General veterinary practice	4/15/2026 – 3/31/2027
Keith Beer	Dairy	3/31/2024 – 3/31/2028
Dave Hardin	Swine	3/31/2024 – 3/31/2028
Darryl Ragland, DVM	Purdue College of Veterinary Medicine	3/31/2024 – 3/31/2028

Indiana State Board of Animal Health
Meeting Minutes
August 6, 2026

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) held a meeting on Thursday, August 6, 2026. 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. The meeting was available to the public online via the Microsoft Teams video and audio conference.

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

<u>Members Participating:</u>	<u>Participation Method:</u>
Ty Harweger	In-person
Larry Hopkins	In-person
Keith Beer	In-person
Abbie Hafner, DVM	In-person Arrived at 9:45 a.m.
Brad Fisher	In-person
Virgil Bremer, Ph.D.	Electronic
Dimple Hall, DVM	In-person
David Hardin	In-person
Darryl Ragland, DVM	In-person
Angela Hartwell, DVM	In-person
Ashley Armstrong, DVM	Electronic

Members Absent: None

BOAH Staff Participating:
 Kyle Shipman, DVM, State Veterinarian
 Gary Haynes, Chief of Staff and General Counsel

9:30 a.m. Chairperson David Hardin proceeded with the posted agenda. (Exhibit 1)

First Order of Business - Approval of Minutes

David Hardin asked the Board to approve the minutes of the July 14, 2026, meeting. Ty Harweger made a motion – MOTION – “I move to approve the minutes of the July 14, 2026, meeting.” Brad Fisher seconded the motion. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 10-0. (Exhibit 2)

Second Order of Business–Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL)

Chairperson Hardin directed the Board’s attention to a motion by Dr. Darryl Ragland at the July 14, 2026 meeting that the Board tabled.

Dr. Darryl Ragland made a motion – MOTION – “I move to take from the table the motion I made at the July meeting:

“I move the Board approve the ADDL biennial budget capital project requests of \$148 million dollars for a new laboratory in West Lafayette and \$21 million dollars for a new laboratory to replace the southern Indiana ADDL lab; and the request for operating, preventative maintenance, and repair and rehabilitation as presented.”

Brad Fisher seconded the motion. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 10-0.

Dr. Darryl Ragland made a motion – MOTION – “I move to withdraw my motion now on the table”. Virgil Bremer seconded the motion. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

Craig L. Bowen, DVM, Associate Director, ADDL presented data about the ADDL. (Exhibit 3)

Chairperson Hardin asked for testimony from the floor.

Josh Trenary, Executive Director, Indiana Pork, discussed the importance of having modern laboratories for current and future needs. Mr. Trenary presented information on the size and cost of recent laboratory projects in Ohio and Iowa and a proposed budget for Indiana’s ADDL to construct a new main laboratory and a new Southern Indiana laboratory to replaced current facilities. (Exhibit 4).

Keith Beer asked about industry support for a third laboratory location in Northern Indiana. Mr. Trenary indicated pork producers did not support a third location in Northern Indiana.

Becky Joniskan, Executive Director, Indiana State Poultry Association, indicated ISPA did not support a third location in Northern Indiana. Ms. Joniskan discussed the importance of the ADDL and the Southern Indiana location to the poultry industry. Ms. Joniskan indicated the ISPA supported a single request that included two new laboratories that are appropriately sized.

Steve Obert, Executive Director, Indiana Dairy Producers, discussed how the dairy industry works with veterinarians who utilized the ADDL and voiced support for an ADDL building project.

Bret D. Marsh, DVM, Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, answered questions from the Board members.

Board members discussed the information presented and options for a funding request.

Keith Beer discussed benefits of having a third ADDL location in Northern Indiana where large populations of livestock and poultry are located.

Ty Harweger made a motion – MOTION –

I move the Board approve a Board of Animal Health 2028 – 2029 biennial budget capital project request of \$100 million dollars for a new Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory main laboratory building and a new satellite laboratory building in Southern Indiana to replace the current facilities.

Virgil Bremer seconded the motion.

The Board discussed the scope and cost of the projects under the current estimates compared to similar recent projects in Ohio and Iowa.

Brad Fisher made a motion – MOTION – “I move to amend the motion to replace \$100 million dollars with \$120 million dollars”. Dr. Abbie Haffner seconded the motion. The Board approved the MOTION to amend by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

The Board proceeded to vote on the amended motion:

I move the Board approve a Board of Animal Health 2028 – 2029 biennial budget capital project request of \$120 million dollars for a new Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory main laboratory building and a new satellite laboratory building in Southern Indiana to replace the current facilities.

The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

Third Order of Business – Agency Update

Chief of Staff Gary Haynes updated the Board on an effort to reorganize BOAH’s animal health and care team to enhance capacity in avian health, focus efforts in swine health, and prepare for future animal health events.

State Veterinarian Dr. Kyle Shipman discussed appointing Dr. Maria Cooper and Dr. Kelli Werling to the position of Assistant State Veterinarians.

Dr. Darryl Ragland made a motion – MOTION – “I move the Board approve appointing Dr. Maria Cooper and Dr. Kelli Werling to the position of Assistant State Veterinarians.”

Dr. Dimple Hall seconded the motion. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

Gary Haynes discussed updating the Board’s delegation of authority for continuity of operations in the event the state veterinarian is unable to serve. (Exhibit 4)

Dr. Darryl Ragland made a motion – MOTION – “I move the Board approve the delegation of authority as presented.”

Dr. Dimple Hall seconded the motion. The Board approved the MOTION by a roll call VOTE of 11-0.

Fourth Order of Business – Agency Update

Chief of Staff Gary Haynes presented a draft Board of Animal Health agency 2028 – 2029 biennial budget request, including potential change package requests. (Exhibit 5)

Fifth Order of Business – State Veterinarian’s Report

State Veterinarian Dr. Kyle Shipman updated the Board on recent disease findings of New World Screwworm and Scrapie in other states.

Other Business

Chairperson Hardin reiterated that the Board set a date for the next regular quarterly meeting on October 6, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.

Chairperson David Hardin adjourned the meeting at 12:05 p.m.

David Hardin, Chairperson

Kyle Shipman, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian
Secretary

Indiana Administrative Rulemaking — Summary

This document summarizes the regular administrative rulemaking process for Indiana agencies, based on the Office of Management & Budget's overview.

1. **Rule development:** draft proposed language; engage stakeholders before formal rulemaking.
2. **Office of Management and Budget (OMB) & State Budget Agency (SBA) approval:** submit proposed rule text and Regulatory Analysis for review under IC 4-22-2-22.8.
3. **Budget Committee review (if needed):** required if the rule adds/increases fees/fines/civil penalties or if combined implementation and compliance costs $\geq$ \$1,000,000 over any two-year period.
4. **Notice of first public comment period:** file with LSA; publish in the Indiana Register $\geq$ 30 days before the hearing.
5. **Public hearing & written comments:** provide remote option; archive webcast on the agency's docket site; oral and written comments carry equal weight.
6. **Notice of second public comment period (if needed):** triggered by substantive comments or if the proposal is more stringent than applicable federal requirements; publish $\geq$ 30 days before the hearing and include comment summaries, responses, and text differences.
7. **Second public hearing & comments (if needed):** same requirements as the first hearing/comment period.
8. **Final rule adoption:** Consider comments and create final rule. BOAH votes on final adoption.
9. **Attorney General review:** AG has 45 days to approve/disapprove after submission.
10. **Governor review:** 15 days to approve; may extend to 30 days by filing a statement with the Indiana Register.
11. **Effective rule:** after approvals, file with LSA; becomes effective 30 days later and is published in the Indiana Administrative Code.

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH**Notice of Public Comment Period for Rule Readoption**

LSA Document #25-796

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) is soliciting public comment on readopting rules under [IC 4-22-2.6](#), in anticipation of rules expiring January 1, 2027.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: [IC 15-17-3](#); [IC 15-17-5](#); [IC 15-17-6](#); [IC 15-17-10](#); [IC 15-17-11](#); [IC 15-17-14.7-14](#); [IC 15-17-15](#); [IC 15-19-6-7](#)

SUBJECT MATTER: Readopts rules concerning official forms, garbage feeding and disposal, animal identification, rabies, reportable diseases, cervidae, hunting preserves, poultry disease control, scrapie control, animal carcass disposal, and meat and poultry products.

HISTORY

Initial Notice for Rule Readoption: [20251217-IR-345250796LNA](#)

Readoption Review: [20260909-IR-345250796RAA](#)

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

BOAH requests public comment on rules set to expire, including whether specific rules should be reviewed through the regular rulemaking process under [IC 4-22-2-23](#) through [IC 4-22-2-36](#). Comments may be submitted in one of the following ways:

- (1) By mail or common carrier to the following address:

LSA Document #25-796

Britney McMahan

Director of Legal Affairs and Enforcement

Indiana State Board of Animal Health

1202 East 38th Street, Discovery Hall, Suite 100

Indianapolis, IN 46205

- (2) By email to brmcmahan@boah.in.gov.

- (3) Attend scheduled public meeting.

PLEASE NOTE: Comments will not be considered part of the official written comment period unless they are sent to the address indicated in this notice.

COMMENT PERIOD DEADLINE

Comments must be submitted to BOAH not later than October 9, 2026.

SECTION 1. UNDER [IC 4-22-2.6-6](#), THE FOLLOWING ARE READOPTED:

[345 IAC 1-1.5](#) Official Forms

[345 IAC 1-2.1](#) Garbage Feeding and Disposal

[345 IAC 1-2.6](#) Animal Identification

[345 IAC 1-5](#) Rabies Immunization

[345 IAC 1-6](#) Reportable Diseases

[345 IAC 2-4.5](#) Cervidae

[345 IAC 2-9](#) Hunting Preserves

[345 IAC 4-4](#) National Poultry Improvement Plan

[345 IAC 5-4](#) Identification and Record Keeping

[345 IAC 5-5](#) Moving Animals

[345 IAC 7-7](#) Disposal of Dead Animals

[345 IAC 9-2](#) Application of Inspection and Other Requirements

[345 IAC 9-17](#) Labeling, Marking Devices, and Containers

[345 IAC 10-1](#) Definitions

[345 IAC 10-14](#) Labeling and Containers

Received by Publisher: August 26, 2026

Posted: 09/09/2026 by Legislative Services Agency

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Notice of First Public Comment Period

LSA Document #26-302

BRUCELLOSIS AND PSEUDORABIES IN SWINE

PURPOSE OF NOTICE

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) is soliciting public comment on amending and repealing rules at 345 IAC 3-4 and 345 IAC 3-5.1 concerning brucellosis and pseudorabies in swine.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

Regulatory Analysis: 20260826-IR-345260302RAA

Notice of Public Hearing: 20260826-IR-345260302PHA

CITATIONS AFFECTED: 345 IAC 3-4-1; 345 IAC 3-4-2; 345 IAC 3-4-2.5; 345 IAC 3-4-3; 345 IAC 3-4-4; 345 IAC 3-4-5; 345 IAC 3-4-6; 345 IAC 3-4-7; 345 IAC 3-4-8; 345 IAC 3-4-9; 345 IAC 3-4-10; 345 IAC 3-4-11; 345 IAC 3-4-12; 345 IAC 3-4-13; 345 IAC 3-4-14; 345 IAC 3-4-15; 345 IAC 3-4-16; 345 IAC 3-4-17; 345 IAC 3-4-18; 345 IAC 3-4-19; 345 IAC 3-5.1-1.2; 345 IAC 3-5.1-1-1.5; 345 IAC 3-5.1-2; 345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5; 345 IAC 3-5.1-4; 345 IAC 3-5.1-6; 345 IAC 3-5.1-7; 345 IAC 3-5.1-8; 345 IAC 3-5.1-8.5; 345 IAC 3-5.1-8.7; 345 IAC 3-5.1-10; 345 IAC 3-5.1-13

AUTHORITY: IC 15-17-3-21

OVERVIEW

Basic Purpose and Background

The proposed rule makes technical updates to the brucellosis in swine and pseudorabies rules.

The original brucellosis rule was established to implement the brucellosis eradication program. The program has advanced to a stage that requires surveillance to maintain free status. Rule provisions relevant to a wide-spread outbreak are no longer necessary, but provisions related to ongoing surveillance and incident response are still needed to maintain state status and respond to any wildlife-associated findings in swine. The proposed rule repeals unnecessary provisions and makes technical corrections to the remaining provisions.

The original pseudorabies rule was established to implement the pseudorabies eradication program. The program has advanced to a stage that requires surveillance to maintain free status. Rule provisions relevant to a wide-spread outbreak are no longer necessary, but provisions related to ongoing surveillance and incident response are still needed to maintain state status and

respond to any wildlife-associated findings in swine. The proposed rule repeals unnecessary provisions and makes technical corrections to the remaining provisions, including updating USDA program standards incorporated by reference.

The rule maintains, with technical updates, language establishing voluntary brucellosis free and pseudorabies free status herd programs that herd owners may use to establish a herd status. These herd status programs are optional for swine producers, but are recognized nationally in the marketplace and may benefit some producers' market opportunities.

Executive Order 25-17 directs state agencies to work toward a 25% reduction in regulatory requirements by January 1, 2029. The proposed rule eliminates unnecessary provisions in furtherance of this goal.

The implementation costs of the proposed rule are not expected to exceed the threshold set in IC 4-22-2-22.7(c)(6).

For purposes of IC 4-22-2-28.1, small businesses affected by this rulemaking may contact the Small Business Regulatory Coordinator:

Britney McMahan
Director of Legal Affairs
Indiana State Board of Animal Health
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 544-2400
bmcmahon@boah.in.gov

For purposes of IC 4-22-2-28.1, the Small Business Ombudsman designated by IC 5-28-17-6 is:

Caleb Wakeman
Small Business Ombudsman
Indiana Economic Development Corporation
One North Capitol, Suite 700
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(463) 269-2670
ombudsman@iedc.in.gov

Resources available to regulated entities through the small business ombudsman include the ombudsman's duties stated in IC 5-28-17-6, specifically IC 5-28-17-6(9), investigating and attempting to resolve any matter regarding compliance by a small business with a law, rule, or policy administered by a state agency, either as a party to a proceeding or as a mediator.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

BOAH is soliciting public comment on the proposed rule. Comments may be submitted in one of the following ways:

- (1) By email to animalhealth@boah.in.gov.
- (2) Attend scheduled public hearing.

COMMENT PERIOD DEADLINE

All comments must be postmarked or time-stamped not later than October 6, 2026.

The rule, Regulatory Analysis, appendices referenced in the Regulatory Analysis, and materials incorporated by reference (if applicable) are on file at the Indiana State Board of Animal Health, Discovery Hall, Suite 100, 1202 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana and are available for public inspection. Copies of the rule, Regulatory Analysis, and appendices referenced in the Regulatory Analysis are available at the Indiana State Board of Animal Health office.

If BOAH does not receive substantive comments during the public comment period or public hearing, the rule may be adopted with text that is the same as or does not substantially differ from the text of the proposed rule published in this notice.

PROPOSED RULE

SECTION 1. 345 IAC 3-4-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-4-2 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-2; IC 15-17-9

Sec. 2. (a) ~~The~~ "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health.

(b) "Herd of swine" means all swine on the premises six (6) months of age or older maintained for breeding purposes and kept separate and apart from all other swine.

(c) "Brucellosis test" means the serological test using the brucellosis test card and buffered Brucella antigen (card test), ~~and/or~~ **and** any other test approved by the board.

(d) "Negative test" means any swine from an infected herd or ~~a~~ herd of unknown status that discloses an SPT agglutination reactor of less than complete agglutination in the blood titer dilution of 1:25 or that has no reaction to the card test. Any swine from a validated herd or a herd not known to be infected in a validated area or on a complete or twenty-five percent (25%) herd test that discloses an SPT agglutination reaction of less than complete agglutination in the blood titer dilution of 1:100 or that has no reaction to the card test.

(e) "Suspect" means any swine positive to the card test and negative to the rivanol test.

(f) "Negative herd test" means all eligible swine comprising the herd are negative under the definition of a negative test.

(g) "Reactor" means any swine that discloses complete agglutination reaction to the blood titer dilution of 1:100 or higher, is positive to the card test, and **is** positive to the rivanol test. If a veterinary epidemiologist determines that the herd history so indicates, the animal may be

classified as a suspect and quarantined until subjected to additional ~~test(s)~~ **testing** to determine the status of the ~~animal(s)~~. **animal or animals**. Swine from known infected herds having complete agglutination titer in the 1:25 dilution or higher, or positive to the card test or found infected by other means, ~~shall be~~ **are** classified as reactors.

~~———— (h) "Brucellosis infected herd" means a herd of swine in which one or more reactors has been disclosed.~~

~~———— (i) "Approved market Brucellosis test" the card test (BBA) will be used at salebarns, auction markets, and stockyards and must be conducted by an approved veterinarian or an approved technician under his direct supervision in a Brucellosis testing laboratory in the market that has been authorized and approved by the board.~~

~~———— (j) "Approved market veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian licensed by the state of Indiana and authorized by the board, in writing, to conduct official tests in an approved laboratory and perform other duties in the market in a manner recommended by the board. Authorization may be revoked by the board for failure to follow recommended procedures or for violation of a regulation of the board.~~

~~———— (k) "Immediate slaughter" means any domestic animal purchased or sold for such purpose, except animals to be slaughtered by the purchaser himself, will be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment or to a licensed stockyard for consignment to a recognized slaughtering establishment and must not be diverted for any other purpose.~~

~~———— (l) "Persons" means any individual, firm, partnership, association, joint venture or corporation.~~

~~———— (m) "Recognized slaughter establishment" means a place of business where domestic animals are slaughtered and meat products are processed for human consumption, subject to federal or state meat inspection.~~

~~———— (n) "Cooperating agencies" means the Indiana state board of animal health and the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.~~

~~———— (o) "Auction market (salebarn) or community sale" means an established place of business and contiguous surroundings including vehicles of transportation from which animals consigned to such auction market (salebarn) or community sale are sold or exchanged at auction or otherwise and for sale or exchange of which a commission is paid to the operator of such place of business.~~

~~———— (p) "Stockyards" means a place where livestock is assembled for sale, purchase or reassignment.~~

~~———— (q) "Market" means auction market (salebarn), community sale or stockyards.~~

~~———— (r) "Public sale" means any sale where the general public is invited to participate whether held at an established place of business dedicated principally to the sale or exchange of domestic animals or a place where such sales are infrequently held.~~

~~———— (s) "Private sale" means a sale, exchange, lease or barter of domestic animals between persons.~~

~~———— (t) (h) "Validated brucellosis-free herd" means a herd of swine that has a negative herd test or a negative test of twenty-five percent (25%) of the breeding herd every eighty (80) to one hundred five (105) days with all swine in the herd tested during a twelve (12) month period, provided the owner(s) of the herd has signed the agreement required by the cooperating agencies. Validation shall be for twelve (12) months from the date of the herd test provided the herd is~~

~~maintained separate and apart from all other swine.~~ **completed the requirements to obtain brucellosis-free status under section 12 of this rule.**

~~—— (u) "Validated Brucellosis free area" means a state or political subdivision that has been declared free of swine Brucellosis by the cooperating agencies and have met the requirements set forth by the Recommended Uniform Methods and Rules of the United States Department of Agriculture.~~

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title II; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 am: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 178; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:02 am: 8 IR 177; errata, 8 IR 493; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 2. 345 IAC 3-4-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-4-3 Official health certificate and test required for sale

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 3. (a) ~~As long as Indiana maintains a~~ **Swine moved from a state with** validated brucellosis-free state status **under the United States Department of Agriculture Brucellosis in Swine Control Program, including Indiana origin** swine in intrastate commerce, are not required to be tested and found negative for brucellosis. ~~before:~~

- ~~—— (1) sale;~~
- ~~—— (2) offer for sale;~~
- ~~—— (3) lease;~~
- ~~—— (4) barter; or~~
- ~~—— (5) exchange.~~

~~Interstate swine must satisfy the swine brucellosis requirements of the state of destination. If Indiana~~

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the following apply to movements of swine into Indiana for breeding purposes from a state that loses the validated brucellosis-free state status, the requirements in subsection (b) apply.

~~—— (b) No person shall sell, offer for sale, lease, barter, or exchange any~~ **and to movements of swine for breeding purposes in Indiana unless the transaction is intrastate for breeding purposes if Indiana loses its brucellosis-free status:**

(1) The animals must be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection that meets the requirements in 345 IAC 1-1.5. ~~and that indicates the swine are~~

(2) The animals must be individually identified under 345 IAC 1-2.6. ~~and~~

(3) The animals must test negative ~~to~~ **for** brucellosis within the thirty (30) days preceding the date of sale, lease, barter, or exchange. ~~except as follows:~~

(c) The following are exempt from the requirements in subsection (b):

(1) Swine originating directly from the owner's currently validated brucellosis-free herd.

(2) Swine under six (6) months of age.

(3) Swine consigned for immediate slaughter.

(4) Barrows.

(5) Swine exempted by the board.
(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title III, Sec 1; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 179; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:02 a.m.: 8 IR 178; filed Jun 18, 1990, 3:06 p.m.: 13 IR 1995; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061025-IR-345050315FRA; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 3. 345 IAC 3-4-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-4-12 Validation as brucellosis-free herd

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21
Affected: IC 15-17-9-3

Sec. 12. (a) **A person may establish a validated brucellosis-free status for their swine herd by completing the following requirements:**

(1) **Entering into a validated herd** ~~means a herd of swine that has a negative herd test provided the owner(s) of the herd has signed the agreement required by~~ **with the cooperating agencies** ~~Validation shall be for twelve (12) months from the date of the test provided~~ **board.**

(2) **Completing brucellosis testing in the herd with:**

(A) **a negative herd test; or**

(B) **a negative test of twenty-five percent (25%) of the breeding herd every eighty (80) to one hundred five (105) days, with all swine in the herd tested during a twelve (12) month period.**

(3) **Identification of swine in a validated herd must be an official form of identification under 345 IAC 1-2.6-4.**

(4) **Maintaining** the herd ~~is maintained~~ separate and apart from all other swine. ~~All~~

(5) **Restricting** herd additions ~~are limited~~ to the following:

~~——(1) (A) Swine from a validated herd without a test. (A negative test not required but preferred.)~~

~~——(2) (B) Swine from herds without evidence or history of infection that have passed a negative test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to purchase and are isolated and found negative to a retest not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days following transfer.~~

(b) A validated brucellosis-free herd status expires twelve (12) months after the testing in subsection (a)(2) is completed.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title VIII, Sec 1; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 am: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 181; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:02 am: 8 IR 179; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 4. 345 IAC 3-4-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-4-13 Revalidation of brucellosis-free herd

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-9-3

Sec. 13. **(a) A person may renew a brucellosis-free herd status for the herd may be revalidated if a negative herd test is conducted by completing one (1) of the following revalidation procedures:**

(1) Conducting a herd test for brucellosis within sixty (60) days of the anniversary date and all other requirements for isolation and herd additions have been met. **of the original validation.** The period of revalidation will be for one (1) year from the anniversary date. If a herd test is not conducted within sixty (60) days of the anniversary date, the **herd may reestablish brucellosis-free validated status by completing the** validation requirements ~~are the same as~~ for initial validation. ~~Or:~~

~~———(1)~~ **(2)** The breeding herd may be revalidated by testing twenty-five percent (25%) of the herd every eighty (80) to one hundred five (105) days in lieu of an annual herd test. The first quarterly herd test will be due on the anniversary date of the negative herd test. The herd will be revalidated for ninety (90) days from the anniversary date, and for each ninety (90) days thereafter, if the twenty-five percent (25%) negative breeding herd test is conducted every eighty (80) to one hundred five (105) days and all other requirements are met. Validation will be extended for a maximum of one hundred five (105) days after each quarterly herd test.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 73-1, Title VIII, Sec 2; filed Jan 22, 1974, 9:15 am: Rules and Regs. 1975, p. 182; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:02 am: 8 IR 179; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 5. 345 IAC 3-5.1-1.2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-1.2 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-2; IC 15-17-12

Sec. 1.2. The definitions in IC 15-17-2, the definitions in the Program Standards, and the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

~~———(1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health.~~

~~———(2)~~ **(1)** "Breeding animal" means a sexually intact swine that is at least six (6) months of age and that is not moving in slaughter channels.

~~———(3) "Feeder pig" means swine intended for feeding purposes and swine of any breed weighing one hundred eighty (180) pounds or less.~~

~~———(4) "High risk herd" means one which is adjacent, in close proximity, or exposed to an infected herd, feeder pigs, or a herd determined as such by the owner and the attending veterinarian. The final determination of the herd status will be made by the state veterinarian.~~

~~———(5)~~ **(2)** "Isolated" means swine must be maintained in a manner to ensure that these swine will have no physical contact with other domestic animals on the premises. All drainage of

organic waste material must be designed to prevent it from having contact with any other swine on the premises. The area where the swine are maintained may be approved by a representative of the board and ~~shall~~ **must** be separated from other animals by two (2) barriers (for example, fences or walls), with the intervening area uninhabited by swine or separated by a lot or a road. No other swine may be in the same building unless approved by the state veterinarian.

———(6) (3) "Official gene-altered pseudorabies vaccine" means any vaccine for which there is an approved differential pseudorabies test.

———(7) ~~"Officially vaccinated herd" means any herd of swine in which a percentage of the swine in the herd as outlined in section 8(a) of this rule has been tested and found negative for Pseudorabies prior to being vaccinated with differentiable Pseudorabies vaccine. Officially vaccinated herds will not be quarantined for Pseudorabies vaccine use.~~

———(8) (4) "Pseudorabies Program Standards" or "Program Standards" means the Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Standards, as adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture, and incorporated herein by reference in section 1.5 of this rule.

———(9) (5) "Pseudorabies vaccine" means a biological product designed for the prevention or control of pseudorabies. Any vaccine sold or offered for sale or exchange, to be used or otherwise distributed, ~~shall~~ **must** be in accordance with IC 15-17-12-1, IC 15-17-12-2, and IC 15-17-12-4.

———(10) (6) "Qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd" means a herd of swine in which all swine over six (6) months of age have been vaccinated with an official gene-altered pseudorabies vaccine. The herd status is maintained by following the testing protocol as described in the Pseudorabies Program Standards, except all samples must be tested using an approved differential pseudorabies test and all swine so tested must be found negative for pseudorabies.

———(11) (7) "Quarantine" means an order restricting the movement of swine into or out of, or both, a premises.

———(12) (8) "Slaughter animal" means the following swine:

(A) Any swine weighing more than one hundred eighty (180) pounds that is not a breeding animal.

(B) Any swine in slaughter channels.

———(13) (9) "Slaughter channels" means an animal is sold or moved in any of the following ways:

(A) Directly to a slaughter facility.

(B) To a slaughter only market.

(C) To a market where it is sold as a slaughter animal.

———(14) ~~"Special permit" means a special permit issued by the office of the state veterinarian to owners of swine infected with, vaccinated against, or quarantined for Pseudorabies that allows the movement of such swine.~~

———(15) ~~"State veterinarian" means the Indiana state veterinarian.~~

———(16) ~~"VS Form 1-27" means the United States Department of Agriculture Veterinary Services' "Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals".~~

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 3-5.1-1.2; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 746; filed Jun 19, 1998, 4:00 p.m.: 21 IR 4202; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:36 p.m.: 22 IR 1484; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1528; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-

345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 6. 345 IAC 3-5.1-1-1.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-1.5 Pseudorabies Program Standards; adoption by reference

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 1.5. ~~(a)~~ The board adopts and incorporates by reference the United States Department of Agriculture Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards in effect ~~January 1, 2000~~, **November 1, 2003**, as rules of the board. Copies of the Pseudorabies Program Standards may be obtained from the office of the state veterinarian. ~~by calling (317) 227-0310.~~ Where provisions of the Program Standards conflict with this rule, the express provisions of this rule shall control.

~~—— (b) Owners of qualified Pseudorabies negative (QN) herds that maintain qualified Pseudorabies negative herd status using the monthly testing protocol set forth in Part IV(B)(1) of the Program Standards must test every twenty five (25) to thirty five (35) days and must conduct twelve (12) official tests in a calendar year.~~

~~—— (c) Part III, subpart "Stage III Mandatory Herd Cleanup", item (C) "Disposition of quarantined herds" of the Program Standards also applies to Part III, subpart "Stage II Control".~~ *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 3-5.1-1.5; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 746; filed Jun 19, 1998, 4:00 p.m.: 21 IR 4203; filed Sep 1, 2000, 2:03 p.m.: 24 IR 8; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1529; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)*

SECTION 7. 345 IAC 3-5.1-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-2 Report by veterinarian; determination of status; special permits

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-15-11

Sec. 2. ~~(a) When clinical or laboratory evidence indicates the presence of Pseudorabies in an individual animal or herd, the veterinarian shall report the diagnosis immediately to the office of the state veterinarian.~~

~~—— (b) All animals tested must be individually identified by ear tags approved by the board or by standard ear notches. All identification must be recorded on the test form. The state veterinarian may alter the identification requirements as needed to protect animal health in Indiana.~~ All blood samples must be drawn by a state or federal official or a licensed, accredited veterinarian, and serological tests must be conducted by a state and federally approved laboratory.

~~—— (c) A veterinarian making a clinical diagnosis of Pseudorabies must confirm the diagnosis in writing and send a copy to the board within two (2) business days of the diagnosis. The final determination of herd status shall be made by the state veterinarian.~~

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 79-1, Title II; filed Mar 26, 1979, 3:40 p.m.: 2 IR 577; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 a.m.: 4 IR 1437; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 747; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:36 p.m.: 22 IR 1484; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1529; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 8. 345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5 Pseudorabies requirements for swine entering Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 2.5. (a) Before ~~breeding~~ swine may be transported into the state, the swine must test negative for pseudorabies on an official serology test that is conducted within the thirty (30) days prior to transportation into the state. However, swine that meet one (1) of the following sets of criteria are exempt from the test required in this subsection:

(1) Swine originating from a herd in an area designated by the United States Department of Agriculture (**USDA**) as Stage III under the national pseudorabies eradication program and the swine originate from a herd that is a pseudorabies-qualified herd or a qualified pseudorabies-negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly herd testing, under the national Pseudorabies Program Standards defined in this rule.

(2) Swine, except feral swine, from an area designated Stage IV or Stage V by the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ **USDA** under the national pseudorabies eradication program.

(3) Swine moved directly to slaughter.

(b) All ~~breeding~~ swine transported into the state are quarantined to the destination premises and must be isolated from other animals and tested for pseudorabies in not less than thirty (30) nor more than forty-five (45) days from date of entry. However, the following are ~~exemptions and alterations to exempt from~~ the test required in this subsection:

~~(1) Not more than fifty (50) head of Swine in any one (1) shipment from one (1) farm of origin must be tested after entry.~~ **moved directly to slaughter.**

(2) Swine that are shipped directly from a swine herd that is located in an area designated Stage IV or Stage V by the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ **USDA** under the national pseudorabies eradication program. ~~are exempt.~~

~~—— (3) Swine that originate from a herd in an area designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as Stage III under the national pseudorabies eradication program and the herd of origin is a pseudorabies-qualified herd or qualified negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly herd testing, under the national pseudorabies program standards defined in this rule are exempt.~~

~~—— (c) Feeder pigs that originate from an area designated Stage II or Stage III by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program must be tested for pseudorabies utilizing an official random sample test (95/10) under the program~~

standards defined in this rule within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the feeder pigs entering the state. Feeder pigs originating from an area designated Stage III and from a herd that qualifies as a pseudorabies-qualified herd or a qualified negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly testing, in the program standards defined in this rule are exempt from the test required under this subsection. If the test required in this subsection is not completed or if any feeder pig tests positive for pseudorabies, a person is prohibited from transporting any part of that group of feeder pigs into Indiana.

—— (d) The owner of feeder pigs that are transported into Indiana shall procure the services of a licensed and accredited veterinarian to test the imported swine for pseudorabies between thirty (30) and forty-five (45) days after entry into Indiana utilizing an official random sample test (95/10) under the program standards defined in this rule. However, the test required in this subsection is waived if one (1) of the following conditions are met:

—— (1) The swine originated from an area designated Stage IV or Stage V by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program.

—— (2) The swine originated from an area designated Stage III by the United States Department of Agriculture under the national pseudorabies eradication program and originated from a herd that qualifies as a pseudorabies-qualified herd or a qualified negative gene-altered virus-vaccinated herd, utilizing monthly testing, under the pseudorabies program standards defined in this rule.

—— (e) A person may not transport any of the following swine into the state:

—— (1) Swine that originate from a herd that is known to be infected with the pseudorabies virus.

—— (2) Swine that originate from a herd located in a state that does not require the reporting of pseudorabies diagnosis or quarantine all known pseudorabies infected swine.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 3-5.1-2.5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 9. 345 IAC 3-5.1-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-4 Qualified or qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd; monitoring

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 4. (a) A person ~~must meet~~ **may obtain, maintain, and renew a pseudorabies status for their herd by meeting** the requirements in this section and section 5 of this rule to ~~maintain the Pseudorabies Program Standards for~~ a qualified or qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd.

—— (b) Animals purchased to add to a herd ~~must test negative for Pseudorabies within thirty (30) days prior to movement and must be isolated upon arrival and retested negative not less than thirty (30) nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date of arrival.~~

But, additions to a herd may be purchased directly from a PRV-qualified herd or a qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd without the negative thirty (30) day test previous to sale.

—— (c) Members of a PRV-qualified herd or qualified negative gene-altered vaccinated herd that are exhibited or otherwise commingled with swine from non-Pseudorabies-qualified herds shall be held in isolation on the herd premises or owner's isolation facility for a minimum of

thirty (30) days after return and shall be tested negative to an official test for Pseudorabies not less than thirty (30) days nor more than forty five (45) days from the first day of isolation before being reunited with other members of the herd.

~~———— (d) All qualified or qualified negative gene altered vaccinated herds shall be monitored as described in the Pseudorabies Program Standards or as further defined by this rule.~~

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 79-1, Title IV; filed Mar 26, 1979, 3:40 p.m.: 2 IR 577; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 a.m.: 4 IR 1437; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:01 a.m.: 8 IR 174; filed Nov 30, 1990, 4:40 p.m.: 14 IR 622; filed Sep 10, 1993, 5:00 p.m.: 17 IR 184; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 747; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1530; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 10. 345 IAC 3-5.1-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-8 Pseudorabies requirements for feeder pigs

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 8. ~~(a) All feeder pigs sold in Indiana except those exempted by the Indiana state veterinarian must originate from herds that have been tested for Pseudorabies and have been found negative by the following method:~~

~~———— (1) Breeding herd test as follows:~~

~~———— (A) All swine in the herd over six (6) months of age are subject to the test.~~

~~———— (B) In herds of ten (10) sows or less, all are tested.~~

~~———— (C) In herds of eleven (11) to thirty five (35) sows, ten (10) are tested.~~

~~———— (D) In herds of thirty six (36) or more sows, thirty percent (30%) or thirty (30) sows (whichever is less) will be tested.~~

~~———— (E) Herd owner is responsible for submitting the laboratory results on the number of animals indicated to the office of the state veterinarian.~~

~~———— (F) Purchased additions are not considered to be part of the herd for monitoring purposes until sixty (60) days after entry.~~

~~———— (G) The breeding herd must be tested annually and be found negative prior to the anniversary date.~~

~~———— (2) The effective date is January 1, 1990.~~

~~———— (b) All feeder pigs sold in Indiana shall be quarantined to the purchaser's premises until sold for slaughter except the following:~~

~~———— (1) Feeder pigs directly from a PRV-qualified herd, which are not intermingled with swine of unknown status.~~

~~———— (2) Feeder pigs consigned to a licensed concentration point may be moved to feeding premises within seventy two (72) hours provided a permit is obtained from the Indiana state veterinarian. The swine when moved from a concentration point shall be quarantined to purchaser's premises until sold for slaughter.~~

~~———— (c) All feeder pigs sold through markets or feeder pig concentration points shall be quarantined to the purchaser's premises until sold for slaughter except the following:~~

~~—— (1) Interstate movement will be allowed if a letter of permission from the state regulatory official of state of destination is received by the Indiana state veterinarian.~~

~~—— (2) Lots of feeder pigs may be released for resale thirty (30) days after being purchased if all swine on the premises have a negative Pseudorabies test.~~

~~—— (3) Exigent circumstances as determined by the state veterinarian with special permit.~~

~~—— (d) Imported feeder pigs shall originate from a state where the reporting of Pseudorabies is mandatory and where all known infected herds are quarantined. In addition, requirements for all imported Feeder pigs shall be as follows: (1) moved into the state are quarantined to the premises of the consignee until they are:~~

~~(1) sold directly to approved slaughter markets; or~~

~~(2) consigned to a licensed concentration point where they may be moved to feeding premises within seventy-two (72) hours, provided a permit is obtained from the Indiana state veterinarian.~~

~~The Swine when moved from a concentration point shall~~ **must** be quarantined to the purchaser's premises until sold to an approved slaughter market.

~~—— (2) Found negative for Pseudorabies by:~~

~~—— (A) an annual official Pseudorabies test on the designated percentage of breeding swine over six (6) months of age as outlined in subsection (a); or~~

~~—— (B) being shipped from a Stage III, IV, or V state.~~

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 79-1, Title VIII; filed Mar 26, 1979, 3:40 p.m.: 2 IR 578; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 a.m.: 4 IR 1438; filed Mar 9, 1987, 3:30 p.m.: 10 IR 1379; filed Aug 19, 1987, 8:30 a.m.: 11 IR 9; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:03 p.m.: 11 IR 1757; errata, 11 IR 2901; filed Oct 29, 1989, 4:50 p.m.: 13 IR 384; filed Jun 18, 1990, 3:24 p.m.: 13 IR 1994; filed Sep 10, 1993, 5:00 p.m.: 17 IR 186; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 748; errata filed Jan 2, 1997, 4:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1124; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 11. 345 IAC 3-5.1-8.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-8.5 Swine herd monitoring

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 8.5. (a) An owner of a swine herd described in subsection ~~(e)~~ **(b)** or ~~(d)~~ **(c)** must procure a licensed and accredited veterinarian to test the owner's swine herd for pseudorabies. ~~The This~~ pseudorabies testing ~~required in subsections (c) and (d) shall be~~ **is** conducted as follows:

(1) In herds of ten (10) head of swine or less, all are tested.

(2) In herds of eleven (11) to thirty-five (35) head of swine, ten (10) head are tested.

(3) In herds of thirty-six (36) or more head of swine, thirty percent (30%) or thirty (30) head of swine, whichever is less, must be tested.

(4) Purchased additions are not considered to be part of the herd for monitoring purposes until sixty (60) days after entry.

(5) Swine sampled must be randomly selected from the herd.

- (6) All swine breeding and feeding herds are subject to the test.
- ~~—— (b) Quarantined swine herds shall be tested under section 8.7 of this rule.~~
- ~~—— (e) (b)~~ If the United States Department of Agriculture (**USDA**) assigns the state, or portions of the state, a status under the Program Standards that is lower than Stage IV status, all swine herds in the lower status area must be tested for pseudorabies, as outlined in subsection (a), within thirty (30) days of the date the state veterinarian notifies the herd owner or manager of the requirement to test. Swine herds in the lower status area must be retested not less than once every three hundred sixty-five (365) days until the ~~United States Department of Agriculture~~ **USDA** assigns the area a Stage IV or Stage V status under the Program Standards.
- ~~—— (d) (c)~~ Circle testing shall be coordinated by the state veterinarian to identify pseudorabies infection within five (5) miles of each pseudorabies infected herd. The owner of a swine herd located, in whole or in part, within five (5) miles of a swine herd that tests positive for pseudorabies must test a percentage of the swine in the owner's herd, as outlined in subsection (a).

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 3-5.1-8.5; filed Jan 8, 1992, 12:00 p.m.: 15 IR 701; filed Sep 10, 1993, 5:00 p.m.: 17 IR 186; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 749; filed Sep 1, 2000, 2:03 p.m.: 24 IR 10; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1533; readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 12. 345 IAC 3-5.1-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 3-5.1-10 Pseudorabies vaccine; sale and use; reports

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 10. (a) Pseudorabies vaccine may be used only if the use is authorized by a licensed and accredited veterinarian. The veterinarian dispensing pseudorabies vaccine shall ~~be responsible for reporting~~ **report** all new vaccinated herds in writing to the office of the state veterinarian at least once each month. ~~All swine sold under section 6(b)(1) of this rule shall be identified and vaccinated by a veterinarian. A certificate of vaccination must be completed to accompany the special permit.~~

(b) All pseudorabies vaccine sold into Indiana must be reported monthly by the manufacturer and any registered distributor to the office of the state veterinarian.

(c) Only those pseudorabies vaccines with an approved differential pseudorabies test may be used.

~~—— (d) All serological results conducted on swine vaccinated with Pseudorabies vaccine will be evaluated by a veterinary epidemiologist to determine the herd status.~~

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 79-1, Title X; filed Mar 26, 1979, 3:40 p.m.: 2 IR 579; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 a.m.: 4 IR 1439; filed Oct 29, 1984, 9:01 a.m.: 8 IR 175; filed May 13, 1986, 4:00 p.m.: 9 IR 2686; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1060; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:03 p.m.: 11 IR 1757; filed May 24, 1988, 9:43 a.m.: 11 IR 3536; filed Jun 18, 1990, 3:24 p.m.: 13 IR 1995; filed Nov 30, 1990, 4:40 p.m.: 14 IR 624; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 750; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1535;

readopted filed May 9, 2007, 3:16 p.m.: 20070516-IR-345070037RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: 20190814-IR-345190168RFA; readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: 20251105-IR-345240625RFA)

SECTION 13. THE FOLLOWING ARE REPEALED: 345 IAC 3-4-1; 345 IAC 3-4-2.5; 345 IAC 3-4-4; 345 IAC 3-4-5; 345 IAC 3-4-6; 345 IAC 3-4-7; 345 IAC 3-4-8; 345 IAC 3-4-9; 345 IAC 3-4-10; 345 IAC 3-4-11; 345 IAC 3-4-14; 345 IAC 3-4-15; 345 IAC 3-4-16; 345 IAC 3-4-17; 345 IAC 3-4-18; 345 IAC 3-4-19; 345 IAC 3-5.1-6; 345 IAC 3-5.1-7; 345 IAC 3-5.1-8.7; 345 IAC 3-5.1-13.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: United States Department of Agriculture Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program Standards in effect November 1, 2003

Small Business Regulatory Coordinator: Britney McMahan, Director of Legal Affairs, Indiana State Board of Animal Health, Discovery Hall, Suite 100, 1202 East 38th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46205, (317) 544-2400, bmcMahon@boah.in.gov

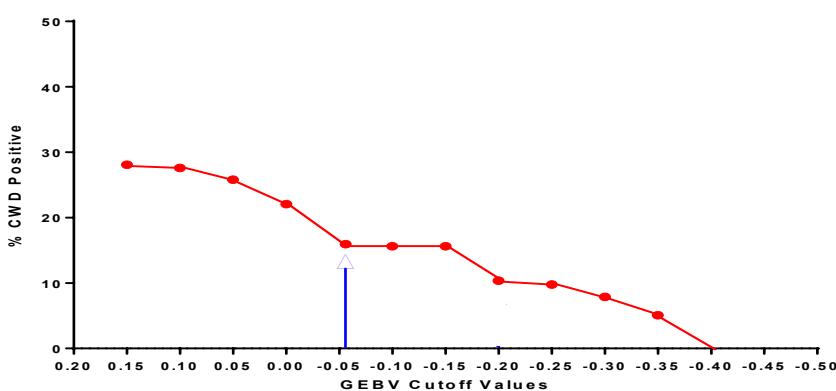
Posted: 08/26/2026 by Legislative Services Agency

Genomically Estimated Breeding Value (GEBV) predictive genetics and Chronic Wasting Disease

What is it? A genetically estimated breeding value (GEBV) is a statistically-generated number or score that *estimates* the total genetic potential of an animal with respect to a heritable trait. Traits are influenced and controlled by many different genetic regions, or loci, across the genome. In this situation the trait is susceptibility of white-tailed deer (WTD) to CWD, and the regions of interest are those that have a role in the CWD disease process, which is stated more simply as susceptibility. Seabury *et. al.* (2019 and 2022) found over 120,000 different regions that have a role in the CWD disease process. Each region provides a small contribution to the overall CWD disease process. However, some regions provide a greater contribution than others, and those are the genetic regions used in the current commercially available GEBV testing through the North American Deer Registry (NADR).

How is the GEBV for CWD Susceptibility determined? The GEBV is produced by comparing and analyzing the effects of genetic regions from deer that have CWD to those that do not have CWD.

What does the score actually mean? The score, which is presented as either a positive or negative number, reflects the potential for that deer to get CWD. The higher the number (on the positive side of zero) the greater the potential for that deer to become CWD positive if exposed to the disease. The graph below shows the percentage of 1,554 farmed WTD found to be CWD positive at various GEBV scores, ranging from the worst on the left (0.20) to best on the right (-0.40). The percentage of WTD with CWD decreases as the GEBV score decreases (becomes more negative). The arrow indicates the highest GEBV score (-0.056) animals should have to **begin** to generate a herd that has reduced susceptibility to CWD. This is the *starting point* for herd improvement, not the end goal, which is having a herd of deer scoring as low as possible.



What about variations in the prion gene like codon 95, 96 and others? While some codons (the parts of DNA that code for a specific amino acid) in the prion gene, particularly codon 96, can strongly influence susceptibility and incubation period, the contribution of any codon to the total genetic merit (GEBV score) is rather low. While codon 96 contributes more to susceptibility than any other *individual* region elsewhere in the genome, most of the overall susceptibility is due to the cumulative genetic contributions of these other regions. In other words, breeding for specific codon 96 genetics (GS or SS) alone is insufficient to significantly reduce herd susceptibility. That being said, there is a role for codon 96 in reducing herd susceptibility, just not on its own.

How to use GEVB scores and predictive genetics to reduce herd susceptibility to CWD

The primary goal of predictive genetics using GEVB scores is to generate herds that are less susceptible to CWD, either avoiding the establishment of CWD after an exposure, or limiting the spread within the herd if infected. Additionally, predictive genetics can be used in certain circumstances to clean up CWD infected herds within and/or beyond a quarantine period.

The generation of herds with reduced susceptibility to CWD is only achievable when the steps below are diligently followed. Leaving poor scoring, highly susceptible animals within a herd allows CWD to rapidly spread and contaminate the environment. Even good scoring deer may not be able to withstand infection in highly contaminated environments or in herds with a high CWD prevalence.

Steps to using GEVB scores for herd improvement:

- Get GEVB scores which include codon 96 genetics on all animals within the herd, regardless of age. *Good scoring animals can be GG, GS, or SS. Do not cull a good scoring animal simply because it is a GG!*
- Identify all animals with scores above the minimum cutoff value of -0.056 (i.e., above means less negative; and those that are closer to zero, or that are positive numbers).
- Keep meticulous herd and breeding records that includes GEVB scores and codon 96 data
- Determine if the herd has a sufficient number of deer with scores below the cutoff to sustain a viable breeding population without breeding too tightly. *Tight breeding to get desired scores is not recommended. Tight breeding will unmask negative recessive traits.*
- Develop a culling plan to remove as many deer above the cutoff as possible. *Some herds may not contain a sufficient number of deer below the cutoff to sustain the herd. In this situation purchasing good scoring animals or semen straws from good scoring bucks is recommended to selectively breed with best scoring does on site. With careful breeding over several generations, the overall GEVB scores can be significantly improved, and the herd susceptibility reduced. This takes time.*
- Good scoring deer with GS and SS at codon 96 in the prion gene are ultimately the goal. However, good scoring GG and GS deer can be bred with good scoring mates to generate desirable offspring with GS or SS at codon 96. This allows for genetic improvement without tight breeding.
- Ask for professional help from Dr. Seabury when circumstances are unusual or complicated. This will save time and a great deal of money and may just save your herd in the long run.



Office of the State Veterinarian

Discovery Hall, Suite 100

1202 East 38th Street

Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898

Phone: 317/544-2400

Kyle Shipman, DVM, State Veterinarian

Proposed Changes to the Board of Animal Health Cervid Rules

August 31, 2026

Proposed Rule Summary

Current requirements for moving CWD susceptible species into Indiana with no proposed changes:

- Pre-entry permit and certificate of veterinary inspection.
- The originating herd:
 - Not located in a CWD quarantine area, CWD infected area, CWD containment area, CWD management area or similarly designated CWD control area.
 - No animal in the herd, no animal that originated from the herd and no animal traced to the herd diagnosed as positive for CWD.
 - Not classified as CWD-positive, CWD exposed, or CWD suspect and not currently designated as trace back or trace forward herd in a CWD investigation.

I. Import Rule Proposed Changes:

Requirements for moving CWD susceptible cervids into Indiana:

1. For states that have not had a diagnosis of CWD within the last 60 months, no changes in requirements to move CWD susceptible cervids into Indiana.
2. Movements from states where CWD has been diagnosed in farmed or free-ranging cervids in the last 60 months allowed as follows:
 - (A). One of the following criteria must be met:
 - (1) Animals moved directly to a licensed hunting preserve
 - Each animal has a genetic estimated breeding value of negative fifty-six thousandths (-0.056) or lower.
 - Animals may move to the preserve only during the hunting season prescribed by statute (September 1 – March 1). Animals must be harvested no later than the end of the hunting season within which they were moved (March 1).
 - (2) Animals returning to Indiana after short-term exhibition in another state:
 - The animals:
 - (i) are moved to another state for exhibition,
 - (ii) are not comingled with other cervids during exhibition, and
 - (iii) return to Indiana within twenty-four (24) hours of leaving Indiana.
 - (3) Animals are moved directly to slaughter at an official slaughtering establishment.

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

(4) Animals moved for any purpose other than those listed in 2(A)(1) – 2(A)(3) above (i.e. breeding):

(i) Each animal in the proposed movement must have one of the following set of characteristics:

* For codon 96 the codon genotype of GS, and a genetic estimated breeding value of negative two tenths (-0.20) or lower.

* For codon 96 the codon genotype of SS, and a genetic estimated breeding value of negative fifty-six thousandths (-0.056) or lower.

(B). Reindeer

Reindeer may move into the State (for breeding or exhibition) if the following requirements are met:

1. The animal does not originate from and has never during its life been in
 - * a county where CWD has been diagnosed in farmed or free-ranging cervids, or
 - * a county that is adjacent to such a county.
2. The destination herd may only have reindeer (no comingling with cervids other than reindeer on the Indiana premises).

II. Hunting Preserves

Hunting preserves:

Repeals the requirement to test 100% of death loss. Adds a requirement to sample and test the carcass of any cervid twelve (12) months of age or older that dies for any reason if the animal originated from:

- A CWD registered herd, or
- A herd that was not CWD certified in good standing at the time the animal moved onto the premises (i.e. certified herds with suspended status)

All hunting preserves:

- Animals may not move from the preserve alive (to another premises or into a breeding facility associated with the preserve).

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Notice of First Comment Period

LSA Document # 26 -

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE AND BRUCELLOSIS IN CERVIDAE

PURPOSE OF NOTICE

The Indiana State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) is soliciting comments on amending rules at 345 IAC 2-7 concerning interstate movement of farmed cervids and chronic wasting disease (CWD) and surveillance for CWD on hunting preserves. The proposed rule repeals unnecessary provisions relating to brucellosis in cervidae.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

Regulatory Analysis:

Notice of Public Hearing:

CITATIONS AFFECTED: 345 IAC 2-7-1; 345 IAC 2-7-2.4; 345 IAC 2-7-3; 345 IAC 2-4.5-6; 345 IAC 2-4.5-7.

AUTHORITY: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-14.7-14

OVERVIEW

Basic Purpose and Background

The proposed rule will allow movement of cervids from states where CWD has been diagnosed if animals are i) moved to a shooting preserve and harvested before the end of the hunting season; ii) moved to another state for short-term exhibition and returning to Indiana; iii) moved directly to slaughter; or iv) moved for breeding if the animal has genetics indicating it may be resistant to CWD. The rule allows reindeer to move into the state if they originate from an area that is not known to be affected by CWD.

The proposed rule will reduce the requirement to test animals harvested in hunting preserves. The proposed rule will require only animals that originated from herds that are not CWD certified in good standing to be tested.

Executive Order 25-17 directs state agencies to work towards a 25% reduction in regulatory requirements by January 1, 2029. The proposal rule eliminates unnecessary provisions in furtherance of this goal.

The implementation costs of the proposed rule are not expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

For purposes of [IC 4-22-2-28.1](#), small businesses affected by this rulemaking may contact the Small Business Regulatory Coordinator:

Britney McMahan
Director of Legal Affairs
Indiana State Board of Animal Health
Discovery Hall, Ste 100
1202 E 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 544-2400
bmcMahon@boah.in.gov

For purposes of [IC 4-22-2-28.1](#), the Small Business Ombudsman designated by [IC 5-28-17-6](#) is:

Caleb Wakeman
Small Business Ombudsman
Indiana Economic Development Corporation
One North Capitol, Suite 700
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(463) 269-2670
ombudsman@iedc.in.gov

Resources available to regulated entities through the small business ombudsman include the ombudsman's duties stated in [IC 5-28-17-6](#), specifically [IC 5-28-17-6\(9\)](#), investigating and attempting to resolve any matter regarding compliance by a small business with a law, rule, or policy administered by a state agency, either as a party to a proceeding or as a mediator.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

The board is soliciting public comment on the proposed rule. Comments may be submitted in one of the following ways:

- (1) By email to animalhealth@boah.in.gov
- (2) Attend scheduled public hearing.

COMMENT PERIOD DEADLINE

All comments must be postmarked or time-stamped not later than October 6, 2026.

The rule, Regulatory Analysis, appendices referenced in the Regulatory Analysis, and materials incorporated by reference (if applicable) are on file at the Indiana State Board of Animal Health, Discovery Hall, Ste 100, 1202 E 38th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana and are available for public inspection. Copies of the rule, Regulatory Analysis, and appendices referenced in the Regulatory Analysis are available at the Indiana State Board of Animal Health office.

If the board does not receive substantive comments during the public comment period or public hearing, the rule may be adopted with text that is the same as or does not substantially differ from the text of the proposed rule published in this notice.

PROPOSED RULE

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

345 IAC 2-7-1 Definitions

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17](#)

Sec. 1. The following definitions and the definitions in [IC 15-17-2](#) apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Animal" means any farmed or captive cervid.
- (2) "Approved CWD sample collector" means a person that has been approved by the state veterinarian to collect official samples for CWD testing.
- (3) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under [IC 15-17-3](#).
- (4) "Certification program" means the CWD herd certification program in section 4 of this rule.
- (5) "Cervid" means all members of the family cervidae that are susceptible to CWD. These are the animals in the following genera and their hybrids and related species:
 - (A) *Odocoileus* (mule deer and whitetail deer).
 - (B) *Cervus* (elk, wapiti, red deer, and Sika deer).
 - (C) *Alces* (moose).
 - (D) *Rangifer* (reindeer).
 - (E) Any other species of the family cervidae that:
 - (i) is found to be susceptible to CWD; and
 - (ii) the state veterinarian designates in writing as being governed by the CWD program established in this rule.
- (6) "Chronic wasting disease" or "CWD" means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.
- (7) "CWD exposed animal" means an animal that is part of a CWD positive herd or that has been exposed to a CWD positive animal or CWD contaminated premises in the last five (5) years.

(8) "CWD exposed herd" means a herd in which a CWD positive or exposed animal has resided within sixty (60) months prior to the diagnosis of CWD.

(9) "CWD negative animal" means an animal that has been subjected to an official CWD test that resulted in a negative classification.

(10) "CWD positive animal" means an animal that has been diagnosed as having CWD through official confirmatory testing conducted by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories.

(11) "CWD positive herd" means a herd in which a CWD positive animal resided at the time it was diagnosed and that has not been released from quarantine.

(12) "CWD suspect animal" and "CWD suspect" means an animal for which the state veterinarian has determined that unofficial CWD test results, laboratory evidence, or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of CWD, but for which official laboratory results are not yet available or have been inconclusive.

(13) **“Genomic Estimated Breeding Value” and “GEBV” mean a statistically generated number that estimates the total genetic potential of an animal with respect to the trait of susceptibility of cervids to CWD utilizing a process of genetic testing and analysis that has been:**

(A) empirically verified with a prediction accuracy of greater than or equal to zero point eight one (0.81); and

(B) approved by the state veterinarian for use to meet regulatory requirements.

(14) "Herd" means an animal or a group of animals that are:

(A) under common ownership or supervision; and

(B) grouped on one (1) or more parts of a single premises, or on two (2) or more separate premises but on which animals have been interchanged or had direct or indirect contact with one another.

~~(14)~~ (15) "Herd plan" means a written herd and premises management agreement described in section 5.5 of this rule that is developed by the herd owner, the herd owner's veterinarian, and the state veterinarian, and approved by the state veterinarian, that states the steps that will be taken to:

(A) eradicate CWD from a CWD positive herd;

(B) control the risk of CWD in a CWD exposed or CWD suspect herd; or

(C) prevent introduction of CWD into that herd or any other herd.

~~(15)~~ (16) "High risk animal" means a cervid that may have been exposed to CWD. The state veterinarian shall determine which animals are high risk animals based on an epidemiological investigation that includes evaluation of animal movements, housing, location, and probable contacts with CWD positive, CWD exposed, or CWD suspect animals.

~~(16)~~ (17) "Official identification" means a device or method of animal identification approved for use under this rule by the state veterinarian. Official identification must include a nationally unique animal identification number that adheres to one (1) of the following numbering systems:

(A) National Uniform Eartagging System that employs an eight (8) or nine (9) character alphanumeric format, consisting of two (2) number state or territory code, followed by two (2) or three (3) letters and four (4) additional numbers.

(B) Animal identification number (AIN), the official numbering system for identification of animals in the United States. The AIN must contain fifteen (15) digits with the first three (3) being one (1) of the following:

(i) The country code (840 for the United States).

(ii) The alpha characters "USA".

- (iii) The numeric code assigned to the manufacturer of the identification device by the International Committee on Animal Recording.
 - (C) A premises-based numbering system that combines an official premises identification number with a producer's livestock production numbering system to provide a unique identification number. The PIN number and the production number must both appear on the official tag.
 - (D) Any other numbering system that has been approved by the state veterinarian and the United States Department of Agriculture for the identification of animals in commerce.
- ~~(17)~~ **(18)** "Official test" means a CWD detection test approved by the state veterinarian conducted in a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian.
- ~~(18)~~ **(19)** "Owner" means a person who legally owns an animal. The state veterinarian may include as an owner a person who possesses an animal under a permit issued by the United States government or the Indiana department of natural resources, whether or not the permit holder actually has ownership rights in the animal, if it furthers the purposes of this rule.
- ~~(19)~~ **(20)** "Premises identification number" or "PIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by the state veterinarian, the animal health authority of another state, or a federal animal health authority to a premises that is, in the judgment of the assigning animal health authority, a geographically distinct location from other premises. All of the following apply to a PIN:
- (A) It is associated with an address, geospatial coordinates, or location descriptors that provide a verifiably unique location.
 - (B) It may be used in conjunction with a producer's own livestock production numbering system to provide a unique identification number for an animal.
 - (C) It may be used as a component of a group/lot identification number.
 - (D) It may consist of:
 - (i) the state's two (2) letter postal abbreviation followed by the premises assigned number; or
 - (ii) a seven (7) character alphanumeric code, with the right-most character being a check digit. The check digit number is based upon the ISO 70-64 Mod 36/37 check digit algorithm.
- ~~(20)~~ **(21)** "Quarantine" means an order restricting the movement of animals onto or off of a premises.
- ~~(21)~~ **(22)** "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under [IC 15-17-4](#) or his or her authorized agent.
- (Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-7-1](#); filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1339; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 12, 2002, 1:07 p.m.: 26 IR 346; filed Jul 23, 2008, 1:01 p.m.: [20080820-IR-345070824FRA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: [20130619-IR-345120491FRA](#); errata filed Jul 5, 2013, 10:19 a.m.: [20130717-IR-345120491ACA](#); filed May 23, 2019, 12:01 p.m.: [20190619-IR-345180541FRA](#); readopted filed Jul 10, 2019, 3:50 p.m.: [20190814-IR-345190168RFA](#); readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: [20251105-IR-345240625RFA](#))*

SECTION 2. 345 IAC 2-7-2.4 IS AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

345 IAC 2-7-2.4 Interstate movement of cervids susceptible to chronic wasting disease

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-18-6](#)

Sec. 2.4. (a) A person moving a cervid into the state must comply with the requirements in this article and [345 IAC 1-3](#).

(b) A person may move or cause to be moved into the state live animals of the family cervidae that are susceptible to CWD only as provided in this section. These are animals of the following genera and their hybrids and related species:

- (1) *Odocoileus* (mule deer and whitetail deer).
- (2) *Cervus* (elk, wapiti, red deer, and Sika deer).
- (3) *Alces* (moose).
- (4) *Rangifer* (reindeer).
- (5) Any other species of the family cervidae that:
 - (A) is found to be susceptible to CWD; and
 - (B) the state veterinarian designates in writing as being governed by the movement requirements in this rule.

(c) When making a preentry permit determination under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#), the state veterinarian may require the applicant to provide any information, including supporting documentation, that is relevant to evaluating the disease risk associated with the movement and compliance with subsections (d) through (g). The state veterinarian may require that the application for a permit be in writing and be submitted not less than one hundred twenty (120) hours prior to the proposed movement date.

(d) The state veterinarian may issue a preentry permit under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#) to move a live animal of the species listed in subsection (b) into the state if the epidemiology as it relates to CWD indicates that the proposed movement is consistent with reasonable animal health precautions. The state veterinarian must follow the principles of subsections (e) through (g) when issuing preentry permits.

(e) Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g) and [345 IAC 1-3-29\(c\)](#), the state veterinarian must follow the following principles when issuing preentry permits for live animals:

- (1) Each animal in the proposed movement must originate from an area that meets all of the following conditions:
 - (A) The principal animal health official in the state of origin has authority to quarantine CWD infected, CWD exposed, and CWD suspect animals.
 - (B) State law in the state of origin requires that a diagnosis of CWD be reported to the principal animal health official of the state.
 - (C) The state of origin is engaged in surveillance for CWD in captive and free-ranging cervids.
 - (D) The state of origin is participating in the federal CWD herd certification program under 9 CFR Part 55, Subpart B or the United States Department of Agriculture is administering this CWD certification program in the state.

~~(E) CWD has not been diagnosed in a captive cervid herd in the state where the herd of origin is located within the sixty (60) months immediately prior to the date of the proposed movement.~~

~~(F) CWD has not been diagnosed in a free-ranging cervid in the state where the herd of origin is located within the sixty (60) months immediately prior to the date of the proposed movement.~~

~~(G) The herd of origin's premises is not located in a state or federal CWD-quarantine area, CWD-infected area, CWD-containment area, CWD-management area, or a similarly designated CWD-control area.~~

(2) Each animal in the proposed movement must originate from a herd that meets all of the following conditions:

(A) No animal in the herd, no animal that originated from the herd, and no animal that has been traced to the herd has been diagnosed as positive for CWD within the sixty (60) months immediately prior to the date of transportation into Indiana.

(B) The herd is not classified as a CWD-positive, CWD-exposed, or CWD-suspect herd and is not currently designated a trace back or trace forward herd in a CWD epidemiological investigation.

(C) The herd has been enrolled in or subject to an official state or federal surveillance program equivalent to the program described in 9 CFR Part 55, Subpart B whereby the herd has been monitored for CWD for not less than sixty (60) consecutive months and has achieved CWD certified status. The owner of the herd must be in compliance with the surveillance program requirements. The certification program information shall be:

(i) disclosed when applying for an entry permit under this section; and

(ii) included on the certificate of veterinary inspection required under section 4 of this rule.

(3) One of the following sets of criteria is met:

(A) Each animal in the proposed movement has one of the following genetic characteristics:

i) For codon 96 the codon genotype of GS, and a genetic estimated breeding value of negative two tenths (-0.20) or lower.

ii) For codon 96 the codon genotype of SS and a genetic estimated breeding value of negative fifty-six thousandths (-0.056) or lower.

(B) Each animal in the proposed movement has an established and documented genetic estimated breeding value of negative fifty-six thousandths (-0.056) or lower and the animals are moved directly to a hunting preserve licensed under IC 15-17-14.7. Animals moved under this subdivision must be moved within the hunting season (between September 1 and March 1) and harvested no later than the end of the hunting season within which they were moved (March 1).

(C) The animals are:

(i) moved from Indiana directly to a premises in another state for exhibition;

(i) kept on the exhibition premises separate from all other cervids, captive and wild; and

(ii) return to Indiana within twenty-four (24) hours of leaving Indiana.

(D) The animal is a reindeer that:

(i) Has never during its life been in a county where CWD has been diagnosed in farmed or free-ranging cervids or in a county adjacent to such a county; and

(ii) Is moved to a premises where it does not comingle with cervids other than reindeer.

(f) The state veterinarian may issue a preentry permit under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#) and this section for an animal if the animal has tested negative for CWD using a live animal test that has been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state veterinarian.

(g) The state veterinarian may issue a preentry permit under [345 IAC 1-3-29\(b\)](#) and this section to move a live animal of the species listed in subsection (b) into the state directly to slaughter if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) An official certificate of veterinary inspection is obtained for the animals on the shipment.

(2) Each animal is identified with two (2) forms of identification as required in [345 IAC 1-3-29](#) and the identification is recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(3) A copy of the certificate of veterinary inspection moves with the animals and is presented to a state or federal official at the slaughtering plant.

(4) The animals are moved directly to a slaughtering plant inspected by the board or the United States Department of Agriculture without stopping and unloading the animals elsewhere in the state.

(5) The state veterinarian must be provided access to collect samples from each animal for testing for disease.

(6) The animal must originate from a herd that is not classified as a CWD-positive, CWD-exposed, or CWD-suspect herd and is not currently designated a trace back or trace forward herd in a CWD epidemiological investigation.

(7) The herd of origin's premises must not be located in a state or federal CWD-quarantine area, CWD-infected area, CWD-containment area, CWD-management area, or a similarly designated CWD control area.

(8) The permit may contain any other conditions the state veterinarian determines to be necessary to prevent, detect, and control disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-7-2.4](#); filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 92; readopted filed Jul 30, 2009, 10:44 a.m.: [20090826-IR-345090368RFA](#); filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: [20130619-IR-345120491FRA](#); filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#); filed May 23, 2019, 12:01 p.m.: [20190619-IR-345180541FRA](#); readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: [20251105-IR-345240625RFA](#))

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

[345 IAC 2-7-3](#) Chronic wasting disease registered herd program

Authority: [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

Affected: [IC 15-17-11-20](#)

Sec. 3. (a) The requirements in this section apply to captive cervids. The owner of a captive cervid that is of a species that is not known to be susceptible to CWD and therefore not required to participate in the CWD program may voluntarily participate in the CWD program.

(b) The following requirements apply to any person that keeps a captive cervid at a location in Indiana:

- (1) The person shall register with the state veterinarian each location where his or her cervids are kept.
- (2) Each animal in the herd must be uniquely identified at the earliest of the following events:
 - (A) At the time the animal is moved onto the premises.
 - (B) At the time the animal is moved off of the premises.
 - (C) At the time the animal is held for testing, vaccination, or veterinary care.
 - (D) At the time the animal is held for semen, embryo, antler, or other collection from the animal.

Animals that have existing identification do not need to be reidentified upon the occurrence of these events if the existing identification meets the criteria for identification prescribed by this rule and the existing identification is recorded in the herd inventory.

- (3) Cervids identified under this section must be identified using at least two (2) forms of identification attached to the animal. One (1) of the animal identifications must be an official identification that is a tamper resistant ear tag. The second animal identification may be a tamper resistant ear tag or one (1) of the following forms of identification that is unique to the animal within the herd:

- (A) An electronic implant.
- (B) A flank tattoo.
- (C) An ear tattoo.
- (D) An identification device approved by the state veterinarian.

Identification of a cervid must be maintained on the animal until the animal is deceased and any samples required by the board are collected from the animal. If the identification is not collected as a part of a sample collection, it must remain with the animal until the carcass is disposed of in accordance with this rule and [IC 15-17-11-20](#).

- (4) The owner must keep a complete, accurate, and current herd inventory. A herd inventory shall include the following:

- (A) A record of each animal that is part of the herd including the following:
 - (i) The animal's species.
 - (ii) All of the animal's identification.
 - (iii) The animal's age and sex.
- (B) A record of:
 - (i) all identification associated with each animal that is added to the herd;
 - (ii) the date the animal is added to the herd; and
 - (iii) the source of the animal.If the source of the animal is from outside the owner's herd, the name and address of the source.
- (C) A record of:
 - (i) all identification associated with each animal that is removed from the herd;
 - (ii) the cause for removal (sale, escape, death by accident, or death by other means);
 - (iii) the date removed; and
 - (iv) the name and address of the animal's destination.
- (D) A person must keep a record of any purchase and resale of an animal, even if the animal never enters that person's possession or herd, and to include transactions brokered by the person. The records must include the source of the animal under clause (B) and the destination of the animal under clause (C).

- (5) Upon request of the state veterinarian, the owner or custodian of cervids must do the following:
- (A) Provide the state veterinarian access to or a copy of the written herd inventory.
 - (B) Provide access to the herd premises and present each animal in the herd to the state veterinarian for inspection, verification or application of identification, testing or evaluation, to include assembling, handling, and restraining the animals.
- (6) The herd owner shall, within one (1) business day of discovery, notify the state veterinarian of the escape or disappearance of any animal in the herd.
- (7) **The following apply to hunting preserves:**
- (A) Upon the death of an animal in the herd that is twelve (12) months of age or older ~~for any reason~~, **that originated from a herd that was not CWD certified in good standing at the time the animal moved onto the premises**, the owner of a hunting preserve shall initiate action to collect samples for CWD testing according to one (1) of the following procedures:
 - (A) By procuring the services of a veterinarian to collect appropriate samples for CWD testing.
 - (B) By procuring the services of an approved CWD sample collector to collect appropriate samples for CWD testing.
 - (C) By any other procedure authorized by the state veterinarian that ensures appropriate sample collection, handling, and transportation for testing.Samples must be submitted to an approved laboratory no later than March 31 of the year immediately following the hunting season. Samples must be adequately preserved to ensure they are in a condition that may be tested.
 - (B) A person may not move a live cervid from the hunting preserve to another premises or to a breeding facility associated with the hunting preserve.**
- (8) The state veterinarian may inspect any cervid and take tissues or other material necessary or helpful for detecting disease. The owner must allow the state veterinarian to collect samples from any animal sent to slaughter.
- (9) The owner shall dispose of a cervid carcass that has been sampled for testing as directed by the state veterinarian. Cervid carcasses that are not sampled shall be disposed of in accordance with [IC 15-17-11-20](#). The state veterinarian may require that the owner identify the carcass in a particular manner.
- (10) The herd must be enclosed in a perimeter fence that:
- (A) is made from materials that will prevent cervids from entering or leaving through the structure;
 - (B) has no openings that will allow ingress or egress; and
 - (C) measures at least eight (8) feet from the ground to the top of the fence at all parts of the structure.
- The state veterinarian may approve a perimeter fence enclosing smaller cervids that is lower than eight (8) feet if the fence is likely to contain the animals.
- (c) The state veterinarian may:
- (1) conduct an epidemiologic evaluation of any cervid herd, including testing any animal if it furthers the goal of animal disease surveillance and control; and
 - (2) consider all relevant factors, including the:
 - (A) length of time the herd has been under a CWD surveillance program;
 - (B) herd's health history;

(C) potential effects of any additions to the herd; and

(D) potential effect of wild cervids on the herd;

when evaluating herds under this subsection.

(d) The requirements in this section do not apply to a person possessing a dead wild cervid taken pursuant to a hunting permit issued by the Indiana department of natural resources.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; [345 IAC 2-7-3](#); filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1339; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 12, 2002, 1:07 p.m.: 26 IR 347; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 92; filed Jul 23, 2008, 1:01 p.m.: [20080820-IR-345070824FRA](#); errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: [20081022-IR-345080767ACA](#); filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: [20130619-IR-345120491FRA](#); filed Dec 14, 2016, 12:00 p.m.: [20170111-IR-345160221FRA](#); readopted filed Jul 12, 2022, 2:33 p.m.: [20220810-IR-345220146RFA](#); readopted filed Oct 15, 2025, 3:08 p.m.: [20251105-IR-345240625RFA](#))

SECTION 4. THE FOLLOWING ARE REPEALED: 345 IAC 2-4.5-6; 345 IAC 2-4.5-7.

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH**Readoption Review**

LSA Document #25-796

345 IAC 1-1.5 Official Forms**I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency**

Yes, the subject matter covered by the rule remains carried out by BOAH.

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) has a duty to control the movement of animals to prevent, detect, and control diseases of animals, and have animal identification rules to facilitate the prevention of disease. [IC 15-17-3-13](#).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule[345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#)[345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#) - readopted in 2025 and not ripe for readoption[345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#)[345 IAC 1-1.5-3](#)

The rule is necessary to implement a federal mandate. The state must ensure that its identification and documentation requirements for movement of livestock and poultry into the state align with the federal rule at 9 CFR Part 86. Indiana's livestock and poultry producers rely on BOAH to ensure that all identification and documentation requirements align with federal standards. If the requirements are inconsistent with these standards, it may jeopardize their ability to move their animals in commerce interstate or internationally. BOAH's traceability program is subject to periodic tests by the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection System (USDA-APHIS) to ensure that staff can quickly trace an animal's movements in order to demonstrate the state's ability to contain a disease of concern to animal or human health. If the appropriate intrastate identification and documentation requirements are not in place, it compromises the ability to successfully complete a trace investigation in accordance with federal standards.

To carry out these duties, it is critical that the board periodically update its rules to ensure that they align with federal standards and incorporate the latest technologies. The board has specific authority to adopt rules that are

reasonable and necessary to discharge the duties imposed on the board by law and to implement the Animal Health and Animal Products article. [IC 15-17-3-13](#). [IC 15-17-3-21](#).

BOAH does not impose any requirements with regard to animals moving into the state that are more stringent than 9 CFR 86. However, pursuant to the federal standards, the state veterinarian has made a determination that Indiana will not enter into agreements with other states to accept brands and registration tattoos as official forms of identification for cattle. Many states have made a similar decision, as continued reliance on brands and tattoos as official identification presents a risk to the long-term viability of the US cattle industry due to the inability to trace animals with these forms of identification.

The certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) and related official forms continue to be central to disease control efforts related to animals moving into and within the state in a manner that meets state and federal animal health requirements. This rule describes requirements for issuing a valid CVI.

The rule authorizes veterinarians, animal owners and custodians to meet requirements in the least restrictive and cost-effective manner, while meeting federal requirements for moving animals interstate, by outlining multiple different forms in printed or electronic formats.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: Use of standardized definitions ([345 IAC 1-1.5-1](#)) and single approved forms (Sections 2-3) minimizes confusion and training costs. Electronic forms and CVI submission reduce paper handling and mailing expense.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Centralized, digital permit systems reduce personnel and overhead costs associated with manual record processing.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Clear, consistent documentation standards avoid unnecessary veterinary visits or expenses stemming from misfiled or rejected forms.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner

CVI Requirements ([345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#)): Allows for the adoption of printed or electronic forms, including those approved by other states or USDA, as long as state veterinarian approval is obtained.

Owner/Shipper Statements ([345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5](#)): Permits owners to complete these in lieu of a CVI when suitable, reducing unnecessary professional intervention

Document Filing ([345 IAC 1-1.5-3](#)): Accepts electronic filings compliant with federal standards (9 CFR 161.3), giving flexibility in submission methods

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws.

CVI requirements are aligned with [IC 15-17](#) and federal regulation 9 CFR § 161.3, thereby avoiding duplicative interstate movement standards.

The rule leverages forms and procedures authorized by the USDA, other states, and federal regulations, thereby preventing regulatory overlap.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: Uniform terms reduce ambiguity and support consistent enforcement assessments.

(5) Have practicable enforcement:

CVI and Owner/Shipper Statements: Approved forms, whether electronic or printed, signed by accredited veterinarians or owners, facilitate verification during inspections.

Electronic Filing Standards: Clear acceptance of digital submissions cross-checked against federal forms encourages transparency and allows easy audit access

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule - The genesis of the rule is to implement a federal mandate. The state must ensure that its identification and documentation requirements for movement of livestock and poultry into the state align with the federal rule at 9 CFR Part 86. Indiana's livestock and poultry producers rely

on BOAH to ensure that all identification and documentation requirements align with federal standards. If the requirements are inconsistent with these standards, it may jeopardize their ability to move their animals in commerce interstate or internationally. BOAH's traceability program is subject to periodic tests by USDA-APHIS to ensure that staff can quickly trace an animal's movements to demonstrate the state's ability to contain a disease of concern to animal or human health.

The rule governs the traceability of livestock and poultry moving interstate and intrastate. Animal traceability refers to the ability to document the history of an animal's movements in space and time. This information is critical in the presence of a disease outbreak that threatens food safety and animal and human health.

Knowing where animals have been provides necessary information regarding their possible exposure to a disease or their exposure of other animals to the disease. Appropriate action can then be taken to contain the disease.

The last major update to the rule was in 2014 and may be found here: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#).

The definition of "certificate of veterinary inspection" was amended in 2021 and the final rule may be found here: [20211215-IR-345210268FRA](#). [345 IAC 1-1.5-2](#) was readopted in 2025, and the regulatory analysis may be found here: [20250604-IR-345250279RAA](#).

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#).

c. Statement of Need - The rule must be readopted before expiring to maintain current programs that rely on certificates of veterinary inspection and other forms to document the health status of animals. If the rule is not readopted, it will have negative consequences for the regulated community, including:

- Continued use of non-electronic identification methods would lessen BOAH's ability to effectively trace animals that may have been exposed to a disease of concern and/or may have exposed others.
- Poor traceability during a high consequence disease event may lead to outbreaks of longer duration, as diseased and exposed animals will not be rapidly found and quarantined, harvested or destroyed.
- The inability to achieve rapid containment would make animal disease outbreaks more costly and an increased threat to animal and human health.

The state must ensure that its identification and documentation requirements for movement of livestock and poultry into the state align with the federal rule at 9 CFR Part 86. Indiana's livestock and poultry producers rely on BOAH to ensure that all identification and documentation requirements align with federal standards. If the

requirements are inconsistent with these standards, it may jeopardize the ability to move their animals in commerce interstate or internationally.

If the appropriate intrastate identification and documentation requirements are not in place, it compromises the ability to successfully complete a trace investigation in accordance with federal standards. The requirement for cattle to bear electronic tags is critical to the national effort to ensure a speed of data retrieval that allows states to efficiently complete a trace investigation. BOAH and their counterparts in other impacted states can better identify animals that may have come in contact with an affected animal, implement mitigation strategies, and thereby minimize the economic impact of outbreaks to the industry. The rapid tracing afforded by electronic identification (EID) helps states demonstrate freedom from a high consequence disease and disposition of all infected and exposed animals, which is critical to keep Indiana animals and animal products entering commerce.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule - [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#); [IC 15-17-15-12](#).

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increase any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments.. BOAH already provides official forms to regulated entities. BOAH spends approximately \$16,000 annually to provide paper and electronic forms. BOAH staff spend time responding to questions about forms, providing forms, and conduct training. These costs are not tracked separately from other animal health costs.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule -All costs are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680). There is no revenue associated with this rule as the forms are free.

3. Impacted Parties

Parties impacted by this rule are already in compliance, and the rule readoption does not change the current requirements. There are no costs to the impacted parties as the print and electronic CVI forms are free. The external stakeholders that interact with the official forms include the following:

- Veterinarians - USDA-accredited and state-licensed veterinarians that issue and sign CVIs as a legal requirement for animal movement. There are approximately 3,000 Indiana licensed veterinarians.

- Animal owners, shippers, and custodians - Individuals or entities (e.g., farms, ranches) responsible for consigning, shipping, or receiving animals use these forms to meet health inspection and movement prerequisites. BOAH does not know how many individuals or firms consign, ship or receive animals.
- Livestock dealers and brokers - These intermediaries rely on CVIs to legally transport, buy, and sell animals across intrastate and interstate lines, ensuring compliance with health regulations. There are 137 Indiana licensed livestock dealers and markets.
- Exhibition and event organizers - Organizers of fairs, rodeos, shows, and sales require CVIs to grant entry to animals, ensuring they meet health and entry criteria. BOAH does not know how many event organizers operate in Indiana.
- Transporters (Haulers and Carriers) - Companies or individuals transporting animals depend on CVIs as official documentation of health status during transit and may need to keep copies of movement permits. BOAH does not know how many haulers and carriers operate in Indiana.
- Livestock Markets, Auction Houses, Delivery/Wholesalers - These facilities require CVIs for record-keeping, regulatory compliance, and animal traceability upon arrival or departure. There are 52 licensed livestock markets in Indiana.
- Accredited Testing Laboratories & Technicians - Labs conducting official tests (e.g., Coggins, TB) contribute test results to CVIs or related movement documents as part of interstate compliance. Any laboratory, public or private, may conduct tests related to Indiana animals. BOAH does not know how many such laboratories exist.
- Regulatory and Animal Health Agencies - USDA-APHIS relies on CVIs for disease control, interstate animal identification, and accreditation oversight.
- Premises and Identification Registrants - Owners of regulated premises (e.g., farms, feedlots, exhibitions) must register and use official forms as part of traceability when moving animals. There are more than 74,888 registered premises in Indiana.
- Common-carrier Transporter Operatives - Employees or companies shipping livestock need CVIs on board as documented evidence of compliance during inspections or transit stops. BOAH does not know how many entities transport livestock.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

The standards for official documents are necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally. The rule is structured in a manner that allows regulated entities flexibility to choose the format and method of delivery for official forms. The rule contemplates paper and electronic forms and methods. These official documents are necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally. Trade in livestock and poultry from Indiana companies is more than five billion dollars annually.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - This rule ensures that Indiana remains fully aligned with federal animal health and identification requirements, which is essential for keeping interstate and international markets open to Indiana's livestock producers. In 2024, Indiana farmers exported \$479 million in pork and another \$240 million in poultry products. See <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-agricultural-trade-data/annual-state-agricultural-exports>

Compliance with federal identification and documentation standards allows producers to move animals confidently across state and national borders without risking rejection, delays, or additional regulatory burdens. The rule also strengthens the state's disease-traceability framework by ensuring the continued use of reliable and standardized identification methods and official forms. This level of traceability is critical for BOAH to quickly locate animals that may have been exposed to or may have contributed to the spread of a disease of concern. In addition, the rule provides the regulatory foundation necessary for rapid containment during high-consequence disease events, enabling state officials to identify, quarantine, and manage affected or exposed animals in a timely manner. While these primary benefits are not quantifiable, they are significant.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Maintaining this rule also significantly reduces the economic and operational impacts of potential disease outbreaks. When traceability systems function effectively, outbreaks are shorter in duration, more geographically contained, and less likely to disrupt normal business operations for producers, livestock markets, transporters, and related industries. The rule supports public and animal health by helping limit the spread of infectious diseases that could otherwise escalate into large-scale events with high costs and broader public-health implications. Effective containment reduces the need for prolonged quarantines, mass depopulation efforts, and extensive cleanup and recovery measures. By

minimizing both the scale and cost of disease response activities, the rule contributes to a more resilient agricultural sector and protects the broader community from preventable animal-health and zoonotic risks.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry, and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars. This is a considerable amount of revenue at increased risk if BOAH does not have the ability to adequately trace potentially infected or exposed animals. Readopting this rule provides meaningful cost savings to regulated entities by strengthening efficiency, reducing delays, and minimizing the financial risks associated with animal-disease events. By supporting the continued use of standardized official forms-especially electronic CVIs-the rule reduces administrative labor and paperwork burdens for veterinarians, producers, livestock dealers, and transporters. Electronic documentation streamlines the process of preparing, transmitting, and storing required movement records, saving both time and staff resources while decreasing errors that can result in rework or shipment delays. These efficiencies help businesses move animals more reliably and predictably, avoiding costly interruptions in commerce. The rule also supports substantial long-term cost savings by enhancing Indiana's disease-traceability infrastructure. When animal identification and movement documentation are consistent and reliable, the state can rapidly contain disease threats and reduce the scale of epidemiological investigations. Faster containment means fewer animals are implicated in disease events, shorter quarantines, and reduced disruption to business operations. Preventing large or prolonged outbreaks protects producers from losses related to animal mortality, mandatory depopulation, reduced market access, and the imposition of state or federal movement restrictions. In essence, the rule safeguards the economic stability of Indiana's livestock sector by promoting efficient day-to-day operations while helping avoid the far greater costs associated with delayed disease detection, uncontrolled spread, and prolonged recovery.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities -BOAH offers paper and electronic versions of official forms to regulated entities without charge. CVIs must be issued and signed by a licensed veterinarian. This rule does not require CVI's be completed; those requirements are in other animal disease program rules. The time spent sending copies of completed CVIs to BOAH is not quantifiable, but BOAH believes it to be de minimis because electronic delivery via email is authorized.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - The rule also authorizes third parties to provide electronic forms and delivery services for regulated entities. Third party services charge fees but these

are non-mandatory options that a regulated entity can choose from at their discretion.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS) "Cash receipts by State" dataset published February 5, 2026. [https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?](https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=4052#P3101d20fff56455496799778809c64ae_2_17iT0R0x14)

[ID=4052#P3101d20fff56455496799778809c64ae_2_17iT0R0x14](https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=4052#P3101d20fff56455496799778809c64ae_2_17iT0R0x14)

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits - [20140618-IR-345140057EIA](#)

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule prescribes minimum standards for animal health documentation that can be met using forms provided by BOAH for free. The cost to the State of Indiana to provide these forms is approximately \$16,000 each year. The forms facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth billions of dollars annually. BOAH offers paper and electronic versions of official forms to regulated entities without charge. CVIs must be issued and signed by a licensed veterinarian. The time spent sending the CVI to BOAH is not quantifiable, but BOAH believes it to be de minimis because BOAH allows electronic submission, which is no additional cost to the veterinarian. BOAH has determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. The rule recognizes electronic forms and electronic submission of information to the agency. Changes since the rule was first adopted are in electronic methods of collecting, organizing, and transmitting information. The rule contemplates such changes and authorizes their use.

In 2025, BOAH did consider the alternative of continuing to allow cattle to move within the state with other forms of identification, such as brands or tattoos, and establishing different criteria for which types of cattle needed to

be identified. However, after discussions with regulated entities, the board made a determination that it would ease the burden of compliance for the industry to have consistency between the intrastate and interstate requirements. BOAH also considered retaining the current intrastate CVI requirement. However, BOAH decided to eliminate the requirement and replace it with a record keeping requirement. This decision was made to reduce compliance costs to the regulated community while also ensuring that producers maintain information that is critical to achieving rapid containment of a disease during a high consequence disease event.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints from regulated entities or small businesses regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported compliance difficulties.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

Changes since the rule was first adopted are in electronic methods of collecting, organizing, and transmitting information. The rule contemplates such changes and authorizes electronic forms and electronic submission of information to the agency without additional changes to the rule.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements for certificates of veterinary inspection and related forms required by the United States Department of Agriculture and all other states, including the states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho and South Dakota.

- Illinois: CVIs are required for all animals imported into Illinois. While the CVI form requirements generally mirror Indiana's, Illinois's CVI is more restrictive than Indiana in that Illinois only allows for electronic CVI. *8 IL ADC 25.47*
- Michigan: CVIs are required for all animals imported into Michigan. Michigan's CVI form requirements mirror Indiana's. *MI ST 287.720*
- Ohio: CVIs are required for all animals imported into Ohio. CVI form requirements mirror Indiana's. *OH ADC 901:1-17 (generally); OH ADC 901:1-17-01; OH ADC 901:1-17-02.*
- Kentucky: CVIs are required for all animals imported into Kentucky. CVI form requirements mirror Indiana's. *302 KY ADC 20:020*

- Idaho: CVIs are required for all animals imported into Idaho. CVI form requirements mirror Indiana's *ID ADC 02.04.21.100*; *ID ADC 02.04.21.101*; and *ID ADC 02.04.03.145*
- South Dakota: CVIs are required for all animals, semen, and embryos imported into South Dakota. *SD ADC 12:68:06:01*. CVI form requirements mirror Indiana's, except for the semen/embryo requirements, which exceed Indiana's regulations. *SD ADC 12:68:06:02*. Additionally, South Dakota's CVI is more restrictive than Indiana in that South Dakota only allows for electronic CVI and requires a CVI for semen and embryos.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2006 and amended in 2014. The 2014 amendment may be found here: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule implements policy that affects most of the animal disease control programs implemented by BOAH. These programs change as disease events occur, national policy changes, progress towards program goals is advanced and technology advances. BOAH monitors and updates disease control rules in real time and proposes changes as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 1-2.1 Garbage Feeding and Disposal

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

BOAH continues to monitor unauthorized garbage feeding and is equipped to issue licenses for treating garbage so that it may be fed to swine. [IC 15-17-10-16](#). The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) has a duty to control the

collection, transportation and cooking of garbage to be fed to swine or other animals to facilitate the prevention of disease. [IC 15-17-3-13](#)(23).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

[345 IAC 1-2.1-1](#) should expire as the definitions are duplicative to [IC 15-17-10-16](#).

[345 IAC 1-2.1-2](#) should expire as the definitions are duplicative to [IC 15-17-10-16](#).

[345 IAC 1-2.1-3](#) should expire as the definitions are duplicative to [IC 15-17-10-16](#).

[345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#) should be readopted.

[345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6](#) should be readopted.

[345 IAC 1-2.1-4](#) should be readopted.

The Swine Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. § 3803) and [IC 15-17-10-16](#) expressly prohibit feeding untreated garbage to swine because raw or improperly treated garbage are major vectors for disease. [IC 15-17-10-16](#) authorizes BOAH to issue permits for a person to treat garbage so that it may be fed to swine and to adopt rules prescribing the forms of treatment that will mitigate disease risk. The rule is needed as it provides the framework for properly treating garbage, the licensing process for authorization to treat garbage, and sanctions for violations of the rule, as required by [IC 15-17-10-16](#).

The rule, if readopted, will meet each of the standards in [IC 4-22-2-19.5](#):

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: This rule does not impose any expenses on regulated entities. The prohibition against feeding untreated garbage to swine is statutory. Likewise, federal law sets forth the requirements of treating and processing the garbage, which would bear the biggest expense to the regulated entity. The rule merely sets for the framework for properly treating garbage by incorporating the requirements in 9 CFR §166. The rule does not assess a fee for licensing.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: The rule imposes no new state fees or taxes, and existing enforcement activities are integrated into current BOAH duties without requiring additional government expenditures.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consumers benefit from stable, competitively priced swine products and enhanced food safety, as the regulations reduce disease risks.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule fulfills its public-health objectives with minimal intrusion by precisely targeting only those facilities treating garbage for swine. Section 3.5 confines licensing to affected operators, schedules inspections during normal business hours, and limits reporting to significant events-thereby avoiding needless compliance for unrelated entities. Section 3.6 is consistent with and does not exceed federal standards. Section 4 articulates only those violations directly tied to disease risk and links them to proportionate penalties under a structured civil-enforcement system, avoiding vague or excessive sanctions. This focused design ensures robust animal-health protections through clear, objective controls while imposing the least necessary regulatory and administrative burden on affected facilities.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: BOAH will allow [345 IAC 1-2.1-1](#), [345 IAC 1-2.1-2](#), and [345 IAC 1-2.1-3](#) to expire at the end of the year as they are duplicative of state law.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: By using numbered subsections, clear directives, and referencing technical standards appropriately, these rules cleanly separate procedural steps, operational details, and enforcement consequences-making them easy for stakeholders to understand and follow

(5) Have practicable enforcement: The rule provides a practical and enforceable framework by combining mandatory licensing, ongoing inspection authority, objective operating standards, and clear violation pathways. Under [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#), BOAH ensures compliance through required licensing, pre-licensing inspections, regular access to facilities for sampling and record review, and mandatory reporting of ownership changes or abnormal animal illness. Section 3.6 strengthens enforcement by tying operations to measurable technical standards that inspectors can verify directly during visits. Section 4 identifies conduct that constitutes a violation and connects those violations to the enforcement tools in Article 1.5, which enables BOAH to issue notices, require corrective action, and apply escalating penalties. Civil fines, compliance orders, license suspension or revocation, injunctions, and referral for criminal prosecution ensure a full range of enforcement options. Collectively, these mechanisms give BOAH continuous visibility into operations, clear benchmarks for determining noncompliance, and flexible but structured tools to respond to risks and protect animal health.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule -

[345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#) and [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6](#) were promulgated in 2016 to comply with [IC 15-17-10-16](#), which prohibits feeding of garbage to swine unless the garbage is treated in accordance with rules adopted by the board; and the treatment of the garbage must occur in a facility operated by a person holding a valid license issued by BOAH.

[345 IAC 1-2.1-4](#) was amended in 2016 to add sanctions for violations of the rule.

The 2016 Economic Impact Statement may be found here: [20151230-IR-345150258EIA](#). 2016 Final Rule may be found here: [20160622-IR-345150258FRA](#).

b. Scope of the Rule - The scope of the rule is described above. [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#), [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6](#), and [345 IAC 1-2.1-4](#) are being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#).

c. Statement of Need - The rule must be readopted before expiring to maintain current programs that protect the health of animals. The rules are necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#); [IC 15-17-10-16](#).

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Currently there are no expenses associated with this rule because there are no people licensed to treat garbage to be fed to swine and there are no applications pending. If an application is received, BOAH would

process the application through its animal health permitting staff that administer other programs. The addition of a small number of applications for this permit would require additional staff time to process which would be de minimis, not requiring any additional staff. BOAH mailing a response to the application will cost a first-class US postage stamp (\$0.82 each), envelope (de minimis) and piece of paper (de minimis) for each license returned.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - ~~There are~~ BOAH collects no revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. BOAH would pay expenses for this program from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

Parties impacted by this rule are already in compliance. The rule readoption does not change requirements for any regulated entities. The rule prohibits all swine producers in Indiana from feeding garbage to swine without first treating the garbage.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes for the rules being readopted, which include [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#), [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6](#), and [345 IAC 1-2.1-4](#).

5. Benefit Analysis

Preventing untreated garbage from being fed to swine is necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally. The rule provides a procedure that allows for the use of food waste materials by treating them in a licensed facility prior to feeding to swine. Without the rule, state and federal law would prohibit feeding the material to swine without an avenue for lawful use. The rule is structured in a manner that allows regulated entities to treat garbage in a manner of their choosing as long treatment thresholds (i.e. temperature) are met.

Trade in livestock and poultry from Indiana companies is more than five billion dollars annually. Indiana's swine sector represents substantial value in both livestock inventory and economic activity:

- As of December 1, 2025, Indiana had approximately 4.45 million hogs in inventory, placing it among the top pork-producing states
- In 2025, hog and pig cash receipts reached approximately \$1.773 billion, up from \$1.516 billion in 2024

- The broader economic impact of the pork industry in Indiana includes about \$1.48 billion in gross cash receipts (2023 data), supports 18,654 jobs, generates \$1.10 billion in personal income, and contributes \$1.80 billion to the gross state product

Together, these figures highlight the significant dollar value of Indiana's swine industry-underpinning its role in local economies, employment, and the wider agriculture sector.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - The incremental energy cost for cooking treated to treat garbage as required by this rule is estimated to be -\$2-3/ton-offering producers what may be a lower cost low-cost-alternative to conventional feeds.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - By enabling treated food waste to be used as feed, the rules foster a circular economy that diverts biodegradable waste from landfills, reducing methane emissions and conserving agricultural resources. Additional information can be found at:

<https://policyfinder.refed.org/federal-policy/federal-animal-feed-policy>

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - These rules save producers money by relying on existing federal standards, keeping licensing and inspections free, and enabling the use of treated food waste as a feed source that costs only \$2-\$3 per ton to heat-far cheaper than conventional feed at \$200-\$400 per ton. In Indiana's \$1.773 billion swine industry, these efficiencies reduce operating costs.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities - Compliance costs for entities subject to [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#), 3.6, and 4 are minimal, as the rules rely on existing federal treatment standards, require only routine inspections during normal business hours, and impose limited administrative recordkeeping. Estimated annual expenses typically include modest staff time for documentation and approximately \$2-\$3 per ton in energy costs to heat treated garbage, resulting in total compliance costs of only a few thousand dollars per facility each year. Given that Indiana's swine industry generates roughly \$1.773 billion annually, these costs represent a negligible financial burden and are far outweighed by the savings producers gain from using low-cost treated food waste as feed instead of significantly more expensive grain-based alternatives.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - There are currently no licensed operators treating garbage to be fed to swine. BOAH receives inquiries from time to time about requirements to feed food waste from restaurants and institutions to swine. Should an entity seek licensure, BOAH's staff would incorporate licensure and inspection into their regular duties without additional costs.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies -

- <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2026/02/prospects-for-swine-feed-costs-in-2026.html>
- United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS) "Cash receipts by State" dataset published February 5, 2026. https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=4052#P3101d20fff56455496799778809c64ae_2_17iT0R0x14
- https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/Ag_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=Indiana&year=2025
- <https://ag.purdue.edu/commercialag/home/paer-article/farm-income-outlook-for-indiana/>
- <https://nppc.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Indiana-Economic-Contribution-Report-6.17.24.pdf>
- https://app.usda-reports.penguinlabs.net/?crop=hogs_market&statistic=inventory_head&year=2025

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_pri_sum_a_epg0_pin_dmcf_m.htm
- <https://www.cnboilers.net/blog/industrial-steam-boiler-price.html>
- <https://coalbiomassboiler.com/industrial-steam-boiler-costs/>
- <https://www.chooseenergy.com/data-center/natural-gas-rates-by-state/>

8. Regulatory Analysis

Indiana's swine industry is valued at roughly \$1.7 billion in annual hog and pig cash receipts, supported by an inventory of about 4.45 million hogs (5th in the nation) and a broader economic impact exceeding \$1.8 billion statewide. This rule facilitates minimum animal health standards for the industry.

Indiana swine producers face a financial impact only if they choose to collect garbage to feed to swine. If a producer so chooses, they will incur only a minimal financial impact from heating garbage to treat it for feeding, with total energy and equipment overhead amounting to roughly \$2-\$3 per ton, based on fuel needs of about

224,000 BTU per ton and Indiana's industrial natural-gas prices, resulting in approximately \$1.74 in direct fuel cost plus about \$0.50 in boiler operation and maintenance.

BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. The rule provides a procedure that allows use of food waste materials by treating them in a licensed facility prior to feeding to swine as required by [IC 15-17-10-16](#). The alternative to completely prohibit using garbage as an ingredient for swine feed, even with treatment, would foreclose one voluntary avenue for swine producers to procure feedstock for their animals.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported compliance difficulties.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

The rule was amended in 2016 to conform to federal rules and clarify procedures for obtaining a license. There have been no changes in technology affecting this rule in the interim. Changes in the swine industry make it less likely that a swine producer would pursue feeding garbage to swine. However, large scale food processing waste may still be a desirable food source in some circumstances.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

This rule is required under [IC 15-17-10-16](#). Further, the rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements for swine health protection required by the United States Department of Agriculture under 9 CFR Part 166. Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho and South Dakota do not permit the feeding of treated garbage to swine. See <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/swine>. Indiana is less restrictive because we allow (by statute) feeding treated garbage to swine.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 1998 and amended in 2016.

2016 Economic Impact Statement may be found here: [20151230-IR-345150258EIA](#)

2016 Final Rule may be found here: [20160622-IR-345150258FRA](#)

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

[345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6](#) should remain in a rule for the following reasons:

The rule implements policy that affects animal disease control programs implemented by BOAH. These programs change as disease events occur, national policy changes, progress towards program goals is advanced and technology advances. BOAH monitors and updates disease control rules in real time and proposes changes as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

BOAH is considering adding [345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5](#) and [345 IAC 1-2.1-4](#) to [IC 5-17-10-16](#).

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

[345 IAC 1-2.6](#) Animal Identification

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

Yes, the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties to control diseases and pests of animals and animal products to mitigate health hazards. [IC 15-17-3-11](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#). Identification of animals is an important aspect of animal disease control programs. BOAH continues to implement animal disease identification programs as a part of its core mission.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

The ability to know where livestock have been and who it has come into contact with, referred to as "animal disease traceability" is a key part of the foundation of all animal disease control programs. The rule establishes minimum standards for animal identification methods for different species of livestock. These standards are necessary to effectively trace livestock that are involved in disease outbreaks and to be consistent with United

States Department of Agriculture (USDA) rules governing identification of animals moving interstate. 9 CFR Part 86.

[345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-8](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-9](#)

[345 IAC 1-2.6-10](#) amended in 2025 and not ripe for readoption.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule utilizes the Animal Identification Number (AIN) and National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES), which are standard, nationally recognized frameworks-reducing the need for entities to purchase proprietary systems. It allows a range of identification options-eartags, RFID, tattoos, photos-enabling producers to choose the lowest-cost alternative suitable for their operation. This time frame balances compliance with record retention needs without imposing indefinite administrative burdens on businesses.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: By adopting federal systems like USDA-approved AIN and NUES, the rule avoids creating new state-funded infrastructure, reducing costs to taxpayers. The focus is on disease control rather than comprehensive tracking, avoiding overbroad implementation expenses passed to the public.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: The modest cost of tagging-as already industry-standard-does not significantly affect the end consumer price of animal products.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule does not enforce one uniform tagging method; rather, it offers several acceptable forms (e.g. RFID, tattoo, photos), allowing producers flexibility. Extra eartags are permitted only upon veterinarian approval, avoiding unnecessary tagging. Tagging

is required only for disease control, with exemptions such as at slaughter, death, or when removed by federal/state officials

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: The rule adopts USDA frameworks, including AIN, NUES, and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards for RFID chips.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The rule is logically divided into numbered subsections by species (cattle, swine, sheep, horses, cervidae, camelidae, etc.), making it easy to locate relevant provisions

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Specific situations for mandatory removal-like slaughter or rendering are clearly laid out. Additional or replacement tags require state-veterinarian approval, enabling enforceable oversight. By referencing ISO and USDA protocols, devices are ensured to function with approved systems, aiding reliable enforcement.

Alternatives: See section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule -

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) has a duty to control diseases and pests of animals and animal products to mitigate health hazards. [IC 15-17-3-11](#). Identification of animals is an important aspect of animal disease control programs.

The genesis of the rule was to conform BOAH's rules to the new United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) requirements at 9 CFR Part 86. These are the federal regulations that establish minimum national official identification and documentation requirements for

the traceability of livestock and poultry moving interstate. These requirements include officially identifying covered animals and moving animals with a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) or other documentation. The rule also clarifies identification and documentation requirements for animals moving intrastate. Animal traceability refers to the ability to document the history of an animal's movements in space and time. This information is critical in the presence of a disease outbreak that threatens food safety and animal and human health. Knowing where animals have been provides necessary information regarding their possible exposure to a disease or their exposure of other animals to the disease. Appropriate action can then be taken to contain the disease.

The last major update was in August 2025 to conform BOAH's rules to with changes to USDA-APHIS requirements at 9 *CFR Parts 71, 77, 78, and 86*. The most significant change specified that eartags applied to cattle and bison must be both visually and electronically readable in order to be recognized as official eartags for interstate movement. The rule also amended several definitions, added recordkeeping requirements for individuals distributing official eartags, and clarified how cattle and bison may be moved from a slaughter establishment in a manner that remains within slaughter channels.

b. Scope of the Rule -The scope of the rule is described above. The following rules are being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#): [345 IAC 1-2.6-1](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-3](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-4](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-5](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-6](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-7](#); [345 IAC 1-2.6-8](#); and [345 IAC 1-2.6-9](#).

c. Statement of Need - The rules must be readopted before expiring to maintain current programs that protect the health of animals. The rules are necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally. If BOAH does not readopt the rule, it will have negative consequences for the regulated community, including:

- Continued use of non-electronic identification methods would lessen BOAH's ability to effectively trace animals that may have been exposed to a disease of concern or may have exposed others.
- Poor traceability during a high consequence disease event may lead to outbreaks of longer duration, as diseased and exposed animals would not be rapidly found and quarantined, harvested or destroyed.
- The inability to achieve rapid containment makes animal disease outbreaks more costly and an increased threat to animal and human health.

Further, if the appropriate intrastate identification and documentation requirements are not in place, it compromises the ability to successfully complete a trace investigation in accordance with federal standards. The requirement for cattle to bear electronic tags is critical to the national effort to ensure a speed of data retrieval that allows states to efficiently complete a trace investigation. BOAH and their counterparts in other impacted states can better identify animals that may have come in contact with an affected animal, implement mitigation strategies, and thereby minimize the economic impact of outbreaks to the industry. The rapid tracing afforded by electronic identification (EID) helps states demonstrate freedom from a high consequence disease and disposition of all infected and exposed animals, which is critical to keep Indiana animals and animal products entering commerce.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#) and [IC 15-17-15-11](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering animal identification requirements are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for animal identification specifically are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. BOAH pays expenses for this program from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

The rule applies to anyone applying identification to livestock (including cattle, bison, swine, sheep, goats, horses, Cervidae, and Camelidae) for the purpose of moving the animals (i.e. sale, exhibition) or participating in an official disease control program. The number of people applying identification is not known but could include farmers, veterinarians, livestock market operators, and transporters. There are more than five million livestock animals in Indiana.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

The rules are necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally.

Tracing animals protects animal health by containing disease outbreaks faster, public health by mitigating animal diseases that may affect people, and food supply chains by reducing disruptions and economic loss. Additionally, animal tracing protects producers by minimizing the number of herds affected and the associated financial damage.

The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule -

The rule directly benefits animal health and public health. As stated above, the rule improves traceability of cattle and bison movements in the state by allowing only electronically readable eartags. This benefits animal health because it enhances the ability to quickly locate and quarantine animals that may carry a disease and prevent other animals from being exposed. The rule benefits public health because often a trace involves a zoonotic disease; therefore, the ability to quickly locate and quarantine exposed animals enhances food safety by ensuring that these animals do not enter slaughter channels.

The ability of the state to quickly and effectively trace exposed animals directly benefits business competitiveness. Indiana's livestock industry depends on the ability of BOAH to quickly isolate exposed animals to contain a disease. If the state is not able to perform this function, it jeopardizes the health of their animals and the ability to market their products both domestically and internationally. In an animal health emergency, domestic and international buyers will expect assurances that the animals and products they are purchasing have not been exposed to a disease of concern. If the state is not able to quickly trace and quarantine exposed animals, it is not possible for Indiana businesses to provide these assurances.

According to the USDA-APHIS Regulatory Impact Analysis, benefits of the traceability system rest on largely unknown probabilities of disease occurrence and reactions by domestic and foreign markets. Given the large number of diseases that could affect cattle and bison populations, and uncertainty about the economic impacts of outbreaks of these diseases, it is difficult to quantify the benefits of transitioning from visual to EID eartags. However, use of EID eartags significantly reduces the amount of time it takes animal health officials to complete a trace investigation, which involves knowing where diseased and potentially exposed animals are,

and where they have been. Animals that may have come in contact with an affected animal can number in the thousands or tens of thousands. Transitioning from visual to electronic identification devices may significantly reduce the time it takes animal health officials conducting a trace to scan animals in a herd during a disease response. Interviews conducted by APHIS Veterinary Services suggests that transitioning from visual to electronic identification devices can cut the time it takes to scan animals in a herd by approximately 50%¹

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - As livestock and related industries increasingly adopt digital identification and recordkeeping systems, there may be spill-over improvements in farm data management, operational efficiency, and integration with voluntary quality assurance and certification programs.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - The USDA estimates that, if there is a one in a hundred chance of a \$6 billion outbreak occurring each year, and if the transition from visual only to EID tags decreased the damages associated with outbreaks by 50%, the marginal benefit of the proposed rule would be approximately \$30 million dollars per year. Their study assumes that the benefits associated with the federal rule are proportional to: (1) the cost of the disease; (2) the disease incidence (i.e. the probability that a disease occurs in any given year); and (3) the percent reduction in damages associated with the shift from visual eartags to EID. When outbreaks of a high consequence disease occur, the use of EID eartags can help limit their size and scope, thus reducing the number of animals that are depopulated, the impact to producers and communities, and the probability that trade restrictions are imposed.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities The cost of purchasing electronic eartags for animals is not paid by the state. It is the responsibility of the animal owner to pay the cost of obtaining official ear tags. The rule does not impose additional permitting and documentation requirements beyond what Indiana currently requires. Even if the rule did impose such requirements, BOAH does not have fees associated with issuance of permits and processing of movement documentation. Additionally, because BOAH currently enforces identification and documentation requirements for interstate and intrastate movement of animals, the agency does not anticipate any increase in costs related to enforcement of this rule.

Additional information regarding compliance costs for regulated entities may be found here [20250604-IR-34525079RAA](https://iar.iga.in.gov/register/20260909-IR-345250796RAA).

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - This rule establishes which animal identification devices qualify as official for the purpose of moving animals for sale, exhibition, or interstate movement and for the purpose of participating in animal disease control programs. The rule provides identification options for each species that are common in industry. Other rules dictate when animal identification devices must be applied. The rule requires a person that distributes official animal identification devices to enter the records of whom the devices were distributed into a USDA-approved database. The rule also requires a federally accredited veterinarian, licensed livestock market, or licensed livestock dealer to keep records of tags applied to animals in a readily accessible record system. These are federally mandated requirements. In addition, accredited veterinarians are already collecting this information in their medical records, and most are maintained within a system where they are readily accessible in a disease outbreak. As discussed above, licensed livestock markets and dealers are already required to maintain traceability records under the state livestock dealer law. [IC 15-17-14](#).

When the IDs are electronic, there are options to reduce the administrative costs by using electronic means of reading, transmitting, and recording the CVIs. For example, a wand reader can scan animal IDs, export that data from the wand into an Excel spreadsheet that the veterinary clinic can upload into a free electronic CVI platform to add those animal IDs to the CVI in only a few minutes. The cost of a wand reader ranges from \$75.00 to \$1,500 depending on the features of the device.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- United States Department of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Service, 2025 State Agriculture Overview, Indiana. https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/Ag_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=INDIANA

- United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS) "Cash receipts by State" dataset published February 5, 2026. https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=4052#P3101d20fff56455496799778809c64ae_2_17iT0R0x14
- United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), 89 FR 39540, Use of Electronic Identification Eartags as Official Identification in Cattle and Bison, May 9, 2024: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/05/09/2024-09717/use-of-electronic-identification-eartags-as-official-identification-in-cattle-and-bison>
- Federal Order Requiring Testing for and Reporting of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Livestock , April 24, 2024; <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections/livestock/federal-order>
- BOAH Premises Identification Program [345 IAC 1-2.5 https://www.in.gov/boah/traceability-and-premise-id/](https://www.in.gov/boah/traceability-and-premise-id/)

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits - USDA-APHIS, Regulatory Impact Analysis & Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for Animal Disease Traceability; Electronic Identification, November 9, 2022
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Indiana/inv1.pdf

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule ensures animal disease traceability for livestock in a manner that is essential for animal disease control. The minimum animal health standards in this rule facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth billions of dollars annually. BOAH has determined that the benefits of the rules likely outweigh the costs.

a. Electronic ID for intrastate movement of cattle - BOAH has made a determination that the benefits that enhanced animal traceability provides are likely to exceed the compliance costs for impacted parties (\$111,752 annually). See [20250604-IR-345250279RAA](https://www.in.gov/boah/traceability-and-premise-id/).

b. Official ID for movement of wethers into the state for exhibition - The use of EID eartags in out of state sheep coming to Indiana exhibition will ensure that a trace of a diseased animal can occur quickly and accurately, thus reducing the economic impact to Indiana sheep producers. BOAH has made a determination that the benefits that enhanced animal traceability provides are likely to exceed the compliance costs for impacted parties (\$408 annually). See [20250604-IR-345250279RAA](https://www.in.gov/boah/traceability-and-premise-id/).

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. The rule is consistent with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) rules governing identification of animals moving interstate without adding additional requirements. 9 CFR Part 86. The rule is necessary to implement a federal mandate. The state must ensure that its identification and documentation requirements for movement of livestock and poultry into the state align with the federal rule at 9 CFR Part 86. Indiana's livestock and poultry producers rely on BOAH to ensure that all identification and documentation requirements align with federal standards. If the requirements are inconsistent with these standards, it may jeopardize their ability to move animals in commerce interstate or internationally. BOAH's traceability program is subject to periodic tests by USDA-APHIS to ensure that staff can quickly trace an animal's movements to demonstrate the state's ability to contain a disease of concern to animal or human health. If the appropriate intrastate identification and documentation requirements are not in place, it compromises the ability to successfully complete a trace investigation in accordance with federal standards.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported compliance difficulties.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

The portion of the rule governing official identification of cattle incorporates electronic identification devices (EID). Ear tags meeting EID standards are readable by electronic devices. These technology changes were contemplated in the current rule and there have been no changes in technology that require changes to these provisions.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements for animal disease traceability established by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) governing identification of animals moving interstate. 9 CFR Part 86.

9 CFR Part 86, the USDA's Animal Disease Traceability rule, is a mandatory federal requirement under the Interstate Movement of Animals regulations. It applies to all "covered livestock"-including swine-moved across

state lines. The regulation establishes uniform standards for official identification (e.g., eartags, premises numbers), movement documentation (ICVIs), and recordkeeping, which every state and individual must follow when conducting interstate animal commerce. Under § 86.8, the regulation explicitly preempts any conflicting state laws, ensuring a consistent national approach. States implement and enforce Part 86-often through state animal health officials and accredited veterinarians-who issue official ID devices and Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (ICVIs), maintain records, and coordinate with APHIS on compliance.

SWINE

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Requires feeder swine to have ear tag or site tattoo, entry permit, official health certificate, pseudorabies-negative testing, and post-entry quarantine for certain risk classes.	8 Ill. Adm. Code 115.80 (§105.10)
Michigan	Bans entry of feral pigs, pseudorabies-vaccinated pigs, or pigs fed raw garbage; requires CVI for all imports with PRV/brucellosis testing or certification for "low-risk" herds.	Mich. Admin. Code R. 287.713; MDARD "Pigs - ID & Movement"
Ohio	Aligns with federal for interstate, but intrastate exhibit movements may have stricter requirements via OAC 901:1-18 on exhibitions	Ohio Dept. of Ag, "Movement of Swine" (OAC 901:1-18)
Kentucky	Mandates premises info (address or PIN), requires official individual ID (USDA tag, breed tattoo, EID, notches, etc.), CVI/entry permit valid 30 days, prohibits back tags on incoming animals.	302 KAR 20:020 §1 (2), (3)
Idaho	Requires individual official ear tags or approved ID, CVI, certification of no pseudorabies vaccination and no raw garbage feeding	IDAPA 02.04.21.400
South Dakota	Implements 9 CFR 86 without additional swine-specific ID; no evidence of stricter swine import rules	SDAIB Animal Movement

CATTLE & BISON

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Purebred/crossbred cattle or bison must be identified by registration number, tattoo, or microchip. Grade/non-registered cattle/bison must have an official ear tag in the right ear, plus tattoo at vaccination.	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 75.60
Michigan	All cattle/bison imports require a CVI issued by a USDA-accredited veterinarian. Michigan uses official electronic ID (EID/RFID) - typically 15-digit "840" tags - for cattle and bison.	MDARD Bison & Cattle Movement Rules; Michigan RFID Requirements
Ohio	Breeding cattle/bison must have official individual identification on a CVI issued within 30 days. Feeding/grazing animals require official ID for all sexually intact cattle/bison ≥18 months and all dairy cattle.	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-03 & 901:1-17-04
Kentucky	Requires official USDA ear tags, breed tattoos, or USDA-approved EID recorded on the CVI. On-farm rules allow practices including ear notching for beef cattle/bison.	302 KAR 20:020; 302 KAR 21:030
Idaho	All imported cattle/bison must have individual official identification listed on the CVI. Additional disease-status requirements and permits apply depending on class and origin.	IDAPA 02.04.21 (Sections 200-203)
South Dakota	Breeding cattle/bison ≥18 months must have an official eartag (per 9 C.F.R. § 86.1) or registered breed-association tattoo. Interstate movement requires 840 RFID tags under federal ADT rules.	SD Admin. Rules § 12:68:29:09

EQUINE

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Identification or description recorded on CVI/permit. Negative EIA test within 12 months. CVI required; electronic CVI required starting Jan 1, 2027; entry permit needed if out of state > 30 days.	Ill. Admin. Code tit. 11 § 605.40
Michigan	Photo, ISO microchip, or detailed physical description must appear on CVI. Negative EIA test within 12 months; EP test for Quarter Horses used for racing. CVI required; no entry permit; USDA-accredited vet must issue.	MCL § 287.719 MCL § 287.720
Ohio	Identification recorded on CVI (breed, color, markings, sex, microchip). Negative EIA test within 12 months (horses ≥12 months). CVI required; EECVI not accepted; intrastate movement may not require CVI.	Ohio Dept. of Agriculture Equine Movement Rules CHAPTER 40-14
Kentucky	Identification recorded on CVI (breed, color, markings, sex, microchip). Negative EIA test within 12 months; racetracks may require EHV-1 vaccination. CVI required within 30 days; import permit required for horses purchased at out-of-state sales.	302 KAR 22:130; KY
Idaho	Identification recorded on CVI; accepts EECVI digital certificates. Negative EIA test within 12 months (foals <6 months exempt if with dam). CVI required; entry permit only for certain disease-risk zones; approved eCVI systems allowed.	IDAPA 02.04.21
South Dakota	Permanent official ID (brand, tattoo, or equivalent per 9 CFR) required. Negative EIA/Coggins test within 12 months; reactors must be officially identified. CVI	SD Admin. Rules 12:68:16

required within 30 days; extended equine CVIs
allowed under defined rules.

SHEEP & GOATS

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Must have individual approved official ID (scrapie tag or other USDA approved ID). Must be examined within 30 days and found disease free; no sore mouth or ringworm allowed for exhibition. Official Health Certificate with permit number required for breeding/exhibition/feeding entry.	Ill. Admin. Code tit. 8 § 85.80
Michigan	Official ID required for all sheep, including: 840 RFID tag, USDA scrapie tag, flock ID + tattoo, or neck collar/microchip (with restrictions). Negative EIA not required for sheep; slaughter sheep may use Group Identification Number (GIN). Interstate CVI required except direct to slaughter or via auction.	MCL 287.711
Ohio	Must be officially identified per 9 CFR part 79: ear tag, tattoo, microchip, or GIN (slaughter channels only). No general testing requirement except scrapie rules; microchips must be ISO compliant. CVI or owner/hauler statement required depending on movement; exhibition rules may require CVI.	901:1-13-04 and 901:1-17-06
Kentucky	Must have USDA Official Identification for all sheep/goats entering for exhibition. No universal test requirement; follows federal scrapie program. CVI required for exhibition and most interstate movement; permit required depending on origin.	302 KAR 20:040; 302 KAR 20:020
Idaho	Must have Producer Flock ID and individual official ID listed on CVI; regulated under IDAPA 02.08.01. Dairy	IDAPA 02.08.01

	goats ≥6 months: negative Brucella melitensis test; intact male sheep ≥6 months: negative Brucella ovis test (exhibition exceptions apply). Entry permit required unless using approved eCVI (GVL, Oregon, OVIS, etc.).	
South Dakota	Must have USDA 840 EID tag, scrapie ID, or breed registration tattoo; official ID required unless exempt. Rams ≥6 months: negative Brucella ovis within 30 days (or certified flock exemption); slaughter rams must be paint branded "X". CVI required; Import permit required unless using approved eCVI; slaughter only animals exempt.	S.D. Admin. Rules 12:68:29; SDCL 40-5-5.1

CERVIDAE (DEER, ELK, MOOSE)

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Two forms of ID: one USDA official identifier (ear tag, microchip), plus secondary identifier such as herd tag. CWD: must originate from certified herd; cannot originate from endemic area. Tuberculosis: accredited herds exempt; others require negative tests based on herd status. - Brucellosis testing: accredited herds exempt; others have two negative tests. CVI issued within 30 days. Import permit required. CWD herd certification documentation required. Must comply with Illinois Tuberculosis & CWD statutes.	8 Ill. Adm. Code 85
Michigan	Regulated via MDARD: captive cervidae (deer, elk, etc.) require state permit; likely require USDA tag +	MCL 287.711 MCL 287.951 to 287.969

	herd traceability. CWD surveillance program required; herd enrollment monitored. MDARD permit only; cervidae import permitted on case-by-case basis (especially due to screwworm). CVI required.	MCL 287.951
Ohio	Official ID required (RFID ear tag or metal NUES tag); microchip allowed in some cases. Disease testing dependent on herd status: CWD, Brucellosis, TB. Health certificate (ICVI) within 30 days. Entry permit number required. Comply with OAC 901:1 17 12 for non-domestic animals.	901:1-17-10 901:1-1-04
Kentucky	All live cervidae imports must be part of CWD surveillance and identification program meeting CCWDSI standards. Only herds enrolled and monitored for ≥ 5 years (CWD surveillance) can export cervidae into Kentucky. Ban on importation except under CCWDSI. Department authorizes import. CVI required.	302 KAR 22:150
Idaho	Two official IDs required per animal, listed on CVI. Herd must be enrolled in National CWD Herd Certification Program. CWD Herd Certification Program enrollment required. Deworming for <i>Parelaphostrongylus tenuis</i> if from east of 100th meridian. Brucellosis testing if from high-risk areas. CVI within 30 days. Import permit number issued by ISDA.	IDAPA 02.04.21.600
South Dakota	Official ID required: USDA 840 RFID tag, USDA metal tag, or microchip; must appear on CVI. Herd status statements on CVI: Certified, Monitored, or	ARSD 12:68:18:07; ARSD 12:68:25.

	CWD-free signed by owner. CVI required. Entry permit number issued by state veterinarian. CWD certification statement required.	
--	--	--

CAMELIDAE (CAMELS, LLAMAS, ALPACAS, VICUNA, ETC.)

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Official ID required and must be listed on CVI; methods not specified. Animals must be disease-free; no specific health tests listed beyond standard CVI requirements. CVI required for all, except livestock moving directly to approved markets/slaughter; import permit required via department form.	Ill. Admin. Code 8 § 85.150
Michigan	ID options: metal/plastic NUES or AIN ear tag (15-digit 840 RFID), ISO microchip (non-ISO accepted with scanner). Camelids ≥6 mo must test negative for brucellosis within 30 days unless castrated males or exhibition animals. CVI required from USDA-accredited vet; no state entry permit required.	MCL 287.729
Ohio	Official ID: full description, ISO microchip, or photo per exhibition rule. Animals must show no clinical evidence of disease for exhibition/import; no specific testing mandated. CVI required for exhibition imports; must comply with OAC 901:1 17 15; additional permit may be required per ODA.	OAC 901:1-18-11; OAC 901:1-17-15
Kentucky	Official ID required: digital photo or described on CVI; if unweaned, can be listed on dam's CVI. No specific health tests cited; likely follow general livestock requirements. CVI required within 30 days;	302 KAR 20:040

	import permit required for sale/breeding entries; exhibition-only entries from Michigan exempt.	
Idaho	Official ID listed on CVI; accepts Extended Equine/Camelid CVI systems (eCVI via approved vendors). New World screwworm restrictions apply; other tests per general rules. CVI required within 5 days; entry permits required only when out-of-state quarantines exist; eCVI accepted.	IDAPA 02.04.21.600
South Dakota	ID required: USDA 840 EID tag, NUES tag, microchip, or breed-registration tattoo. Must be disease-free; no specific tests listed beyond CVI health attestation. CVI required and must list permit number (unless slaughter or auction exemptions); import permit required.	ARSD 12:68

MICROCHIP

State	Requirement	Citation
Illinois	Illinois recognizes USDA-approved injectable microchips (840 RFID) under the federal Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) framework, though they do not specify microchips in state ID regulations for cattle, swine, sheep/goats, equine, or camelids.	Ill. Admin. Code 8
Michigan	Michigan's Animal Industry Act (MCL § 287.711b) states that "official identification" includes electronic RFID, and ADT guidance explains microchips (840 prefix) are valid for goats, sheep, cervids, horses, and camelids, though cattle require visual RFID ear tags.	(MCL § 287.711b
Ohio	Ohio's ODA rules require official eartags readable electronically for cattle/bison and also permit ISO-	OAC 901:1-17 OAC 901:1-18

	compliant microchips for cervids, camelids, and sheep/goats under ADT-aligned regulations	
Kentucky	Kentucky's general ID rules allow official USDA ID- such as tags, tattoos, EID, or photo-including microchips if listed on CVI.	302 KAR 20:020
Idaho	Idaho ADT rules accept 840-prefix injectable microchips or RFID ear tags across livestock species (cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camelids). Chips must begin with 840 and bear USDA shield	IDAPA 02.04.26.240
South Dakota	SD incorporates 9 CFR for ID methods, listing USDA 840 EID ear tags, NUES tags, microchips, and tattoos as official ID for livestock	SDCL § 40 3 27 ARSD 12:68:29

Indiana is not more restrictive than Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho, or South Dakota. In fact, [345 IAC 1-2.6](#) is generally more flexible because it allows multiple identification methods, including non-ISO microchips implanted before 2014, detailed physical descriptions, digital photographs, and alternative identification devices approved by the state veterinarian. The only added procedural requirement is that animals identified with nonISO microchips must travel with a compatible reader, ensuring that the identification can be verified when needed. This functions as a transparency safeguard rather than a regulatory burden, meaning Indiana's rule remains less restrictive overall.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2014. Section 10 was amended in 2025.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule was amended in 2025. Further, it implements policy that affects all animal disease control programs administered by BOAH. These programs change as disease events occur, national policy changes, progress towards program goals is advanced and technology advances. BOAH monitors and updates disease control rules in real time and proposes changes as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 1-5 Rabies Immunization

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

Yes, the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to implement vaccination measures to control rabies under its duties [IC 15-17-3-11](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-6](#).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Rabies is a fatal disease that can affect mammals, including humans. Vaccination for rabies in companion animals is a critical measure to mitigate risks associated with rabies. BOAH is charged with establishing rabies vaccination protocols through rulemaking. [IC 15-17-6-1](#). Rabies is still diagnosed in wild animals (bats and skunks) in Indiana each year. Raccoon rabies is a problem in the Eastern United States, including Ohio, which could migrate to Indiana.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: Incorporation of USDA-licensed vaccines and accredited vets ensures vaccines meet safety standards and simplifies compliance, as there is no need for additional testing or verification beyond federal approval. Additionally, clear vaccine schedules and record-keeping requirements eliminate guesswork and reduce administrative burden for veterinarians and clinics.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Mandated vaccination reduces reliance on costly human post-exposure treatments, significantly cutting public health expenditures. Prevention and surveillance measures embedded in [345 IAC 1-5-3](#) decrease outbreak response costs by facilitating early detection and containment.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Pet owners incur no premium cost, as vaccination is routine veterinary care-eliminating expensive emergency treatments or

quarantines in case of exposure. Standardized records and tags simplify licensing and travel processes, lowering logistical and financial friction for pet owners.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: By allowing use of either 1-year or 3-year USDA-labeled vaccines, the rule respects veterinarian choice and reduces potentially unnecessary booster requirements. Veterinary-administered or supervised administration ensures flexibility while maintaining professional oversight.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: The rule is not duplicative of any state or federal law.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The text is organized by measurable criteria: age thresholds (≥ 3 months), approved vaccine types, and record elements (owner, date, vaccine lot/tag details). Incorporation of NASPHV Compendium in Rule 1-5-3 enhances clarity and consistency with national guidelines.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Mandatory documentation (certificate, tag, local record submission) enables straightforward compliance monitoring. Veterinary and public health record retention rules (at least 3 years in Indiana) support audits and enforcement follow-ups. By indexing enforcement to existing structures—veterinarians, local health departments, and state vets—the rules avoid creating new agencies or burdensome procedures.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule -

The genesis for the rule is that until the 1960s, most of the rabies cases in Indiana were dogs, cats, and animals bitten by dogs and cats, causing 100s of human deaths per year.

The rule was originally promulgated by the Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board in 1958. The rule was last amended by BOAH in 2017. The rule requires owners of dogs, cats, and ferrets to have their animals vaccinated for rabies. The rule also incorporates provisions of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control, 2016, National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. (the "Compendium") as portion of the State's rabies control program.

b. Scope of the Rule - The scope of the rule is described in detail above. The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#)

c. Statement of Need - Rabies is a fatal disease that can affect mammals, including humans. Vaccination for rabies in companion animals is a critical measure to mitigate risks associated with rabies. BOAH is charged with establishing rabies vaccination protocols through rulemaking. [IC 15-17-6-1](#). Rabies is still diagnosed in wild animals (bats and skunks) in Indiana each year. Raccoon rabies is a problem in the Eastern United States, including Ohio, which could migrate to Indiana. The rabies vaccine is highly effective in preventing death from rabies in exposed animals.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-11](#); [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#); [IC 15-17-6](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering the rabies control program are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for this program are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. Expenses for the program consist of staff time. There are no BOAH staff completely dedicated to the rabies control program. Animal health staff are cross-utilized across all animal health programs, including the rabies program. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. BOAH pays expenses for this program from Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

The rule requires anyone owning a dog, cat, or ferret to have the animal vaccinated for rabies.

The American Veterinary Medical Association estimates that the following percentage of U.S. households own either a dog or a cat:

Dogs: 42.6% of households x 2,716,009 Indiana households = 1,157,020 dogs

Cats: 32.6% of households x 2,716,009 Indiana households = 885,419 cats

An estimate of the number of ferrets owned in Indiana is not available.

The population of Indiana is estimated to be 7.0 million people.

Veterinarians are impacted by this rule because they must obtain USDA accreditation to administer rabies vaccines. Indiana currently has 3,022 veterinarians with an active license.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

Vaccination for rabies effectively prevents death from rabies in exposed animals. Rabies is fatal in animals that are not vaccinated. Rabies is fatal in humans. There are no treatments leading to recovery for rabies in unvaccinated animals. The rabies vaccination requirement provides protection for both humans and animals against the disease.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - The direct benefit is stronger protection for public health, reduced risk of rabies in both animals and humans, and a reliable framework for surveillance, outbreak response, and long-term disease control across Indiana, because rabies is fatal in humans if not promptly treated. Vaccinating pets substantially cuts costs related to human post-exposure treatment (PEP), rabies diagnostics, and outbreak response. One study estimates *\$166 million* in avoided healthcare costs over a decade from domestic animal vaccination alone. See

<https://avmajournals.avma.org/view/journals/javma/263/10/javma.25.01.0036.xml>

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Routine rabies control programs create valuable data for public health and epidemiological tracking, allowing agencies to allocate resources more effectively. They also build community awareness around zoonotic disease risks and prevention measures, fostering a culture of responsible pet ownership and public health vigilance.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - Vaccinating pets substantially cuts costs related to human post-exposure treatment (PEP), rabies diagnostics, and outbreak response. As noted above, animal vaccination is estimated to avoid *\$166 million* in healthcare costs over a decade.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities -

The estimated average cost to vaccinate an animal for rabies is \$30. A rabies vaccination is effective for up to three years.

The estimated statewide annual cost to comply with the rule $(1,157,020 \text{ dogs} + 885,418 \text{ cats} \times \$30) / 3 \text{ years}$
= \$20,424,380.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - Veterinarians must hold USDA accreditation to administer rabies vaccines. While accreditation is free, the veterinarian will have to complete 14 web-based trainings on their own, which could take up to approximately eight (8) hours to complete, and complete a 90-minute orientation. Renewal occurs every three (3) years and requires 3-6 hours of supplemental training.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increase any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the rule first adopted in 1995 would have met or exceeded five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#); however, the readopted rule is expected to have no additional compliance costs.

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies -

- American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/reports-statistics/us-pet-ownership-statistics>
- <https://www.in.gov/boah/information-for-veterinarians/usda-accreditation-in-indiana/>
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/become-accredited>
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/training-modules>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/php/protecting-public-health/index.html>

- <https://www.in.gov/rabies/rabies-by-the-numbers/>
- <https://aib.sd.gov/rabies.html>
- <https://idfg.idaho.gov/wildlife/disease/rabies>
- <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/zoonotic-disease-program/news/oral-rabies-vaccination>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/rabies/data-visualization.htm>

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- United States Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/IN/PST045224>
- <https://advancestudy.org/how-much-does-a-post-exposure-rabies-vaccine-cost/>
- <https://www.saferabies.com/blog/rabies-shot-cost-without-insurance>
- https://advancestudy.org/how-much-does-it-cost-to-get-tested-for-rabies/#google_vignette
- <https://thegrubbypuppy.com/how-much-does-a-rabies-test-for-dogs-cost/>.

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule protects animals and people from a fatal disease. Vaccinating pets substantially cuts costs related to human post-exposure treatment (PEP), rabies diagnostics, and outbreak response. One study estimates \$166 million in avoided healthcare costs over a decade from domestic animal vaccination alone. See <https://avmajournals.avma.org/view/journals/javma/263/10/javma.25.01.0036.xml>

BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. Alternatives were not discussed because vaccination prevents human deaths. "Rabies is a rare but serious public health concern in the United States. Before 1960, several hundred people died of rabies each year. Thanks to the coordinated efforts of human and animal health experts, fewer than 10 human deaths are reported each year in the U.S." <https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/php/protecting-public-health/index.html>. Additionally, there are no treatments leading to recovery for rabies in unvaccinated animals.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received many complaints regarding this rule. BOAH has only received a small number of complaints from dog, cat, and ferret owners who do not want to vaccinate their animals for rabies because they believe the vaccines are harmful to animals.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

Conditions: Rabies is still diagnosed in wild animals (bats and skunks) in Indiana each year. Raccoon rabies is a problem in the Eastern United States, including Ohio, which could migrate to Indiana.

Technology: Available rabies vaccines change from time to time. The duration of vaccine protection has changed in some products allowing triennial vaccination rather than annual. In 2017, BOAH changed the rules to recognize the longer-duration protection provided by these products.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The Indiana rule is substantially consistent with animal identification rules in other states, including:

Illinois: Dogs, cats, and ferrets must be vaccinated by 4 months of age. Licensed veterinarian required.

510 ILCS 5/8

Michigan: Dogs and cats must be vaccinated by 4 months of age and ferrets by 12 months of age. Accredited veterinarian required. MCL 287.266; MCL 287.892.

Ohio: Ohio has no state-level rabies law requiring rabies vaccinations. According to the Ohio Department of Health, municipal and county rabies vaccination ordinances cover only 45.4 percent of the dogs, 37.75 percent of the cats, and 23.1 percent of the ferrets in Ohio. However, Ohio does mandate rabies vaccination for the following: dogs or cats imported from other states or countries; dogs or cats by the end of a quarantine for either biting a human or potential exposure to a rabid animal; dogs or cats staying in Division of Parks and Watercraft and Division of Forestry campgrounds; dogs in state parks must wear a tag as proof of rabies vaccination; and pets that visit or reside in residential care facilities.

OAC 3701-3-29(A)(1)(g): Animals released from quarantine must have a current rabies vaccination, evidenced by a certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian.

ORC 955.26: During a declared rabies quarantine, health authorities may require vaccination for all dogs in the affected area before registering them.

OAC 3701-3-29(A)(1)(g): No dog, cat, or ferret shall be released from quarantine unless it has a current rabies vaccination certificate signed by a licensed vet.

OAC 1501:3-3-08 (Animals in Campgrounds): Pets permitted in state park campgrounds must comply with rabies inoculation requirements as established by ODNR rules. This rule includes requirements that pets in

campgrounds/parks must have documentation or tags indicating a current rabies vaccination

OAC 3701-16-11(D)(2): Requires a written pet protocol including "Vaccinations for common infectious agents, including rabies," for animals visiting or residing in licensed residential care facilities

Kentucky: Dogs and cats must be vaccinated by 4 months of age and ferrets by 12 months of age. Licensed veterinarian or animal owner vaccinating their own animal under a permit. KRS 258.015.

Idaho: No state-level mandate for rabies vaccination of resident animals. Some local jurisdictions require vaccination. Dogs and cats moved into the state must be vaccinated prior to entry by a licensed veterinarian. Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.500.

South Dakota: No state-level mandate for rabies vaccination of resident animals. Some local jurisdictions require vaccination. Dogs and cats moved into the state must be vaccinated prior to entry by a licensed veterinarian. SD Admin. Rules 12:68:06:09.

Indiana's rabies vaccination requirements are well-supported by public health science, economic evidence, and practical enforcement considerations. Rabies remains one of the most lethal infectious diseases, with both animals and humans almost invariably dying once clinical signs appear. Because dogs, cats, and ferrets are the primary link between wildlife reservoirs and humans, maintaining high vaccination coverage among domestic animals is the most effective way to prevent transmission to people. Routine vaccination interrupts the pathway of exposure at its most common point of contact and dramatically reduces the risk of human illness.

[345 IAC 1-5](#) creates a uniform standard for all owners and veterinarians. This consistency reduces confusion, simplifies enforcement for animal control agencies and local health departments, and ensures veterinarians have clear expectations about compliance. Without statewide rules, vaccination practices can vary widely across jurisdictions, resulting in inconsistent public protection and uneven enforcement.

Vaccination status directly shapes how a bite incident is managed. When an animal bites a person, current vaccination documentation allows public health officials to make accurate and timely decisions regarding quarantine, observation, or testing. It also reduces unnecessary human post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), which is both medically intensive and expensive. Maintaining consistent vaccination standards ensures that investigations are predictable, efficient, and evidence-based.

The economic justification for Indiana's rules is equally strong. While routine rabies vaccination represents only a small cost for pet owners, responding to potential rabies exposures is significantly more expensive. A human rabies post-exposure prophylaxis regimen costs \$3,000 to \$8,000 and sometimes exceeds \$10,000 without

insurance. Investigations often require animal quarantine, public health follow-up, and-when vaccination status is unknown-euthanasia and laboratory testing. Confirmatory testing using the Direct Fluorescent Antibody (DFA) method can cost up to \$500 per animal. These costs fall on health departments, taxpayers, and sometimes owners, but they are largely avoidable through preventive vaccination.

Taken together, the public health, regulatory, and economic factors strongly support this rule. By ensuring high vaccination coverage, the state protects residents, reduces public health expenditures, and provides a clear, enforceable framework for veterinarians and animal owners. Preventive vaccination is safer, simpler, and far more cost-effective than responding to suspected rabies exposures-making Indiana's statewide requirements both scientifically justified and fiscally responsible.

Moreover, Ohio, Idaho, and South Dakota face different wildlife reservoirs and rabies risks compared to Indiana:

Ohio² has a raccoon rabies variant, introduced in 1996 from Pennsylvania, which remains established in northeastern regions. To contain it, Ohio aggressively employs an Oral Rabies Vaccination (ORV) program: vaccine-loaded baits containing ONRAB® are distributed over rural and suburban areas. This is done using fixed-wing aircraft, low-flying helicopters, and ground vehicles to create a protective barrier in wildlife populations. Indiana, by contrast, does not have an established raccoon variant and focuses primarily on bat-strain rabies.

In Idaho³, bats are the primary rabies reservoir, with 10-20 rabid bats reported yearly, and occasional cases in skunks, cats, livestock, and humans. Idaho rarely encounters raccoon or skunk variants. This contrasts with Indiana, which has experienced bats as the dominant strain and a skunk-derived case in 2024 but lacks raccoon reservoir circulation.

South Dakota⁴ reports rabies mostly in skunks and bats, with skunk and bat strains both common. In 2023, 18 of 20 confirmed rabid incidents involved wildlife: 18 bats and one skunk, and just one domestic animal case. Again, no raccoon reservoir is indicated. Indiana's rabies landscape is similar, with a similar wildlife-focused risk profile and bat predominance.

For more information on common carriers of rabies by location in the US see

<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/rabies/data-visualization.html>

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated by the Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board in 1958. The rule was last amended by the Indiana State Board of Animal Health in 2017.

The 2017 Final Rule with amendments may be found here: [20170705-IR-345160498FRA](#).

The 2017 Economic Impact Statement may be found here: [20170308-IR-345160498EIA](#)

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule implements the rabies control program. The rule incorporates portions of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control, 2016, National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. (the "Compendium"). BOAH updates the rule when changes in vaccine technology offer additional options to provide protection from rabies. Additionally, BOAH updates the rule when the Compendium changes. BOAH monitors and implements timely updates to disease control rules in real time as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 1-6 Reportable Diseases

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties to control diseases and pests of animals and animal products to mitigate health hazards. [IC 15-17-3-11](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#). To facilitate disease control efforts, BOAH continues to require and receive reports of diseases in animals.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Animal owners and veterinarians are required to report dangerous or contagious diseases in animals to BOAH. [IC 15-17-10-1](#). This rule describes which diseases are dangerous and contagious and therefore must be reported to BOAH. Reporting specific disease instances is necessary to conduct surveillance effectively for disease outbreaks

and to respond to disease incidents. Disease reporting is also required by national animal disease control programs governed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), including Indiana's participation in the National Animal Health Reporting System.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule limits mandatory actions to require reporting only for suspected or confirmed cases where disease signs are present. There are no routine inspections or recurring fees, which reduce routine compliance costs.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Enforcement relies on existing reporting protocols and staff within the State Veterinarian's office-avoiding new dedicated funding streams.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: The rule prevents large-scale outbreaks that could trigger costly disease control measures (e.g., culling, quarantine) that would otherwise elevate food prices and supply chain costs.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule narrowly requires reporting of specific diseases within a set timeframe. This rule does not require blanket testing, movement restrictions, or mandatory quarantines. Instead, it enables authorities to manage disease control effectively while minimizing unnecessary obligations for stakeholders.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: The rule references Indiana law ([IC 15-17](#)) and aligns with federally regulated reportable diseases (e.g., those under USDA or CDC surveillance). It does not impose separate lists or reporting protocols beyond federal requirements, minimizing duplication.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The language used is straightforward, defining "reportable disease," specifying who must report, and setting clear timelines. Authority and affected provisions are plainly cited.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Violations are subject to civil penalties ranging from \$0-\$500 for first offenses and \$0-\$1,000 for subsequent ones. Enforcement relies on cross-checking reports and follow-up investigations by existing State Veterinarian staff. These enforcement efforts are supported by standardized forms and built-in collaboration with veterinary and laboratory partners. These civil penalties are outlined under [345 IAC 1.5](#), which is a separate administrative rule and is not part of the proposed readoption.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule**a. History and Background of the Rule -**

The rule was created to formalize disease surveillance and reporting in Indiana's animal health system. Since its enactment in 1992, it has been regularly updated in response to new scientific knowledge, emerging pathogens, and federal reporting standards-while operating under the Board's statutory mandate in [IC 15-17](#). Animal owners and veterinarians are required to report dangerous or contagious diseases in animals to BOAH. [IC 15-17-10-1](#). This rule describes which diseases are dangerous and contagious and therefore must be reported to BOAH. Reporting specific disease instances is necessary to conduct surveillance effectively for disease outbreaks and to respond to disease incidents. Disease reporting is also required by national animal disease control programs governed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), including Indiana's participation in the National Animal Health Reporting System.

The rule was last amended in 2022. See [20220914-IR-345220127FRA](#).

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule formalizes disease surveillance and reporting in Indiana's animal health system. The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#).

c. Statement of Need - The rule must be readopted before expiring to maintain current programs that protect the health of animals. The rules are necessary to mitigate threats to animal and public health and to maintain standards for disease control that enable Hoosier farmers to trade in animals and animal products interstate and internationally.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-11](#); [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#); [IC 15-17-10-1](#).

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments.

Expenses for implementing the reportable disease program are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for this program are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. Expenses for the program consist of staff time. There are no BOAH staff completely dedicated to this program. Animal health staff are cross utilized across all animal health programs, and the reportable disease requirement is part of all animal health programs. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule.

3. Impacted Parties

Parties impacted by this rule are already in compliance. The rule readoption does not change requirements for regulated parties. The rule requires reporting findings of certain animal diseases. Reporting can be accomplished by any effective communication method. There is no fee associated with reporting. BOAH receives approximately 500 reports of positive detections of a reportable disease in a year. Most reports are received from diagnostic laboratories but could also be received from veterinarians and animal owners and custodians. Parties impacted by this rule include the following:

Animal Health Professionals: Diagnose/report diseases; defined under [IC 15-17-10-1\(a\)](#) BOAH does not know how many animal health professionals operate in Indiana.

Veterinarians, Owners, Caretakers, Custodians: Must report clinical signs or suspicion within two business days. There are approximately 3,000 licensed veterinarians in Indiana. BOAH does not know how many animal owners, caretakers and custodians operate in Indiana.

Diagnostic Laboratories: Report lab-confirmed cases; participate in surveillance. Any diagnostic laboratory in the world may conduct tests related to Indiana animals. BOAH does not know how many laboratories exist.

Producers/Farmers: Ensure reporting obligations are fulfilled by their staff or agents. BOAH does not know how many producers/farmers operate in Indiana that may have a disease report to file with BOAH.

Public & Trade Stakeholders: Indirectly affected by disease control rules and designations BOAH does not know how many public and indirect stakeholders are impacted by this rule.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

Disease reporting requirements are fundamental to disease surveillance and control. Disease reporting is required by national animal disease control programs governed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) including Indiana's participation in the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS). The NAHRS is used by USDA to facilitate disease control measures and satisfy requirements of other countries under international trade agreements. Indiana's participation in the NAHRS facilitates trade in animals and animal products from Indiana across state lines and internationally.

Trade in livestock and poultry from Indiana companies is more than five billion dollars annually.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - The rule ensures rapid reporting of all listed diseases (e.g., anthrax, avian influenza, brucellosis) by veterinarians, owners, caretakers, and labs within 24 hours or two business days. This accelerates response time and containment efforts. Prompt reporting leads to interventions such as quarantine, testing, vaccination, and safe disposal, directly lowering animal illness and death rates. Maintaining transparent disease surveillance supports animal health certifications, preserving market access for animal products by meeting regulatory and trade partner requirements. In the absence of the regulatory framework for disease surveillance and control in the rule, Indiana's annual sales of livestock and poultry, estimated to be more than six billion dollars, could face significant risk.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Preventing widespread outbreaks limits disruptions in livestock production, feed supply, slaughter, and processing chains. Rapid containment of disease outbreaks reduces potential for trade bans, consumer panic, and ripple effects that could adversely affect rural economies and employment. Consistent, state-enforced monitoring fosters public trust in the safety of animal-derived food.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - Timely interventions typically require fewer animals to be culled and lower emergency veterinary and management costs, compared to large-scale interventions after delayed detection. With fewer animals affected, state and industry bodies pay out less

compensation to producers for losses. Disease-free status prevents trade restrictions from domestic or international partners, avoiding potentially significant revenue losses.

The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars.

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Indiana/inv1.pdf

Disease surveillance in livestock underscores that early detection regulations regularly yield savings in the tens to hundreds of millions of dollars per major outbreak prevented. See also [20220914-IR-345220127FRA](#).

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities -. Required reporting is most often accomplished by animal disease laboratories on behalf of veterinarians and animal owners through automated electronic communication. There is no fee to connect to the reporting system or to submit reports.

When suspicion arises, diagnostic labs incur direct costs for testing, which includes:

- USDA APHIS NVSL charges range from hundreds of dollars per reagent/test: e.g., \$334/mL bovine antiserum, \$409/mL caprine antiserum, \$492/mL monoclonal antibodies
- Per-test fees apply for serology, virology diagnostics, or isolating pathogens under 9 CFR 130
- Recordkeeping systems may include enhanced data collection, software, or IT systems to track symptoms, test results, and report submissions.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules -

Entities must monitor animals, detect reportable disease signs, and make timely judgments. Reporting includes staff time spent filling out forms, making phone calls, and follow-up communications.

Staff must be trained to recognize reportable diseases and understand reporting protocols-training sessions, materials, and refresher courses.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- <https://www.in.gov/boah/boah-rules/compliance-issues/reportable-disease-list/>
- <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/m039k491c>
- <https://www.poultryfeedsamerica.org/>.
- https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/monitoring-and-surveillance/nlrad/ct_national_list_reportable_animal_diseases

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS) "Cash receipts by State" dataset published February 5, 2026. https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=4052#P3101d20fff56455496799778809c64ae_2_17iT0R0x14
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/user-fees/veterinary-diagnostic-user-fees>
- [20220525-IR-345220127EIA](#)

8. Regulatory Analysis

The minimum animal health standards in this rule facilitate animal disease control programs that protect Hoosiers' investments in animals and trade in animals and animal products from Indiana worth 6.2 billion dollars annually.

BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. The rule is consistent with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) rules governing disease reporting and the National Animal Health Reporting System. In 2022, during the last major update to the rule, BOAH considered voluntary reporting. However, after discussion with the industry and federal partners, it was determined the voluntary reporting would not provide sufficient assurance to domestic and international markets that safeguards are in place to detect and prevent the spread of egg drop syndrome virus ("EDSV"). Therefore, it was determined that a mandatory reporting requirement was the preferred approach to ensure that the state veterinarian is receiving positive diagnosis information that is critical to shaping state response activities.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

The method of reporting disease findings to BOAH has changed to primarily electronic communications between animal disease laboratories and BOAH. The rule already contemplates multiple avenues for reporting and accommodates these technological changes without amendment.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with the requirements for animal disease reporting established by the National Animal Disease Reporting System administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The Indiana rule is also consistent with animal disease reporting requirements in other states, including [Illinois](#), [Kentucky](#), [Michigan](#), [Ohio](#), [Idaho](#), and [South Dakota](#).

Illinois: 510 ILCS 50, Sec. 18-23

Kentucky: 302 KAR 22:030

Michigan: MCL 287.709

Ohio: 901:1-21-02

Idaho: IDAPA 02.04.03

South Dakota: ARSD 12:68:03:09

Illinois demands immediate, explicit reporting of a broad disease list. This is more stringent and prescriptive than Indiana's general "rulemaking" authority without CDC listing. Michigan's tiered timelines are formal and specific - more detailed than Indiana's broader administrative standards. Ohio mandates immediate, species-differentiated reporting and detailed disease listings-more prescriptive than Indiana's approach. Kentucky's requirement for immediate notification of a wide array of diseases from multiple reporters is more stringent than Indiana's less prescriptive standard. South Dakota mirrors the explicit "immediate" reporting requirement and confidentiality protections-more formal than Indiana's generalized standard. In comparison to the regulations of the surrounding states, Indiana's regulations would be less restrictive than Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Idaho, and South Dakota.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 1992 and last amended in 2022. The 2022 rulemaking included the following changes:

- Amended [345 IAC 1-6-1.5](#) to add a definition of "animal health professional".
- Amended [345 IAC 1-6-2](#) to add egg drop syndrome virus (EDSV) to the signs of disease list, and requires a veterinarian, owner, caretaker, or custodian of an animal, who knows or has reason to suspect that a disease or condition declared reportable by the board exists in an animal, to report that information to the state veterinarian within twenty-four (24) hours after discovering the occurrence or suspected occurrence of the disease or condition.
- Amended [345 IAC 1-6-3](#) to add EDSV and tilapia lake virus to the reportable disease list and requires a diagnostic laboratory or animal health professional to report a diagnosis of any reportable disease within twenty-four (24) hours of the diagnosis.

For more information on the amendments, see [20220914-IR-345220127FRA](#).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

As noted above, the rule was last amended only four years ago. Further, the rule implements policy that affects all animal disease control programs administered by BOAH. These programs change as disease events occur, national policy changes, progress towards program goals is advanced and technology advances. BOAH monitors and updates disease control rules in real time and proposes changes as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products.

The United States Department of Agriculture has proposed changes to a national standard for reportable diseases. When these changes are finalized BOAH will be updating this BOAH rule.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/surveillance/reportable-diseases?page=1>

Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 2-4.5 Brucellosis in Cervidae

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties to control diseases and pests of animals and animal products to mitigate health hazards. [IC 15-17-3-11](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#). BOAH continues to implement a control program for brucellosis in cervidae.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Brucellosis is a threat to animal health. The virus persists in wildlife in western states and spills over into domestic cervidae and cattle from time to time. Other states require an active brucellosis control program to move cervidae from Indiana into those states.

The Board has re-evaluated [345 IAC 2-4.5](#) and determined that it continues to meet the standards in [IC 4-22-2-19.5](#):

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule adopts USDA's *Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods & Rules* (UM&R) precisely-no additional or duplicative testing protocols, meaning veterinarians and lab procedures remain consistent with national norms. Requiring only permanent identification (tags/brands) and routine testing limits financial burden-tagging at approximately \$1-3 per animal and testing within the standard \$5-17 (lab) plus \$65-100 (veterinarian services) per event.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: All testing and reporting are covered by herd owners or accredited veterinarians, not state-funded programs, minimizing reliance on public resources. No new inspection teams or infrastructure are required; routine oversight is absorbed into existing BOAH administrative processes.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consistent testing and disease controls slightly elevate surveillance but don't affect retail prices or hunting access materially. Cost efficiencies from streamlined, predictable protocols help maintain stable consumer prices and availability.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule implements only USDA-recommended brucellosis protocols, without additional testing frequencies or herd-level mandates. Additionally,

the rule preserves regulatory flexibility, as herds may opt into certification, while others adhere to basic testing and identification. There is no one-size-fits-all mandate.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: The rule does not add any additional state-specific testing intervals or quarantine that overlap with or exceed USDA standards.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The terminology used is clear, and the references to UM&R are direct and limited, which reduces interpretive ambiguity.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: The enforcement mechanisms are well-defined BOAH has authority for testing, condemnation of reactors, and oversight of cleaning/disinfection-all under existing statutory authority ([IC 15-17-3-21](#)). Permanent identification and reporting requirements provide clear audit trails, enabling straightforward inspection and enforcement.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule -

The rule was adopted to establish minimum standards for brucellosis control in cervidae including surveillance standards, minimum standards to move animals into the state, and required control measures should brucellosis be detected. The rule also establishes a voluntary herd status for brucellosis program for cervidae herds. Brucellosis is a contagious disease of livestock and wildlife that has significant consequences for animal and public health and international trade. Bacteria of the genus *Brucella* cause the disease. Brucellosis occurs primarily in cattle, bison, and swine, although cervids, goats, sheep, and horses are also susceptible. The

United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) has cooperated with the livestock industry and state animal health authorities since 1934 to eliminate bovine brucellosis in the U.S. Captive cervids have not been a part of the national bovine brucellosis surveillance efforts, which are focused on bovine slaughter surveillance activities.

The Final Rule with the latest amendment may be found here: [20190619-IR-345180541FRA](#).

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#)

c. Statement of Need - Brucellosis is a threat to animal health. The virus persists in wildlife in western states and spills over into domestic cervidae and cattle from time to time. Other states require an active brucellosis control program to move cervidae from Indiana into those states.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increase any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering the brucellosis control program are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for this program are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. Expenses for the program consist primarily of staff time. There are no BOAH staff completely dedicated to this program. Animal health staff are cross utilized across all animal health programs, including the rabies program. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952. The total dedicated fund appropriation for cervid programs is \$47,000.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. Expenses for this program are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680) and dedicated Captive Cervidae Fund (Fund 57300).

3. Impacted Parties

The rule being readopted most directly impacts owners of cervid herds. There are approximately 270 captive cervid herds with approximately 20 cervid in each herd in Indiana.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

The cervid industry represents a \$37 million dollar segment of Indiana's agricultural economy. The rule protects animals from disease by establishing a framework for disease surveillance and provides procedures to recover from the detection of brucellosis. The rule establishes a voluntary brucellosis disease status for herds in the state which may be helpful to owners sending animals in commerce. Minimum animal health standards in this rule protect investments and facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth millions of dollars annually. Estimates of annual direct sales of deer and elk from Indiana farms are \$23.1 million.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - Requirements for monitoring herds enable timely identification and control of infection, reducing risk of widespread disease. Enforcement ensures infected or exposed cervids are identified, quarantined, destroyed, and premises sanitized. In the absence of the regulatory framework for disease surveillance outlined in the rule, Indiana's annual direct sales of deer and elk, estimated at \$23.1 million, could face significant risk.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Maintaining brucellosis-free status supports interstate commerce of cervids and related products, potentially enhancing market access and prices. Prevention in cervids decreases transmission risk to cattle, deer, and other livestock, indirectly protecting broader agricultural operations.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries -

Preventing brucellosis in regulated industries-such as farms or facilities that manage cervids-can lead to significant cost savings because it avoids the expensive response measures required when an outbreak occurs. If brucellosis is detected, producers may have to pay for veterinarian testing, which typically ranges from \$20 to \$50 per animal.. Facilities might also need thorough decontamination, which can cost \$5 to \$15 per square foot, resulting in total expenses that may reach \$5,000 to \$150,000 depending on the size and type of structure. These figures are conservative estimates based on regulatory requirements and common industry practices, and actual costs vary depending on factors like herd size, the layout of the facility, and how animals are appraised. Overall, preventing disease outbreaks helps industries avoid these substantial and disruptive expenses.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities -Producers that choose to establish a brucellosis herd status for their herds will incur annual inventory and reporting requirements that are minimal as

recordkeeping is already standard practice among reindeer herd owners. Herd status participants will incur annual monitoring that requires each cervid herd owner to submit blood samples for Brucella serology at the ADDL at Purdue University, costing \$3.75 per sample plus typical veterinary fees for collection and handling of \$20-\$50 per animal, resulting in a total annual compliance cost of approximately \$23.75 to \$53.75 per animal. For example, a 20-animal herd would incur \$475-\$1,075 per year in monitoring costs.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - The brucellosis herd status program is voluntary. There are no mandatory costs resulting from offering this program.

The mandatory components of the rule include:

- Prescribing which tests may be used for official brucellosis program purposes. This does not impose additional costs because USDA approves official tests for brucellosis and the rule merely recognizes those official tests.
- Identification of animals tested for brucellosis. This rule does not impose requirements beyond what, is already required to move animals by other BOAH rules, USDA and other states.
- Procedures for handling brucellosis suspect and positive animals and herds. If an animal becomes infected, the animal no longer has market value and other animals in the herd will not have a market until the provisions in this rule are followed to establish that the remainder of the herd is negative.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- Board of Animal Health records.
- <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-78>
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/bcervumr.pdf>
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/print/pdf/node/1942>
- <https://usaha.org/brucellosis/>

- <https://www.regulations.gov/document/APHIS-2026-0232-0001>

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- Shepstone Management Company, Inc., Economic Impact of the Indiana Deer & Elk Farming Industry (2025).
- [20190220-IR-345180541EIA](https://www.regulations.gov/document/APHIS-2026-0232-0001)
- <https://vet.purdue.edu/addl/tests/fees.php?id=167>
- <https://vet.purdue.edu/addl/fee-schedule.php>

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule protects animals from disease by establishing framework for disease surveillance and provides procedures to recover from a detection of brucellosis. Producers that choose to establish a brucellosis status for their herds will incur costs for testing their herds . These costs are avoidable as the herd status program is voluntary. Owners moving animals into the state must procure animals from areas that are brucellosis free. All states, with the exception of part of Wyoming are currently brucellosis free and therefore this restriction does not impose a significant burden.

The rule establishes protocols for determining the disease status of herds in the state and the state's overall brucellosis status which is necessary to move animals in commerce. Minimum animal health standards in this rule facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth billions of dollars annually. The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars.

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Indiana/inv1.pdf

BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH did not consider alternative methods of achieving this rule because the rule is mandated by federal law.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

Conditions: There have been no changes in conditions or other factors affecting the rule.

Technology: There have been no changes in Brucellosis control technology since the rule was last amended.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

This rule is consistent with and implements for Indiana brucellosis control in cervidae standards issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in the "Brucellosis in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules" standards.

Illinois: 8 ILL. ADM. CODE 85.120 ("Cervidae") sets brucellosis testing requirements, including entry from certified-free herds or negative tests within 60 days, based on USDA's *Brucellosis Uniform Methods and Rules*

Michigan: MCL 287.730a (Animal Industry Act, Act 466 of 1988) requires imported privately owned cervids ≥ 6 months to originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd *or* test negative within 30 days, per USDA UMR standards. The USDA UMR itself (*Brucellosis in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules*, Sept 30, 2003) is incorporated by reference.

Ohio: OAC 901:1-17-12 governs importation of non-domestic animals (including cervids), requiring brucellosis-certified free herd origin *or* a negative individual test within 30 days before entry

Kentucky: 302 KAR 20:055 ("Brucellosis vaccination, testing and branding requirements") applies to cattle/brucellosis generally, overlapping testing protocols under USDA UMR. 302 KAR 22:150 ("Cervids") sets CWD and disease movement rules, referring to USDA APHIS and UMR standards for hepatovirus and brucellosis compliance.

Idaho: IDAPA 02.04.20 ("Rules Governing Brucellosis") applies to domestic cervidae, covering identification, testing, reactors, suspect identification, branding, and movement, in accordance with USDA's Uniform Methods and Rules. IDAPA 02.04.20.300 requires official individual identification and hot-branding for monitored Cervidae. Idaho import procedures require dual negative brucellosis tests within 30 days for cervidae ≥ 6 months prior to entry.

South Dakota: ARSD 12:68:24 ("Brucellosis control in cervidae") includes standards for testing, herd certification, reactor handling, movement controls, and supervision of cervid brucellosis eradication by the State Veterinarian, under SDCL 40-3-14 et seq.

Indiana's rule is not more stringent than federal UMR or peer state rules; in fact, it is notably less strict than the Illinois and Idaho frameworks. Illinois requires two consecutive negative tests 9-15 months apart for initial certification, and regular re-testing between 33-39 months for continuous certification. Idaho requires three

consecutive negative tests, 9-15 months apart, for initial herd certification. Illinois and Idaho are both stricter than the federal requirement.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 1998. The rule was last amended in 2020. The Final Rule with the latest amendment may be found here: [20190619-IR-345180541FRA](#).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

Eight years have not passed since the rule was last amended. Further, the rule implements a brucellosis in cervidae control program. The rule incorporates portions of the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Brucellosis in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules. BOAH updates the rule when the USDA changes the Uniform Methods and Rules. BOAH monitors and implements timely updates to disease control rules in real time as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 2-9 Hunting Preserves

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to operate the hunting preserve licensing program required by [IC 15-17-14.7](#).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

The rule prescribes details necessary for operation of the hunting preserve licensing program established by statute. [IC 15-17-14.7](#). There are 16 licensed hunting preserves in the program that renew licenses annually and sell special hunting permits.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule aligns with current Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) program requirements, meaning there are no significant obligations beyond existing state mandates. There are no additional costs beyond those required by [IC 15-17-14.7](#), which ensures that the regulatory framework is predictable and has a limited financial impact.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: The licensing and inspection costs are internalized through fees collected from preserve operators, minimizing the need for taxpayer subsidies.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consumers (e.g., hunters) benefit from standardized signage, permits, and animal care requirements. The enhanced oversight under the rule improves safety and trust without materially increasing access costs, as no consumer fees are raised. Additionally, improved disease monitoring helps maintain preserve stability and reduces consumer exposure to potential disruptions or health risks.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule adopts only the administrative details necessary for implementation-licensing, recordkeeping, and inspections-without imposing broader operational constraints.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: No redundant or conflicting standards were identified-this rule fills a regulatory gap rather than overlapping with other bodies. The rule is tailored to hunting preserves, a category not addressed by federal animal health regulations (USDA) or other state agricultural regulations. CWD-related documentation and inspections follow established BOAH program templates; the rule does not introduce parallel frameworks but aligns with existing programs.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: Plain language is used for clarity, referencing statutory citations ([IC 15-17-14.7](#)), and standard BOAH procedures.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Licensing prerequisites include submission of site plans, documentation of fencing, acreage, and containment-materials that are easily verified during initial inspections. Annual renewals and on-site inspections at reasonable times ensure ongoing compliance. A defined violations section provides concrete bases for enforcement actions, with existing BOAH inspectors empowered under both rule ([IC 15-17-3-21](#)) and statute ([IC 15-17-14.7-14](#)) to inspect and enforce.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties. All fees for the hunting preserve program are established by statute. [IC 15-17-14.7](#). The rule provides instruction on how to submit fees. Fines are established by statute in [IC 15-17-14.7-15](#) and BOAH's civil penalty rule [345 IAC 1.5](#).

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule - The rule was adopted in 2016 in response to the passage of Senate Enrolled Act 109 (P.L.89-2016) by the General Assembly, which required BOAH to license and inspect hunting preserves. [IC 15-17-14.7](#). There have been no updates to the rule since it was originally adopted. See [20160907-IR-345160221EIA](#) for genesis of the rule.

b. Scope of the Rule - The rules are being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#)

c. Statement of Need - The rule prescribes details necessary for operation of the hunting preserve licensing program established by statute. [IC 15-17-14.7](#). Licenses are renewed annually and licensees may sell special hunting permits.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#); [IC 15-17-14.7-14](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. BOAH pays expenses of operating the hunting preserve program from a dedicated fund with a FY 2027 appropriation of \$47,000. This fund is also used to pay for other cervid health program expenses. Expenses for

administering each cervid health program are not tracked separately in the dedicated fund. Expenses for cervid health programs are also paid from general fund appropriations for the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for each cervid health program are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity outside the dedicated fund. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. The hunting preserve license fee and hunting license fees are required by [IC 15-17-14.7-4](#) and [IC 15-17-14.7-9](#). The fees collected by BOAH are deposited into the Captive Cervidae Programs Fund (Fund 57300). Expenses paid from general fund appropriation are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

Parties impacted by this rule are already in compliance. The rule readoption does not change requirements for anyone.

There are 16 hunting preserves in BOAH's licensing program. BOAH does not track the number of deer on a preserve but estimates there are approximately 2,000 deer total on the preserves.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

The cervid industry represents a \$37 million dollar segment of Indiana's agricultural economy. Hunting preserves provide an important market for deer farms to sell their animals. It is not known what portion of the overall economic impact can be attributed to hunting preserves. The rule implements a statute that authorizes hunting preserves to operate in Indiana.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - The precise monetary benefits attributable to [345 IAC 2-9](#) cannot be quantified, but BOAH believes them to be significant. The rule prescribes minimum standards for operating a hunting preserve. Hunting preserves support the \$37 million dollar cervid industry in Indiana. The rule supports disease control such as CWD and public safety in operation of the preserves. Nationally, governments have spent more than \$284 million responding to CWD since 2000, including approximately \$28.4 million in state expenditures in FY2020 alone and \$12 million in new federal funding in FY2026 for prevention and response activities. By requiring licensing, inspections, recordkeeping, traceability,

and disease control measures, the rule reduces the risk that Indiana will incur similar response costs and economic losses associated with quarantines, depopulation, surveillance, and loss of interstate commerce. See <https://www.usgs.gov/publications/economic-costs-chronic-wasting-disease-united-states?>

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Preventing animal disease spread within preserves helps limit risks to nearby wild or captive cervid populations, lowering potential zoonotic event impacts. Regulated culling and medication policies help preserve viable wildlife populations and vegetation resources, supporting broader conservation efforts. Clear oversight and regulation may enhance consumer trust in hunting preserve operations, which may increase usage or associated revenue streams. Uniform standards and predictable oversight permit streamlined enforcement and reduced dispute resolution costs for all parties involved.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - Active monitoring and culling protocols decrease the likelihood of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) or similar diseases taking hold, helping avoid economic losses from quarantines or herd depopulation. Explicit rules reduce uncertainty and legal consultation needs, which saves preserves time and any expenses associated with interpreting or responding to ambiguous standards. Ultimately, the cost savings attributable to this rule cannot be quantified.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities - Readopting this rule without any changes does not increase or decrease the cost to regulated entities. Any direct compliance costs associated with the state's hunting preserves program are a result of the statutory requirements. [IC 15-17-14.7](#).

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - Requirements in the rule include:

- Procedures to obtain a hunting preserve license and special hunting permits; however, the requirements to obtain a license and permits are statutory.
- Details on signage to mark a hunting preserve; however, the requirement to mark the hunting preserve is statutory.
- The record-keeping requirements may impose minimal additional cost on preserve owners. Many of the provisions mirror requirements in other rules governing animal disease control. The basic requirements are already kept by producers as part of their herd management activity. The method of keeping records is not prescribed under the rule, and producers can use any method to maintain records.

- The rules governing use of medications in animals that will be hunted is meant to ensure the safety of meat that may be used for food. These provisions impose minimal costs because producers may choose among no cost and low cost options.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- Board of Animal Health records.
- <https://dnr.illinois.gov/hunting/deerhunting.html>

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- Shepstone Management Company, Inc., Economic Impact of the Indiana Deer & Elk Farming Industry (2025).

<https://www.usgs.gov/publications/economic-costs-chronic-wasting-disease-united-states?>

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule implements requirements imposed by statute and imposes minimal costs on producers for the implementation. Benefits of the rule include clear standards that supplement disease control programs and contribute to public safety. BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

Because the rule is necessary to comply with a statutory requirement, BOAH did not consider alternative methods.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

The number of licensed hunting preserves in Indiana has remained steady in the range of 12 - 16 since the rule was adopted and the first preserves licensed.

There have been no relevant changes in technology since the rule was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

Regulation of hunting preserves varies widely across the United States from complete prohibitions to various licensing schemes. There are no federal rules governing operation of hunting preserves and there are no national standards. The Indiana rules flow from prescriptions in the Indiana statute.

Other states:

Illinois: Does not permit the commercial fee-based or confined hunting of captive-reared white-tailed deer or other captive cervids inside fenced enclosures. Although Illinois does not regulate captive cervid hunting preserves through a program comparable to Indiana's [345 IAC 2-9](#), Illinois continues to regulate privately owned cervids through registration, chronic wasting disease (CWD) monitoring, movement permits, recordkeeping, and disease testing administered by the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Thus, Illinois has not eliminated regulation of captive cervids; it has adopted a different regulatory approach.

<https://agr.illinois.gov/animals/animalhealth/captive-cervid.html?>

Michigan: Captive game permit required and must follow hunting rules. MCL 324.40114.

Ohio: Wild animal hunting preserve license required. ORC 1533.721 and 1501:31-9-07 OAC.

Kentucky: Captive cervid permit required. Must comply with facility and disease control requirements in the chronic wasting disease rules. 301 KAR 2:083; KRS 150.740; and 302 KAR 22:150.

Idaho: Captive wildlife permit. Must comply with facility and disease control requirements in the chronic wasting disease rules. IDAPA 13.01.06 and 13.01.10.

South Dakota: Must comply with facility and disease control requirements in the chronic wasting disease rules. 41:06:03:16-19

- Commercial fee-based hunting of captive-reared white-tailed deer or other captive cervids inside fenced enclosures is prohibited in Illinois. Michigan and Ohio impose similar or slightly stricter controls, particularly on permits or tagging/disease checks.
- Kentucky, Idaho, and South Dakota exceed Indiana's standards by implementing stronger chronic wasting disease and facility regulations, marking their regulations more restrictive than Indiana.

Additionally, all three - Kentucky, Idaho, and South Dakota - uphold more rigorous disease control and facility requirements than Indiana's rule.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2016 and has had no substantive changes since it was adopted.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule implements a hunting preserve licensing program authorized by [IC 15-17-14.7-14](#). The rule provisions intersect with other BOAH rules governing disease control and food safety. BOAH monitors all rules and adjusts when any factor affecting the rule changes. BOAH believes that some portions of this rule can be put into statute. However, it is necessary to readopt the rule first so that it does not expire prior to the General Assembly acting.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 4-4 National Poultry Improvement Plan

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to cooperate with the Indiana State Poultry Association in implementing the National Poultry Improvement Program (NPPI) required by [IC 15-17-10-15](#).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

BOAH is charged with administering the United States Department of Agriculture's National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPPI) with the Indiana State Poultry Association as the official state agency for the program. [IC 15-17-10-15](#). The NPPI was established to help diminish the spread of pullorum disease, caused by salmonella pullorum, which was rampant in the poultry industry. The plan also includes testing and monitoring for other poultry diseases. BOAH's rules incorporate the federal standards required for Indiana to participate in the NPPI. The NPPI continues to be used by the Indiana poultry industry to meet disease control objectives and meet standards that are necessary to market poultry and poultry products. Participation in the NPPI is voluntary under BOAH rules. Market dynamics strongly encourage participation.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: There is no duplication or standards that are in excess of the NPIP national standards, as the rules incorporate the USDA rules directly. Producers enroll in NPIP voluntarily.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Minimal state administrative cost: Indiana shares operational responsibility with the Indiana State Poultry Association (the program Official State Agency). There are no fees paid to the State of Indiana for participation in the NPIP program.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Lower prices: There's no added cost infrastructure in the supply chain. Producers absorb no new expenses, helping maintain stable consumer prices.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: Incorporation by reference to federal NPIP rules means Indiana imposes no additional constraints-requirements are consistent with national standards. Exclusion of 9 CFR 147 Subpart E allows Indiana to omit unnecessary federal provisions, tailoring the rule to state needs.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: BOAH implements the NPIP in Indiana using national standards established by USDA. The rule directly adopts NPIP standards (9 CFR Parts 145-147), which is not redundant regulation because USDA does not implement NPIP in the state. Definitions in [345 IAC 4-4-2](#) clarify overlapping federal terminology, ensuring consistency and eliminating any confusion.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The rule provides a clear structure with numbered sections and simple wording.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Federal NPIP provisions already include enforcement mechanisms (inspections, certification revocation), which BOAH applies locally under state law. The Indiana State Poultry Association works with BOAH to implement the program.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-](#)

[2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule - The National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) emerged in response to devastating poultry diseases that plagued early 20th-century flocks, specifically Pullorum disease and Fowl Typhoid, which caused up to 80% mortality in young chicks. BOAH is required by state law to cooperate with the Indiana State Poultry Association and the United States Department of Agriculture in administering NPIP. [IC 15-17-10-15](#). This rule facilitates BOAH's ability to carry out its duties under [IC 15-17-10-15](#).

The rule is frequently amended to incorporate changes to the USDA's NPIP regulations. The last update to this rule was in 2025. The Final Rule with the amendments may be found here: [20250604-IR-345250279RAA](#). The rule was also amended in 2014 and the Final Rule with amendments may be found here: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#).

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#).

c. Statement of Need - [IC 15-17-10-15](#) charges BOAH with administering the United States Department of Agriculture's National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) with the Indiana State Poultry Association as the official state agency for the program. The rule incorporates the federal standards required for Indiana to participate in the NPIP. The NPIP continues to be used by the Indiana poultry industry to meet disease control objectives and meet standards that are necessary to market poultry and poultry products.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule - [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#).

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering NPIP requirements are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for NPIP specifically are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. The total

general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952. The Indiana State Poultry Association provides from time-to-time some financial support for administration of the program through a federal grant.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. Expenses for the NPIP program are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

Impacted parties include commercial breeders, hatchery operators, independent flocks, exhibition bird owners, and game/fowl breeders. There are approximately 350 participants in Indiana's NPIP.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule - This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule -The rule enables Indiana flocks to remain recognized under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, which is essential for interstate/commercial trade and participating in national disease control programs. NPIP participation facilitates control of significant poultry diseases across the industry that could otherwise impose significant costs from lost production and death loss. These costs are not known because these diseases are controlled by the program. The benefits of the rule are significant.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Ongoing NPIP certification preserves market opportunities and trade relationships for Indiana producers.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - There are zero additional costs, as Indiana simply references the updated federal NPIP rule. Producers that are already registered incur no new fees or administrative tasks. Some small increases in recordkeeping-such as data retention and transaction documentation-affect private sales, licensed markets, and exhibitions. BOAH anticipates these will be absorbed by existing systems, and no significant per-entity costs are expected. Ultimately, the cost savings attributable to this rule cannot be quantified.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities - Participants in NPIP (e.g., commercial breeders, hatcheries, exhibition flocks) incur no additional costs as the rule simply provides updates to the current

federal regulation, without imposing new fees or requirements. Participation in the NPIP is optional under the rule and therefore all costs are legally avoidable.

USDA NPIP Testing Costs:

Pullorum-Typhoid (Salmonella) Test - \$2.80 per sample

Mycoplasma Species PCR Test - \$38.50 per sample

Avian Influenza (AIV) AGID Test - \$3.50 per sample

Additional Costs

Sample Collection: Conducted by accredited veterinarians or state technicians-cost may range from \$10-\$50 per flock visit, depending on travel and handling time.

Shipping Fees: Overnight shipping required for serum samples; typically \$20-\$40 per batch, depending on carrier and packaging size.

Veterinarian Service Fees: Collection services often billed separately based on practice rates (e.g., around \$25-\$75 per hour).

Pullorum-Typhoid: approx. \$5-\$10 per bird when including vet collection and shipping.

Mycoplasma PCR: approx. \$60-\$90 per bird, inclusive of lab & sample fees.

Avian Influenza: approx. \$8-\$15 per bird, inclusive of all incidentals.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - Records required of participants are consistent with records kept for production purposes and therefore impose little to no additional requirements or costs. The cost is not known as each company has a unique record keeping system. Participation in the NPIP is optional under the rule and therefore all costs are avoidable.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies -

- <https://www.inpoultry.com/module-2-national-poultry-improvement-plan-rules-and-forms>

- <https://www.poultryimprovement.org/documents/in.pdf>
- <https://www.inpoultry.com/npip>
- <https://www.kyagr.com/statevet/poultry.html>

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- <https://avian2.animalgenetics.com/Avian/Cost-Dollar.asp>
- <https://vet.purdue.edu/addl/fee-schedule.php>
- <https://cpif.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Sample-Cost-Budget-Breakdown.pdf>
- <https://vet.purdue.edu/addl/tests/fees.php?id=111>
- <https://vet.purdue.edu/addl/tests/fees.php?id=308>
- <https://vet.purdue.edu/addl/tests/fees.php?id=147>
-

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Indiana/inv1.pdf

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule protects animals from disease by establishing framework for disease surveillance and provides procedures to recover from a detection of scrapie. The rule establishes disease status for herds in the state which is necessary to move animals in commerce. Potential costs imposed by the rule are covered by the USDA in the form of free official identification tags, free testing for scrapie and indemnity for affected animals. Additional costs borne by producers for keeping records of animals tagged are minimal. These animal health standards in this rule facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth billions of dollars annually. The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry, and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars. BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

The Board of Animal Health is required by state law to cooperate with the Indiana State Poultry Association and the United States Department of Agriculture in administering the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP). [IC 15-17-10-15](#). The NPIP is a voluntary program for industry administered by the states. Participants must meet specific requirements to enter and remain in the program. States must administer the program in a manner that is consistent with the national program. The NPIP program requirements for participants and states are prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Therefore, alternative methods were not selected.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology, or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule adopts United States Department of Agriculture standards for the NPIP program. These national standards are required by all states participating in the program. All states participate in the NPIP, including Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho, and South Dakota.

Illinois: *Poultry Inspection Act*, 510 ILCS 85/2.1 requires that all hatching eggs or poultry (except for immediate slaughter) must originate from a flock participating in the NPIP (or a state-approved equivalent) in order to be bought, sold, transported, or imported within Illinois. Administered under Illinois Department of Agriculture rules for Pullorum-Typhoid monitoring, implementing NPIP standards as authorized by 510 ILCS 85/1-3.

Michigan: Mich. Admin. Code R 287.708 mandates proof of negative Pullorum test or NPIP participation (VS 9-2 or 9-3 forms) prior to exhibition at shows or fairs. Official poultry movement rules (via MDARD) permit NPIP VS 9-3 forms instead of CVIs for interstate movement-indicating NPIP integration into state movement policy.

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdard/animals/id-movement/poultry>

Ohio: Poultry and hatching eggs imported into Ohio may be moved on a VS 9-3 NPIP form from USDA-NPIP flocks, as an alternative to CVI. OAC 901:1-17-11(A)(2). All poultry exhibited (turkeys, chickens, gamebirds) must come from an NPIP participant flock/hatchery with documentation or meet alternate testing protocols. OAC 901:1-18-05(A)(1).

Kentucky: Kentucky Dept. of Agriculture's Office of State Veterinarian administers NPIP for non-commercial/backyard poultry, enforcing 9 CFR 145 and Pullorum testing under NPIP standards. Implemented under general livestock health statute, KRS 257.196; no specific NPIP statute located, but state veterinary regulations incorporate NPIP.

Idaho: Mandates compliance with NPIP for "sale of live birds or hatching eggs" or release of live birds, including game or exhibition poultry. IDAPA 02.04.03.240

South Dakota: ARSD 12:68:13:13 requires a permit-with a VS 9-3 NPIP certificate-for import of poultry or hatching eggs, referencing federal NPIP (9 CFR 145-147). ARSD sections (12:68:13:020-4) mandate pullorum-typhoid clean (per NPIP) status for poultry sales, importation, or exhibition.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2000.

The rule is frequently amended to incorporate changes to USDA's NPIP regulations. The last update to this rule was in 2025. The Final Rule with the amendments may be found here: [20250604-IR-345250279RAA](#). The rule was also amended in 2014 and the Final Rule with amendments may be found here: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule has not gone eight years without having been amended. Further, the adopts United States Department of Agriculture standards for the NPIP program. USDA updates the federal standards regularly which requires regular changes to the rule. BOAH monitors and implements timely updates as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 5-4 Identification and Record Keeping

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

Yes, the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to operate a scrapie control program as part of the United States Department of Agriculture national scrapie eradication program.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

The rule adopts national standards consistent with the United States Department of Agriculture's scrapie eradication program. The scrapie program is a state - federal cooperative program. USDA establishes national standards and each state administers the program within the state. The rule incorporates federal standards required for Indiana to be recognized as consistent with the national eradication effort. This state-wide scrapie status is necessary to protect sheep and goats from the disease scrapie and for Indiana sheep and goat producers to access markets outside Indiana.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: Exemptions: [345 IAC 5-4-2](#) excludes sheep and goats under 18 months moved for slaughter, wethers under 18 months used intrastate, and management moves between owner premises-saving producers time and ID/tagging costs. USDA Tag Acceptance: [345 IAC 5-4-1](#) allows USDA-approved tags, avoiding the expense of duplicative state-issued ID systems.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: By aligning with the USDA ID standards, the state avoids developing and funding separate ID infrastructure, minimizing overhead and reducing demands on general funds and fee-supported programs.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: The rule's minimal intrastate burden (e.g., no ID for slaughter lambs) means product costs remain stable for consumers, without added producer expenses being filtered downstream.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule narrowly requires ID only when necessary for disease traceability: change of ownership, commingling, exhibition, or market unloading-without burdening routine on-farm or slaughter channel moves. Recordkeeping is standard (serial number, dates, origin, disposition), avoiding excessive data collection.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: By incorporating USDA standards (tags, federal slaughter exemptions) the rule avoids conflicting or redundant requirements. It relies on existing federal premises-ID frameworks, preventing redundant state IDs.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: Written in plain, structured language with clearly numbered subsections and defined triggers (ownership change, markets, exhibitions). Exemptions are explicitly listed, making compliance straightforward for producers.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Enforcement is feasible via straightforward ID checks at key control points-markets, exhibitions, business premises. The requirement that records be retained for five years is aligned with other agricultural records, with availability of records to officials during normal hours supporting routine audits/investigations

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule does not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule - Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. Since 1952 the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has worked to control and eradicate this disease. In 2001, APHIS put into effect an aggressive National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) to eliminate this disease from the United States. The NSEP is a mandatory program with requirements that apply to all sheep and goat producers in the United States. The rule was originally adopted to establish Indiana's participation in the United States Department of Agriculture's national scrapie eradication program. The scrapie eradication program continues today.

The last major update to the rule occurred in 2014. The Final Rule with amendments may be found here:

[20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#)

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#)

c. Statement of Need - The rule incorporates federal standards required for Indiana to be recognized as consistent with the national scrapie eradication program. This state-wide scrapie status is necessary protect

sheep and goats from the disease scrapie and for Indiana sheep and goat producers to access markets outside Indiana. Consistent state status facilitates interstate movement of sheep and goats under federal rules and rules imposed by other states. Consistent state status is also required to ship sheep and goats internationally.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering scrapie requirements are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for scrapie control specifically are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. Expenses for this program are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

Parties impacted by this rule are already in compliance. The rule readoption does not change requirements for anyone.

There are approximately 13,500 sheep and goat herds in Indiana, with an estimated sheep inventory of 76,000 and an estimated goat inventory of 50,000.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

Sheep inventory in Indiana is estimated at around 76,000 head. Goat inventory is estimated at around 50,000 head. The value of sales of these animals is estimated to contribute more than ten million dollars annually to Indiana's agricultural economy. There is no known data on sheep and goats specifically. "Other livestock"-which encompasses sheep, goats, specialty livestock, and minor animal products-made up 1.8% of total receipts (~\$307 million).

The scrapie program seeks to mitigate and then eradicate scrapie from sheep and goats in the United States. The program protects animals from disease by establishing a framework for disease surveillance and provides

procedures to recover from a detection. The rule establishes disease status of herds in the state, which is necessary to move animals in commerce. The minimal animal health standards in this rule protect investments and facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth millions of dollars annually.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule -

Maintains Interstate and International Market Access: By aligning with the USDA-APHIS scrapie standards (9 CFR 54/79), Indiana ensures sheep and goats remain eligible for commerce, avoiding disruptions that could directly impact producers and buyers.

Consistency with Industry Practices: Incorporating updated National Scrapie Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules (Volume 1, April 2019) and SFCP standards (Volume 2, May 2016) sustains producers' ability to participate in federal programs and voluntary certification without altering existing protocols.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule -

Enhanced Disease Control: Updated regulations reinforce Indiana's cooperative participation in federal and national efforts to eradicate scrapie, contributing to broader animal health improvements beyond immediate producer benefits.

Industry Stability and Consumer Confidence: Continued certification supports marketability for producers and assures consumers and trading partners of disease surveillance, contributing indirectly to economic stability and reputation.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - Official owner/hauler statements are standard practice, and a template is provided, which avoids additional paperwork costs for producers and markets. By adopting federal identification/tagging standards and infrastructure, the rule eliminates the need for a separate, potentially costly state-managed ID program for sheep and goats. Ultimately, the cost savings attributable to this rule cannot be quantified.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities -By adopting federal identification/tagging standards and infrastructure, the rule eliminates the need for a separate, potentially costly state-managed ID program for sheep and goats. The USDA APHIS provides up to 100 plastic flock ID tags free of charge (metal tags discontinued in 2019) to first-time participants in the scrapie identification program. Once free tags are exhausted, producers must purchase them directly from approved manufacturers.

Example pricing: a package of 4 MiniTag (USDA 840) RFID tags costs \$7.50, i.e., approximately \$1.88 per tag.

Tag applicators are around \$28.00.

Producers spend roughly 2 hours per year on scrapie-related paperwork and recordkeeping. According to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data for farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers, the mean wage is \$43.35 per hour. <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes119013.htm>.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - The scrapie rule includes:

- Prescribing which tests may be used for official program purposes. This does not impose additional costs because the USDA approves official tests and the rule merely recognizes those official tests. The USDA pays for samples to be tested for scrapie and therefore there are no added costs to producers.
- For animal identification, this rule does not impose requirements beyond what is already required to move animals by other BOAH rules, the USDA, and other states. The USDA provides free official identification tags for sheep and goat producers as part of the scrapie program. The rule requires animal owners to keep records of official identification that is applied. These records are consistent with herd records producers keep for production purposes and therefore impose minimal if any additional costs.
- The rule establishes a scrapie flock certification program. This scrapie herd status program is optional for Indiana producers.
- Procedures for handling scrapie positive animals and herds. If an animal is scrapie positive, the animal no longer has market value and other animals in the herd will not have a market until the provisions in this rule are followed to establish that the remainder of the herd is negative. The USDA provides indemnity for scrapie positive animals.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- Board of Animal Health records.

- United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Indiana/index.php

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- <https://www.in.gov/boah/contact-boah/scrapie-ear-tags-for-sheep-and-goats/>
- <https://www.premier1supplies.com/p/minitag-eid-rfid-ear-tags>
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-disease/sheep-goat/scrapie-tag>
- <https://extension.purdue.edu/news/county/whitley/2025/01/highlights-of-recent-agricultural-production.html>
- <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes119013.htm>

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule protects animals from disease by establishing a framework for disease surveillance and provides procedures to recover from a detection of scrapie. The rule establishes disease status for herds in the state which is necessary to move animals in commerce. Potential costs imposed by the rule are covered by the USDA in the form of free official identification tags, free testing for scrapie and indemnity for affected animals. Additional costs borne by producers for keeping records of animals tagged are minimal. These animal health standards in this rule facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth millions of dollars annually. BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

The scrapie standards are national standards that all states must meet to maintain status in the national program; therefore, BOAH did not consider an alternative method of achieving the purpose of the rule.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology, or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule adopts United States Department of Agriculture standards for the scrapie program. These national standards are required by all states participating in the program. All states participate in the scrapie program, including Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho, and South Dakota.

Illinois: Bans movement of animals from infected/source/high-risk flocks, unless under strict conditions (e.g. quarantine, VS Form 1-27). 8 IL Admin Code § 85.55. Requires ID on all sheep/goats moving within Illinois (except slaughter under 18 months or goats to slaughter). 8 IL Admin Code § 85.80. Illinois is stricter than the federal rule, thus making it stricter than Indiana.

Michigan: The Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development imposes official ID (840 RFID, scrapie, tattoo) for *all sheep moving in-state or out-of-state, including exhibitions*. MCL § 287.711b.

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdard/animals/id-movement/goats>

Ohio: Official ID required for sheep/goats shipped in/out of state or changing ownership. Exemptions for sheep <18 months in slaughter channel and goats moving to slaughter. OAC 901:1-13-04.

Kentucky: Mandates official ID for *all* sheep/goats before:

- Interstate or intrastate movement
- Entry to livestock markets or swap meets - no exceptions for age or sex

Indiana requires ID prior to moving, but Kentucky's extension to market/unloading without exemptions elevates its stringency. 302 KAR 20:020.

Idaho: Adopts USDA's NSEP/SFCP standards (9 CFR 54/79) as minimum, no added intrastate burdens. IDAPA 02.08.01.200-204.

South Dakota: Requires ID for exhibition animals, sheep/goats >18 months, exposed/suspect/positive flocks- following 9 CFR 79. SD Admin Rule 12:68:28 & 12:68:29:11.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2006. A portion of the rule was last amended in 2025. The Final Rule with amendments may be found here: [20250910-IR-345250279FRA](https://iar.iga.in.gov/register/20250910-IR-345250279FRA).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule has not gone eight years without having been amended. The rule adopts United States Department of Agriculture standards for the scrapie eradication program. The USDA updates the federal standards regularly which requires regular changes to the rule. BOAH monitors and implements timely updates as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 5-5 Moving Animals

IV. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

Yes, the Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to operate a scrapie control program as part of the United States Department of Agriculture national scrapie eradication program.

V. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

The rule adopts national standards consistent with the United States Department of Agriculture's scrapie eradication program. The scrapie program is a state - federal cooperative program. USDA establishes national standards and each state administers the program within the state. The rule incorporates federal standards required for Indiana to be recognized as consistent with the national eradication effort. This state-wide scrapie status is necessary protect sheep and goats from the disease scrapie and for Indiana sheep and goat producers to access markets outside Indiana.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule:

Limited CVI Requirements: In-state movement require a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) only for those entering from other states. Slaughter-bound animals may move without a CVI if accompanied by

owner statements, which reduces veterinarian and paperwork costs.

Slaughter-Channel Exemptions: Animals designated for slaughter avoid formal permits or certificates, which saves producers significant administrative expenses.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Federal-state alignment allows inspectors to enforce at common control points (markets, entry points) without creating new state-only inspection infrastructure.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Reduced red tape for slaughter animals helps avoid delays or added producer costs that could raise meat prices.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: Only sheep or goat identified as high-risk, suspect, or positive animals require state vet-issued movement permits. Slaughter-bound animals follow streamlined rules-no CVI or ID tags needed beyond owner statements.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: Interstate and intrastate ID prerequisites reference existing identification rule, avoiding redundant definitions. Employs existing USDA veterinarian-accredited CVI framework under [345 IAC 1-1.5](#), rather than inventing new state-only certificates.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The rule has a clear structure and is written in plain language, including numbered clauses clarifying who must comply and when.

(5) Have practicable enforcement:

Defined Checkpoints: Officials can verify CVIs and permits at entry routes, markets, feedlots, and state borders, yielding consistent oversight.

Exemptions Facilitate Controls: Slaughter-only exceptions allow inspectors to focus on disease-risk animals, conserving resources.

Permit System: The requirement of statevet permits for suspect or positive animals ensures traceable, accountable movements.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

VI. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule does not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-](#)

[2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule -

Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. Since 1952 the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has worked to control and eradicate this disease. In 2001, APHIS put into effect an aggressive National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) to eliminate this disease from the United States. The NSEP is a mandatory program with requirements that apply to all sheep and goat producers in the United States. The rule was originally adopted to establish Indiana's participation in the United States Department of Agriculture's national scrapie eradication program. The scrapie eradication program continues today.

The rule was last amended in 2014. The Final Rule with amendments may be found here: [20140917-IR-345140057FRA](#)

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule is being readopted without changes prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#)

c. Statement of Need - The rule incorporates federal standards required for Indiana to be recognized as consistent with the national scrapie eradication program. This state-wide scrapie status is necessary to protect sheep and goats from the disease scrapie and for Indiana sheep and goat producers to access markets outside of Indiana. Consistent state status facilitates interstate movement of sheep and goats under federal rules and rules imposed by other states. Additionally, consistent state status is required to ship sheep and goats internationally.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering scrapie requirements are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of

the agency. Expenses for scrapie control specifically are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. Expenses for this program are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

There are approximately 13,500 sheep and goat herds in Indiana, with an estimated sheep inventory of 76,000 and an estimated goat inventory of 50,000.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

Sheep inventory in Indiana is estimated at around 76,000 head. Goat inventory is estimated at around 50,000 head. The value of sales of these animals is estimated to contribute more than ten million dollars annually to Indiana's agricultural economy. There is no known data on sheep and goats specifically. "Other livestock"-which encompasses sheep, goats, specialty livestock, and minor animal products-made up 1.8% of total receipts (~\$307 million).

The scrapie program seeks to mitigate and then eradicate scrapie from sheep and goats in the United States. The program protects animals from disease by establishing a framework for disease surveillance and provides procedures to recover from a detection. The rule establishes disease status of herds in the state which is necessary to move animals in commerce. The minimal animal health standards in this rule protect investments and facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth millions of dollars annually.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule -

Enhanced Disease Traceability & Control: Requiring CVIs and permits for interstate/intrastate animal movements ([345 IAC 5-5-1](#) and [345 IAC 5-5-2](#)) ensures that scrapie-positive, suspect, or high-risk sheep and goats are tracked and isolated, reducing disease spread risks.

Safeguarded Livestock Market Integrity: Designating slaughter-only animals and exempting them from the standard CVI requirements keeps healthy animals in motion without jeopardizing public health measures.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule -

Stable Agricultural Economics: Streamlined movement processes support efficient livestock marketing and maintain farm income flows.

Public and Trade Confidence: Strong movement controls reinforce Indiana's reputation as a disease-controlled region, potentially facilitating access to interstate and export markets.

Risk Reduction to Other Species: Limiting scrapie spread curtails potential contamination of premises, protecting cattle, goats, and broader agricultural systems.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries -

Veterinary & Paperwork Efficiencies: Slaughter-channel and transit exemptions minimize CVI frequency, reducing veterinary and administrative time and costs (e.g., fewer doctor visits, forms).

Reduced Permit Burdens: Only high-risk flocks require formal permits, sparing most producers routine fees and delays.

Focused Inspections: By concentrating enforcement on high-risk movements, routinely compliant producers avoid overhead and delays, improving operational efficiency and cost savings.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities - Readopting this rule without any changes does not increase or decrease the cost to regulated entities. The rule requires an owner/hauler statement when sheep or goats are moved through slaughter channels or to markets. These statements can be completed by producers at no additional cost, utilizing a free form available on BOAH website. No new ID expenses are incurred because existing federal and state tagging requirements already apply to the same animals. There is no increase to CVI (Certificate of Veterinary Inspection) costs as the rule aligns with pre-existing federal/intrastate CVI requirements

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules -The rule creates only a minor paperwork burden, without new fees or processing requirements. Because producers already maintain similar documentation for federal compliance, the rule introduces no new documentation systems-only continuation of existing practices. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data for farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers, the mean wage is \$43.35 per hour. <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes119013.htm>.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by IC 4-22-2-19.6 - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- Board of Animal Health records.
- United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Indiana/index.php
- <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-79/section-79.6>
- https://www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/sa_sfcg_overview.pdf
- https://www.aphis.usda.gov/sites/default/files/fs_ahscrapie.pdf

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- https://www.sheepusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-05-21_NationalScrapieEradicationProgram_IDRequirements.pdf
- <https://www.in.gov/boah/contact-boah/scrapie-ear-tags-for-sheep-and-goats/>
- <https://www.premier1supplies.com/p/minitag-eid-rfid-ear-tags>
- <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-disease/sheep-goat/scrapie-tag>
- <https://extension.purdue.edu/news/county/whitley/2025/01/highlights-of-recent-agricultural-production.html>

8. Regulatory Analysis

There are no new requirements in this rule readoption. The rule protects animals from disease by establishing framework for disease surveillance and provides procedures to recover from a detection of scrapie. The rule establishes disease status for herds in the state which is necessary to move animals in commerce. Potential costs imposed by the rule are covered by the USDA in the form of free official identification tags, free testing for scrapie and indemnity for affected animals. Additional costs borne by producers for keeping records of animals tagged are minimal. These animal health standards in this rule facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth millions of dollars annually.

BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. The scrapie standards are national standards that all states must meet to maintain status in the national program.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology, or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule adopts United States Department of Agriculture standards for the scrapie program. These national standards are required by all states participating in the program. All states participate in the scrapie program, including Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho, and South Dakota.

Illinois: Bans movement of animals from infected/source/high-risk flocks, unless under strict conditions (e.g. quarantine, VS Form 1-27). 8 IL Admin Code § 85.55. Requires ID on all sheep/goats moving within Illinois (except slaughter under 18 months or goats to slaughter). 8 IL Admin Code § 85.80. Illinois is stricter than the federal rule, thus making it stricter than Indiana.

Michigan: The Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development imposes official ID (840 RFID, scrapie, tattoo) for *all sheep moving in-state or out-of-state, including exhibitions*. MCL § 287.711b.

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdard/animals/id-movement/goats>

Ohio: Official ID required for sheep/goats shipped in/out of state or changing ownership. Exemptions for sheep <18 months in slaughter channel and goats moving to slaughter. OAC 901:1-13-04.

Kentucky: Mandates official ID for *all* sheep/goats before:

- Interstate or intrastate movement

- Entry to livestock markets or swap meets - no exceptions for age or sex

Indiana requires ID prior to moving, but Kentucky's extension to market/unloading without exemptions elevates its stringency. 302 KAR 20:020.

Idaho: Adopts USDA's NSEP/SFCP standards (9 CFR 54/79) as minimum, no added intrastate burdens.

IDAPA 02.08.01.200-204.

South Dakota: Requires ID for exhibition animals, sheep/goats >18 months, exposed/suspect/positive flocks-following 9 CFR 79. SD Admin Rule 12:68:28 & 12:68:29:11.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2006. A portion of the rule was last amended in 2025. The Final Rule with amendments may be found here: [20250910-IR-345250279FRA](#).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

The rule adopts United States Department of Agriculture standards for the scrapie eradication program. USDA updates the federal standards regularly which requires regular changes to the rule. BOAH monitors and implements timely updates as necessary to mitigate threats, maintain compliance with national standards and parity with other states, and facilitate commerce in animals and animal products. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 7-7 Disposal of Dead Animals

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) is charged with governing the disposal of animal carcasses. [IC 15-17-11](#).

BOAH continues to carry out this duty through licensing of disposal and transport facilities and establishing standards for carcass disposal that protect animal and public health.

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

Throughout the normal course of business, animal owners will experience the loss of animals. Regulations governing disposal of animal carcasses and offal from slaughtering facilities are necessary to protect animal health and public health and avoid nuisances. The rule establishes methods of carcass and offal disposition. The requirements for each method are outcome-based with minimal rules prescribing how to achieve the outcome. This allows regulated entities flexibility to choose methods and means that work for them and to innovate within each method.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule identifies standard disposal methods (burial, composting, incineration, digestion) and allows exemptions or licensing instead of mandating costly new infrastructure. It permits diverse disposal options, enabling entities to choose the most cost-effective approach given their scale and resources.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: The rule relies on existing inspection and licensing regimes, and no new agencies or programs needed. While there is a licensing fee for disposal and transport facilities, the fee amounts are specified under statute. [IC 15-17-11-7](#). The fees collected support licensing and oversight, not new regulatory frameworks-minimizing taxpayer burden.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Proper animal disposal avoids environmental and health hazards, protecting public health while not imposing new consumer costs-compliance is through existing licensed services.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The current rule applies only to relevant entities and offers multiple disposal options tailored to varied operations (composting, incineration, digestion, burial). Additionally, the rule exempts small or specific operations (e.g., pet owners, wildlife carcasses, research) to avoid undue burden.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: The rule is rooted in state statute ([IC 15-17-11](#)). Additionally, the rule does not conflict with federal animal disposal rules, which generally do not exist for non-food animals. Incorporates cross-references to [345 IAC 9](#) and 10 for slaughter byproducts, avoiding redundancy.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The rule uses plain language and the definitions provide clarity.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Licensing and inspection are established-vehicle requirements, cleanup protocols, and recordkeeping anchor enforceable standards.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties. Fees for licenses issued under this rule are prescribed in statute. [IC 15-17-11-7](#).

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule does not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule - [345 IAC 7-7](#) was developed to fulfill BOAH's statutory obligation under [IC 15-17-11](#). The rule addresses each critical facet-health protection, environmental safety, and disease control-by establishing standardized disposal protocols, licensing systems, and enforcement mechanisms. The rule prescribes minimum standards for disposing of animal carcasses and implements statutorily required licensing for rendering facilities and carcass transporters.

In 2022, the following amendments and additions were made:

- Amended [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.
- Amended [345 IAC 7-7-3](#) to authorize disposal of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste by above ground burial.
- Added [345 IAC 7-7-3.4](#) to relocate and amend burial standards for animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste.
- Amended [345 IAC 7-7-3.5](#) to clarify what constitutes thoroughly and completely composted material.

- Amended [345 IAC 7-7-3.6](#) and [345 IAC 7-7-3.7](#) to clarify what constitutes thoroughly and completely incinerated and digested material.
- Added [345 IAC 7-7-3.8](#) to establish standards for above ground burial of animal carcasses and condemned and inedible waste.
- Added [345 IAC 7-7-4.5](#) to clarify the requirements for commercial carcass and inedible waste disposal facilities.

See [20220516-IR-345210540AFA](#)

b. Scope of the Rule - The scope of the rule is described in detail above. The rule is being readopted prior to expiration pursuant to [IC 4-22-2.6](#)

c. Statement of Need - Throughout the normal course of business, animal owners will experience the loss of animals. Regulations governing disposal of animal carcasses and offal from slaughtering facilities are necessary to protect animal health and public health and avoid nuisances. The rule establishes methods of carcass and offal disposition. The requirements for each method are outcome-based with minimal rules prescribing how to achieve the outcome. This allows regulated entities flexibility to choose methods and means that work for them and to innovate within each method.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule: [IC 15-17-3-12](#); [IC 15-17-3-13](#); [IC 15-17-3-21](#) and [IC 15-17-11](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments. Expenses for administering scrapie requirements are incurred as a part of the overall animal health mission of the agency. Expenses for scrapie control specifically are not tracked separately from all other animal health activity. The total general fund appropriation for BOAH animal health and care programs is \$6,888,952.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not collect any expenditures or revenue associated with the implementation of this rule. Fees for licenses issued under this rule are prescribed in statute. [IC 15-17-11-7](#). Expenses are paid from the Board of Animal Health Fund (Fund 12680).

3. Impacted Parties

The rule applies to anyone with custody of farm animals that have died. There are more than five million livestock animals in Indiana. Licensees include 12 disposal plants, 15 collection services, and 2 substations.

4. Changes in Proposed Rule

This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars. Improper disposal of animal carcasses risks spreading diseases and pests to animals and people. Improper disposal can create nuisances affecting the community.

The minimum animal health standards in this rule protect investments and facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth millions of dollars annually.

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - The rule significantly enhances disease control by ensuring the rapid, secure, and professional handling of animal carcasses. By mandating disposal within 24 hours using approved methods-such as burial (including above-ground burial), composting, incineration, digestion, or licensed rendering-the rule minimizes the presence of pathogens in the environment, effectively interrupting transmission cycles among livestock, wildlife, and humans. Secure containment until pickup prevents scavengers and insect vectors from accessing carcasses, which reduces the risk of diseases like anthrax or bovine tuberculosis spreading. Additionally, regulated disposal prevents soil and water contamination by ensuring carcasses are thoroughly broken down or incinerated, mitigating threats from zoonotic pathogens like Salmonella, E. coli, and Leptospira. The rule's provision allowing the State Veterinarian to authorize alternative methods or extensions during disease outbreaks or emergencies enhances biosecurity by enabling swift, situation-specific response measures. Finally, professional licensing and oversight of disposal facilities and transporters ensure that handlers are trained and compliant, reducing mishandling and reinforcing the state's readiness and resilience to prevent zoonotic disease outbreaks

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - The rule supports environmental improvements such as reduced pollution and enhanced soil and water quality. Its licensing and record-keeping requirements promote the development of professional disposal services, creating jobs and fostering a regulated marketplace. The clarity and flexibility of the rule-offering multiple disposal methods while delineating exemptions-reduces potential for unregulated dumping, which can degrade land and water resources. Moreover, specifying comprehensive composting, incineration, and digestion standards encourages

adoption of sustainable waste management practices that can produce usable byproducts like compost or biogas. Finally, the emergency-authority provisions build resilience in agricultural communities by ensuring that, during disease outbreaks or disasters, responsible waste management continues uninterrupted, thereby minimizing long-term economic and environmental disruption.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - Livestock owners and disposal service providers can choose from multiple approved methods-burial, composting, incineration, digestion, licensed rendering, or above-ground burial. This flexibility allows operators to adopt the most cost-effective approach based on their scale, geography, and available infrastructure. Additionally, rendering providers transport carcasses and convert them into usable byproducts. This not only eliminates the need for farmers to build disposal facilities but often comes at a nominal per-pickup fee, making it cheaper than constructing and maintaining on-site solutions. Ultimately, the cost savings attributable to this rule cannot be quantified.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities -The licensing fees associated with this rule are statutory. [IC 15-17-11-7](#). Costs for vehicle sanitation, record-keeping, labor, fuel, and disposal fees vary depending on method.

All livestock and poultry producers must dispose of death loss in some way, even without this rule. The rule prescribes minimum standards that must be met for disposal. The rule allows producers to determine the method used in their operation and therefore they have control over the costs. Low-capital options (e.g., burial) incur minimal one-time costs; high-capital methods (e.g., incineration, composting) can involve higher equipment investments and maintenance. These typically add several hundred to several thousand dollars per year per entity, depending on scale.

Producers participating in the USDA programs may receive cost offsets/reimbursements, reducing net compliance expenses.

Overall, the total cost most small- to mid-size operators may incur to dispose of animal carcasses is under \$1,000 annually, while larger-scale operations using advanced disposal systems may spend \$10,000+ annually, though such costs can be significantly offset through available federal aid. The bulk of these costs would be incurred even without the rule as producers have to dispose of death loss in some manner. The costs to dispose of carcasses in a manner not allowed by the rule is not known. Therefore, the cost the minimum standards in the rule add to disposal a producer would already be doing without the rule is not known. BOAH believes the

additional cost to comply with the rule is minimal compared to the overall cost a producer would incur without the minimum standards in the rule.

Licensees must keep carcasses contained, prevent leakage on the road, and clean and disinfect vehicles between routes. The cost to keep carcasses contained is not known but not likely increased because of the rule because the operator would need a vehicle that can contain the carcasses to operate even without the rule. The cost to clean and disinfect is not known but will depend on the number of routes run by the licensee and the method they choose for cleaning and disinfection, which the rule does not prescribe.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - The rule includes several options of approved methods for disposal and performance standards for each method. Animal owners may choose to implement any method that works for their circumstances. The cost to implement any method will depend on each operation.

The rule requires collection service licensees to keep records of collections and disposal. This requirement adds a small amount of information to the customer data the service is already keeping as a part of their normal business records. BOAH estimates the additional cost to be minimal.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies - [IC 15-17](#).

- Board of Animal Health records.
- United States Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Indiana/index.php

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- [IC 15-17-11-7](#)
- <https://www.congress.gov/119/bills/hr4700/BILLS-119hr4700ih.pdf>

- https://www.in.gov/boah/boah-rules/compliance-issues/dead-animal-disposal-options-in-indiana/#Exotic_Animal_Feeding
- <https://extension.okstate.edu/fact-sheets/on-farm-mortality-composting-of-livestock-carasses>
- <https://www.farmers.gov/sites/default/files/documents/EQIP%20-%20Emergency%20Animal%20Mortality%20Management%20Factsheet%20-%20All%20Livestock.pdf>
- <https://spectrumcare.pet/farm-animals/cow/costs/cow-carcass-disposal-cost>
- <https://homeguide.com/costs/compost-cost>
- <https://adnanpaintingandremodeling.com/compost-cost-per-ton-clear-price-ranges-material-region/>
- <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/stelprdb1167343-animal-mortality-disposal.pdf>
- <https://danrules.com/understanding-livestock-incinerator-price-factors-that-impact-costs/>
- <https://www.farmers.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/farmersgov-small-scale-factsheet-animal-mortality-disposal-12-14-2022.pdf>
- <https://www.epa.gov/agriculture/agriculture-and-carcass-disposal>

8. Regulatory Analysis

The rule protects animals and people from pathogens that may be associated with decaying animal carcasses. Minimum animal health standards in this rule protect investments and facilitate trade in animals from Indiana worth billions of dollars annually. The estimated value for Indiana annual sales of all livestock, poultry and their products is over 6.2 billion dollars.

The costs to dispose of carcasses in a manner not allowed by the rule is not known. Therefore, the cost the minimum standards in the rule add to disposal a producer would already be doing without the rule is not known. BOAH believes the additional cost to comply with the rule is minimal compared to the overall cost a producer would incur without the standards in the rule.

The added cost to licensees to keep additional information in their records is minimal. The cost to clean and disinfect pickup vehicles is not known but necessary for disease control and to prevent public nuisances.

BOAH determined that the benefits exceed the costs.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH did not consider alternative methods for achieving the purpose of the rule. The carcass disposal standards for each method are outcome-based with minimal rules prescribing how to achieve the outcome. This allows

regulated entities flexibility to choose methods and means that work for them and to innovate within each method. Further, the rule is a statutory requirement under [IC 15-17-11](#).

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

Portions of the rule were updated in 2022 to reflect changes in technology that can facilitate carcass disposal.

There are no changes in economic conditions or other factors affecting the need for the rule.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

There are no national standards for carcass disposal. Each state has rules governing animal carcass disposal. The requirements in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Idaho, and South Dakota are similar, not less restrictive than this rule, and in some states are more restrictive.

States More Restrictive than Indiana

Illinois: More detailed compost protocols and stricter setback/depth standards.

Ohio: Deeper burial requirement (4 ft) and allowance of advanced disposal methods.

Idaho: Stricter burial depth and extensive setback requirements (water, residences, roads). IDAPA

02.04.17.030

South Dakota: Very strict setback rules (up to 1,000 ft) and deep burial plus engineered standards. ARSD

12:68:03:05.

Michigan and Kentucky: Comparable but not necessarily more restrictive; Michigan has licensing costs. Act 239 of 1982, MCL 287.651-683. Kentucky has similar depth + time but slightly looser than others. KRS 257.160.

See chart below for more information.

State	Disposal Timeframe	Methods Allowed	Licensing/Permits	Setback/Depth Standards	Compost/Burn Standards
Illinois	Not specified (8 Ill. Adm. Code 90.110)	Incinerator-only burning, burial, composting (Part 90)	Trucks must prevent leakage (90.105)	≥6" cover; ≥200 ft from water/residences; ≤3k lbs/site; reuse 2 yrs (90.110)	Species-specific compost protocols (90.110)
Michigan	Not specified (Act 239 of 1982, MCL 287.651–683)	Composting (on-farm structures, windrows, vessels)	Rendering plants, transfer stations, dealers & vehicles licensed under Act 239	Not detailed in Act; regulated via compost rules	Composting rules per 2007 guidelines
Ohio	Within 24 hrs of death/notice (ORC § 941.14 (A))	Burn, bury ≥4 ft, alkaline hydrolysis, sealed tank to rendering, composting (by Director), other approved (941.14)	Director may mandate methods; sealed tank, rendering require certification	Burial ≥4 ft (941.14(A))	Includes alkaline hydrolysis, sealed tanks; composting by rule

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 1998. A portion of the rule was last amended in 2022. See [20220516-IR-345210540AFA](#)

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

It has been less than eight years since the rule was last amended. BOAH monitors and implements timely updates as necessary to recognize changes in technology and industry practices affecting carcass disposal. Portions of this rule were changed in 2022 to facilitate such changes and BOAH anticipates regular updates. Therefore, it is the position of BOAH that these requirements should remain in rule to adapt to changing circumstances and effectively carry out its duty to protect animal and human health.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 9-2 Application of Inspection and Other Requirements

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the federal Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.). [IC 15-17-5-1](#)(4).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

This rule is required by both state and federal law. To comply with its statutory mandate, BOAH must periodically update the meat and poultry rules to ensure they are at least equal to 9 CFR Subchapter E, which contains the requirements for federally inspected facilities. These updates are also necessary to comply with BOAH's cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA-FSIS), which provides 50% of the annual operating costs for the state Meat and Poultry Inspection program under [IC 15-17-5-5](#)(11). USDA-FSIS conducts regular audits to ensure state standards meet federal expectations. Failure to update the incorporated federal standards would jeopardize this funding and limit BOAH's ability to maintain sufficient inspection staff. Without adequate inspectors, official plants cannot operate at full capacity, as slaughter operations require continuous on-site inspection and daily review of processing areas. In 2024, BOAH personnel inspected 18.7 million pounds of meat.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule relies on federal FMIA and USDA-FSIS protocols and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) verification, which avoids creating separate state-specific standards or additional costs

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Integrates into existing USDA-state cooperative inspection (no new state-only infrastructure). Federal cost-sharing structure mitigates state expenditures.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consumers benefit from robust safety and labeling standards without premium pricing due to redundant or stricter requirements-inspection costs are embedded in cooperative systems, not passed on.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: Applies only to establishments already under federal jurisdiction or custom-exempt under FMIA. Adoption of federal HACCP verification ensures safety goals are met without imposing extra state barriers or oversight.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: Carried by direct incorporation of federal inspection mandates and HACCP requirements (FMIA, PPIA). There is no separate state-specific inspection, processing, or recall standards. HACCP and inspection are mirrored, not duplicated.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The plain language of the rule makes regulations transparent.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Enforcement aligns with routine USDA/FSIS cooperative inspections and established HACCP performance review. Inspectors are already trained to enforce these provisions, minimizing additional administrative burden.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

Portions of 345 IAC Article 9 were amended or adopted in August 2025. These Articles had cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register: [20250423-IR-345250165RAA](#). BOAH has no updates to add to this Regulatory Analysis.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

State and federal law prohibit standards that are less stringent than federal standards. 21 U.S.C. 601 et seq., 21 U.S.C. 451 et seq., and [IC 15-17-5](#). Therefore, alternative methods were not selected.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology, or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements imposed under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Acts and the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. All state meat and poultry inspection programs must enforce requirements "at least equal to" those required by federal law. For those states that have regulations in addition to the federal requirements, Indiana's regulations would not be considered more restrictive.

Illinois: Operates its own program fully aligned with federal standards. 225 ILCS 650/ and 8 Ill.Admin. Code Part 125

Michigan: Relies exclusively on federal inspection, no intrastate equivalent.

Ohio: Maintains its own intrastate inspection program meeting federal standards. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 918 and Ohio Admin. Code Title 901:2

Kentucky: Does not have a separate intrastate inspection law.

Idaho: Does not have an intrastate inspection program.

South Dakota: Has a robust intrastate inspection system equivalent to federal standards. SD Codified Chapter 39-5.

X. Previous Amendments

[345 IAC 9-2-1](#) was originally promulgated in 1972 and last amended in 2012.

The Final Rule amending section 1 may be found here: [20121017-IR-345120108FRA](#).

[345 IAC 9-2-2](#) was originally promulgated in 1972 and last amended in 2012.

The Final Rule amending section 2 may be found here: [20121017-IR-345120108FRA](#).

[345 IAC 9-2-3](#) was originally promulgated in 2014.

[345 IAC 9-2-4](#) was originally promulgated in 2025.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

BOAH is considering a proposal to repeal this article and add the requirements of this rule to [IC 15-17](#) by 2029.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 9-17 Labeling, Marking Devices, and Containers

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the federal Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.). [IC 15-17-5-1](#)(4).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

To comply with its statutory mandate, BOAH must periodically update the meat and poultry rules to ensure they are at least equal to 9 CFR Subchapter E, which contains the requirements for federally inspected facilities. These updates are also necessary to comply with BOAH's cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA-FSIS), which provides 50% of the annual operating costs for the state Meat and Poultry Inspection program under [IC 15-17-5-5](#)(11). USDA-FSIS conducts regular audits to ensure state standards meet federal expectations. Failure to update the incorporated federal standards would jeopardize this funding and limit BOAH's ability to maintain sufficient inspection staff. Without adequate inspectors, official plants cannot operate at full capacity, as slaughter operations require continuous on-site inspection and daily review of processing areas. In 2024, BOAH personnel inspected 18.7 million pounds of meat.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: The rule incorporates federal standards-specifically labeling, marking, and scale requirements from 9 CFR-rather than imposing independent state criteria. This reduces costs by aligning training and compliance with existing systems. The state does not increase inspection frequency or scope beyond USDA-FSIS obligations, and the enforcement of scale requirements are conducted within routine cooperative inspections.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: As a USDA cooperative program, Indiana receives federal reimbursements covering up to 50% of inspection costs, which helps mitigate state expenditures that would otherwise be funded by taxes or fees. No new intrastate-only fees or administrative structures have been added.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consumers

benefit from accurate, standardized labeling and scales that are uniform with federal requirements, reducing misbranding and weight discrepancies-ensuring no additional cost is passed on from redundant regulations.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule maintains regulatory objectives by mirroring required federal meat inspection laws. It does not add separate state requirements, keeping compliance lean and minimally intrusive.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: Indiana does not replicate standards but instead references federal rules directly at §§ 9-2.1-1 and 9-17-20.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: The language is direct, delineated by numbered items that are easy to follow.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: State inspectors conduct scale certification, tagging, and enforcement as part of routine FSIS cooperative inspections. Labeling compliance oversight is integrated into existing plant inspections, requiring minimal additional resources.

Alternative: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

Portions of 345 IAC Article 9; 345 IAC Article 10 were amended or adopted in August 2025. These Articles had cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register: [20250423-IR-345250165RAA](#). BOAH has no updates to add to this Regulatory Analysis.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH has not identified any alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rule that are less costly or less intrusive. The rule adopts USDA standards for meat and poultry inspection. Because the rule does not impose requirements beyond what is required by federal law, BOAH did not examine alternative methods with regard to the rule changes.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements imposed under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Acts and the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. All state meat and poultry inspection programs must enforce requirements "at least equal to" those required by federal law.

Illinois: Has its own program fully aligned with federal standards. 225 ILCS 650/ and 8 Ill.Admin. Code Part 125

Michigan: Relies exclusively on federal inspection, and has no intrastate equivalent.

Ohio: Maintains its own intrastate inspection program meeting federal standards. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 918 and Ohio Admin. Code Title 901:2

Kentucky: Relies exclusively on federal inspection, and has no intrastate equivalent.

Idaho: Has no intrastate inspection program.

South Dakota: Has a robust intrastate inspection system equivalent to federal standards. SD Codified Chapter 39-5.

X. Previous Amendments

[345 IAC 9-17-4](#) was originally promulgated in 1972 and was last amended in 2025. The 2025 amendments may be found here: [20250910-IR-345250165FRA](#).

[345 IAC 9-17-5](#) was originally promulgated in 1972 and was last amended in 1997.

The rule was officially transferred from the Indiana State Department of Health (formerly [410 IAC 9-17-5](#)) to the Indiana State Board of Animal Health (now [345 IAC 9-17-5](#)), pursuant to P.L. 137-1996, § 76 (effective July 1, 1996)

[345 IAC 9-17-16](#) was originally promulgated in 1978 and was last amended in 2018.

The Final Rule amending this section may be found here: [20180919-IR-345180123FRA](#).

[345 IAC 9-17-20](#) was originally promulgated in 2010.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

BOAH is considering a proposal to add the requirements of this rule to [IC 15-17](#).

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

345 IAC 10-1-1 Definitions

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the federal Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.). [IC 15-17-5-1](#)(4).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

To comply with its statutory mandate, BOAH must periodically update the meat and poultry rules to ensure they are at least equal to 9 CFR Subchapter E, which contains the requirements for federally inspected facilities. These updates are also necessary to comply with BOAH's cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA-FSIS), which provides 50% of the annual operating costs for the state Meat and Poultry Inspection program under [IC 15-17-5-5](#)(11). USDA-FSIS conducts regular audits to ensure state standards meet federal expectations. Failure to update the incorporated federal standards would jeopardize this funding and limit BOAH's ability to maintain sufficient inspection staff. Without adequate inspectors, official plants cannot operate at full capacity, as slaughter operations require continuous onsite inspection and daily review of processing areas. In 2024, BOAH personnel inspected 18.7 million pounds of meat. Further, this rule provides definitions applicable to BOAH's meat and poultry inspection programs. These definitions are actively used in the administration, interpretation, and enforcement of BOAH rules across multiple program areas. Without this rule, inconsistency in interpretation could lead to confusion, enforcement challenges, and reduced regulatory effectiveness.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: Defines only essential terms-like "Act," "Administrator," "Establishment"-using language already in state statutes, avoiding new or extra definitions. The rule does not add any novel compliance steps like recordkeeping or infrastructure standards, so regulated businesses face zero additional cost. Since definitions mirror previously adopted terms, operators avoid paying for redundant training or interpretive guidance, keeping compliance streamlined.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: The rule imposes no new operational costs. Indiana continues to qualify for 50% cost-sharing under USDA-FSIS, because the definitions are integral to meeting federal alignment requirements. This ensures taxpayers fund only 50% of inspection costs, with the federal government covering the rest.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consumers benefit from clear, consistent definitions ensuring proper inspection and labeling, reducing misbranding or misinspection risks-which translates to cost savings by avoiding recalls or contaminated product issues.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule does nothing beyond defining terms; it doesn't impose procedural mandates or operational standards.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: Definitions reference [IC 15-17-2](#), [IC 15-17-5](#), and reuse terms from federal regulation (e.g., "Food safety and inspection service" aligns with 9 CFR). No new layers are added-this rule uses existing, authoritative definitions only, avoiding divergence or duplication.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: Terms are grouped logically and clearly, with consistent phrasing tied directly to statutory sources. The rule is easily understandable for businesses, regulators, and legal reviewers.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Alignment with 9 CFR facilitates consistency in inspections and supports FSIS review metrics tied to cooperative agreements: if definitions were vague or inconsistent, federal funding eligibility could be jeopardized

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

The rule did not have a prior cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-](#)

[2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register. A copy of a regulatory burden statement that meets the requirements of [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#) follows:

Regulatory Analysis

LSA Document #25-796

1. Description of Rule

a. History and Background of the Rule - State law requires BOAH to enforce requirements with respect to intrastate operations that are at least equal to those imposed and enforced under the federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.). See [IC 15-17-5-1\(4\)](#). To comply with this statutory mandate, BOAH must periodically update the meat and poultry rules to ensure they are at least equal to 9 CFR Subchapter E, which contains the requirements for federally-inspected facilities.

The rule was amended in 2017 to include the definition of a limited permit. [20170111-IR-345160220FRA](#).

b. Scope of the Rule - The rule sets a foundational vocabulary that governs all parts of Indiana's poultry inspection rules-everywhere from inspection procedures to enforcement provisions.

c. Statement of Need - In addition to the state statutory mandate discussed above, the rule is necessary to implement a federal mandate. State law authorizes BOAH to cooperate with USDA-FSIS to effectuate the purpose of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Law, to accept federal assistance for that purpose, and spend public funds appropriate for the administration of the law to pay not more than fifty percent (50%) of the total cost of the cooperative program ([IC 15-17-5-5\(11\)](#)). Pursuant to this authority, BOAH has entered into a state-federal cooperative agreement with USDA-FSIS to receive 50% of the annual operating costs of the Meat and Poultry Inspection (MPI) program. BOAH's program is subject to regular audits by USDA-FSIS to ensure that the state standards are at least equal to federal requirements.

If BOAH does not readopt the rule, it would jeopardize the funding the agency receives under the state-federal agreement. This would have a negative impact on the regulated community because Indiana relies on the federal funding to support an adequate number of inspectors for the state's official and custom exempt plants.

If BOAH cannot fund an adequate number of inspectors, the official plants will not be able to operate at full capacity because an inspector must be on site continually during the slaughtering process and inspect the processing area once per day. BOAH personnel inspected 18.7 million pounds of meat in calendar year 2024.

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: Uses clear, existing terms-such as "Establishment," "Administrator," and "Program employee"-drawn from [IC 15-17](#) statutes. This avoids introducing new terminology, reducing compliance training and administrative costs.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: By using statutory definitions, Indiana maintains eligibility for 50% federal cost share under the FSIS MPI cooperative program (per [IC 15-17-5-5](#)) without extra rulemaking burden.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Consistent definitions support uniform inspection and labeling. This helps prevent misbranding or contamination issues, reducing public health risks and associated costs.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: The rule is limited to definitions only. It does not impose operational mandates, procedural duties, or recordkeeping requirements. This ensures the regulatory goal is achieved without unnecessary restrictions

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: All terms derive directly from [IC 15-17-2](#), [IC 15-17-5](#), or established federal reference (e.g., "Food Safety and Inspection Service" as defined in 9 CFR).

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: Simple, precise language facilitates understanding by inspectors, regulated parties, and legal reviewers.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Enforcement relies on a shared understanding of core terms-e.g., what constitutes an "Establishment" or who qualifies as a "Program employee," enabling inspectors to apply rules consistently. Clear definitions support FSIS reviews and help maintain program comparability, critical to ongoing cooperative funding eligibility.

Alternatives: See section V below.

d. Statutory Authority for the Proposed Rule - [IC 15-17-5-4](#); [IC 15-17-5-5](#)

e. Fees, Fines, and Civil Penalties - The rule does not add or increases any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

2. Fiscal Impact Analysis

a. Anticipated Effective Date of the Rule - The rule readoption will be effective January 1, 2027.

b. Estimated Fiscal Impact on State and Local Government - The rule does not affect local governments.

c. Sources of Expenditures or Revenues Affected by the Rule - BOAH currently does not have any expenditures or revenue associated with the implementation of this rule.

3. Impacted Parties BOAH currently provides inspection services to 83 official meat and poultry slaughter and processing plants. In addition, BOAH oversees the operation of 55 custom exempt establishments, which are facilities that are in the business of slaughtering animals for the producer's use in their household. The affected industry includes small businesses under the definition at [IC 4-22-2.1-4](#).

4. Changes in Proposed Rule - This regulatory analysis is prepared for readoption of the rule. There are no proposed changes to the rule.

5. Benefit Analysis

a. Estimate of Primary and Direct Benefits of the Rule - By aligning definitions with federal standards, the regulation supports implementation of robust food safety systems like HACCP in poultry processing. Nationwide enhanced federal inspection systems have led to pathogen reduction benefits estimated between \$1.9 billion and \$171.8 billion over 20 years-far exceeding projected compliance costs of \$1.1-1.3 billion. Conformity to federal definitions satisfies the USDA-FSIS cooperative agreement requirements, unlocking 50% federal cost-share funding. In FY 2023, FSIS allocated over \$67 million to state meat and poultry inspection programs. Without these aligned definitions, Indiana risks ineligibility and forfeiture of this funding.

b. Estimate of Secondary or Indirect Benefits of the Rule - Consistent terminology and regulatory alignment ensure uniform inspection processes, reducing foodborne pathogen incidents. Indirect cost savings include fewer medical expenses, less lost worker productivity, and reduced mortality. Indiana's broader livestock sector-including broilers, turkeys, and eggs-is a multi-billion-dollar industry contributing to jobs, feed demand, and agri-business revenue. Strengthened inspection frameworks support this ecosystem.

c. Estimate of Any Cost Savings to Regulated Industries - Federal-state definitional consistency means processors follow one unified standard-no need for separate state-specific training, manuals, or labeling revisions. Simplified compliance minimizes administrative costs. Shared terminology ensures uniformly understood standards and prevents mislabeling or adulteration disputes, reducing the incident of costly product recalls, legal claims, or stopped shipments. Participation in the Cooperative Interstate Shipment program and other cooperative programs-built on consistent terms-expands market reach and offsets inspection costs, making facilities more economically competitive. Ultimately, the cost savings attributable to this rule cannot be quantified.

6. Cost Analysis

a. Estimate of Compliance Costs for Regulated Entities - [345 IAC 10-1-1](#) only defines terms; it imposes no new procedural, operational, or recordkeeping requirements. Regulated establishments (poultry processors, inspection bodies) will not need to purchase equipment, restructure operations, or redesign labeling solely due to this rule. Few hours of staff time may be needed to update internal manuals and train personnel on any new statutory or federal references incorporated by the definitions. These one-time administrative efforts are low relative to overall operational costs. As the rule does not create continuing duties or fees, industries will incur no recurring compliance expenses beyond keeping up with standard FSIS alignment.

b. Estimate of Administrative Expenses Imposed by the Rules - Inspectors and compliance staff apply the definitions during inspections, but there is no added paperwork, reporting, or audit activity tied specifically to the rules. Up to 50% of eligible administrative costs (including definitional updates) are reimbursable under the USDA-FSIS MPI cooperative program. This offsets much of the state's regulatory expense.

c. The fees, fines, and civil penalties analysis required by [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#) - The rule does not add or increase any fees, fines, or civil penalties.

d. If the implementation costs of the proposed rule are expected to exceed the threshold set in [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#) - The combined implementation and compliance costs of the readopted rule are not expected to meet or exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for businesses, units, and individuals over any two (2) year period. [IC 4-22-2-22.7\(c\)\(6\)](#).

7. Sources of Information

a. Independent Verifications or Studies -

- <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/policy/federal-register-rulemaking/federal-register-rules/revising-establishment-size-definitions>
- <https://primarynewssource.org/wp-content/uploads/review-of-state-programs.pdf>
- [20250910-IR-345250165FRA](#)

b. Sources Relied Upon in Determining and Calculating Costs and Benefits -

- <https://extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/ID/cafo/ID-354.pdf>
- https://data.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/2324/pg59-62.pdf

-

https://www.academia.edu/23063045/Economic_Assessment_of_Food_Safety_Regulations_The_New_Approach_to_Meat_and_Poultry_Inspection

8. Regulatory Analysis

[345 IAC 10-1-1](#) is simply a set of definitions. BOAH has determined that the benefits of the rule, which include the continuance of federal matching funds and the improved consumer understanding of state or locality-based label claims, exceed the compliance costs for those plants that choose to use these claims on their products.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH did not consider any alternatives because the rule is mandated by both state and federal law.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology, or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements imposed under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Acts and the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. All state meat and poultry inspection programs must enforce requirements "at least equal to" those required by federal law.

Illinois: Has its own program fully aligned with federal standards. 225 ILCS 650/ and 8 Ill.Admin. Code Part 125

Michigan: Relies exclusively on federal inspection, no intrastate equivalent.

Ohio: maintains its own intrastate inspection program meeting federal standards. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 918 and Ohio Admin. Code Title 901:2

Kentucky: Has no separate intrastate inspection law.

Idaho: Has no intrastate inspection program.

South Dakota: Has a robust intrastate inspection system equivalent to federal standards. SD Codified Chapter 39-5.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 1973 and last amended in 2016. The 2016 amendments may be found here: [20170111-IR-345160220FRA](#).

XI. Integration into Indiana Code

BOAH has determined that a majority of the definitions in the rule are already in statute and the few that are not contained in statute could be; thus, BOAH plans to repeal this rule and add the remaining definitions to [IC 15-17](#) by 2029.

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

Readoption Review

[345 IAC 10-14-27](#) Labeling Containers

I. Statement Whether the Subject Matter Covered by the Rule Remains Carried out by the Agency

The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) continues to carry out its duties under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the federal Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.). [IC 15-17-5-1](#)(4).

II. Rationale for the Continued Need for the Rule

This rule is required by both state and federal law. In order to comply with its statutory mandate, BOAH must periodically update the meat and poultry rules to ensure they are at least equal to 9 CFR Subchapter E, which contains the requirements for federally inspected facilities. These updates are also necessary to comply with BOAH's cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA-FSIS), which provides 50% of the annual operating costs for the state Meat and Poultry Inspection program under [IC 15-17-5-5](#)(11). USDA-FSIS conducts regular audits to ensure state standards meet federal expectations. Failure to update the incorporated federal standards would jeopardize this funding and limit BOAH's

ability to maintain sufficient inspection staff. Without adequate inspectors, official plants cannot operate at full capacity, as slaughter operations require continuous on-site inspection and daily review of processing areas. In 2024, BOAH personnel inspected 18.7 million pounds of meat

(1) Minimize the expenses to:

(A) regulated entities that are required to comply with the rule: By incorporating federal standards ([345 IAC 9-17-20](#)) rather than drafting new ones, Indiana poultry establishments use existing federal labeling and weight-inspection procedures, limiting the need for duplicate training or new compliance systems.

(B) persons who pay taxes or pay fees for government services affected by the rule: Since the state enforces the same protocols as the USDA, it avoids duplicate inspections and maintains a cooperative program approved by FSIS, reducing administrative overhead paid via fees and taxes.

(C) consumers of products and services of regulated entities affected by the rule: Using standard, federally established weight and labeling rules means consistent packaging, preventing misrepresentation and reducing risk of consumer deception-without added administrative burden passed on to consumers.

(2) Achieve the regulatory goal in the least restrictive manner: This rule achieves the goal by not imposing additional requirements beyond federal standards. Incorporating rather than augmenting federal rules ensures Indiana meets legal mandates while avoiding stricter state-only provisions.

(3) Avoid duplicating standards found in state or federal laws: By directly incorporating [345 IAC 9-17-20](#) (which itself mirrors [410 IAC 12-1-1.1](#)), the rule grants one avenue to compliance without redundancy-eliminating any separate state-only standards.

(4) Be written for ease of comprehension: This simple, direct incorporation avoids regulatory clutter and is easily understood by regulated parties.

(5) Have practicable enforcement: Because the incorporated provisions are already enforced under the state's meat and poultry program (coordinated with USDA/FSIS), compliance mechanisms-such as scale certification, inspection schedules, stop-use tagging for deficient scales-are well-established and actively policed. Enforcement is routine, with no need for additional resources.

Alternatives: See Section V below.

III. Analysis of fees, fines, and civil penalties under [IC 4-22-2-19.6](#)

The rule does not include any fees, fines or civil penalties.

IV. Cost-Benefit, Economic Impact, Fiscal Impact, or Regulatory Burden Statements

Portions of 345 IAC Article 9; 345 IAC Article 10 were amended or adopted in August 2025. These Articles had cost-benefit, economic impact, fiscal impact, or regulatory burden statement prepared by the agency for the rule under [IC 4-3-22-13](#), [IC 4-3-27-12](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.7](#), [IC 4-22-2-22.8](#), [IC 4-22-2-28](#), and [IC 4-22-2.1-5](#) published in the Indiana Register: [20250423-IR-345250165RAA](#). BOAH has no updates to add to this Regulatory Analysis.

V. Alternative Methods of Achieving the Purpose of the Rule

BOAH did not consider any alternatives because the rule is mandated by both state and federal law.

VI. Complaints and Comments

The agency has not received complaints regarding this rule.

VII. Difficulties Encountered

BOAH has not encountered difficulties in administering the rule, nor have regulated entities or small businesses reported any issues with compliance.

VIII. Changes in Technology, Economic Conditions, or Other Factors

There have been no changes in economic conditions, technology or other factors affecting the need for the rule since it was adopted.

IX. Other State or Federal Requirements

The rule is consistent with and not more restrictive than the requirements imposed under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Acts and the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. All state meat and poultry inspection programs must enforce requirements "at least equal to" those required by federal law.

Illinois: Has its own program fully aligned with federal standards. 225 ILCS 650/ and 8 Ill.Admin. Code Part 125

Michigan: Relies exclusively on federal inspection, no intrastate equivalent.

Ohio: Maintains its own intrastate inspection program meeting federal standards. Ohio Revised Code Chapter 918 and Ohio Admin. Code Title 901:2

Kentucky: Has no separate intrastate inspection law.

Idaho: Has no intrastate inspection program.

South Dakota: Has a robust intrastate inspection system equivalent to federal standards. SD Codified Chapter 39-5.

X. Previous Amendments

The rule was originally promulgated in 2010.

XI. Integration into Indiana Code BOAH is considering a proposal to add the requirements of this rule to [IC 15-17](#).

XII. Contact Information of Staff to Answer Substantive Questions

Gary Haynes

Chief of Staff and General Counsel

(317) 544-2400

ghaynes@boah.in.gov

1. ^ USDA-APHIS, Regulatory Impact Analysis & Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for Animal Disease Traceability; Electronic Identification, November 9, 2022.
2. ^ <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/zoonotic-disease-program/news/oral-rabies-vaccination>
3. ^ <https://idfg.idaho.gov/wildlife/disease/rabies>
4. ^ <https://aib.sd.gov/rabies.html>

Notice of Public Comment Period for Rule Readoption: [20260909-IR-345250796RNA](#)

Notice of Determination Received: August 24, 2026

Posted: 09/09/2026 by Legislative Services Agency



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

Media/Public Information Office Report

23 September 2026 for 6 October 2026 Board Meeting

Denise Derrer Spears, Public Information Director

Public Information:

- Deployed to Franklin County during the August floods to assist with communications and media relations.
- Attended the Heartland Summit: When America Leads conference in August, focusing on agriculture's impact on Indiana and global markets.
- Attended an all-agency communications meeting.
- Worked with IOT and Sales Force to improve processes for public-facing, outgoing email management.
- Provided orientation about public affairs to BOAH's new veterinary team member.
- Prepared materials and booth for the Purdue College of Veterinary Medicine Conference.
- Trained on the new Ag Enterprise database system for managing brand registrations.
- Joined quarterly conference call of Communication Officers of State Departments of Ag (COSDA).
- Continued to represent BOAH at regular meetings with agency updates to the Indiana Family of Farmers group, as well as the Indiana Environmental Health Association.
- Prepared content for partner newsletters, including: IVMA, ICAW, IBCA, IDP.

Animal Health & Care:

- Continue to add content to the Indiana Animal Care Resource Center (IACRC), which has more than 200 users registered.
- Working with potential contributing partner to the IACRC for new modules on animal behavior, including writing a grant request to fund the project.
- Assisted with poultry handling training for the Indiana Gaming Commission.
- Participated in USDA/national New World screwworm communications calls.
- Prepared a booth and information for the Indiana Council on Animal Welfare North Seminar.

Disaster Preparedness:

- Participated in an Animal Issues in Disaster Workshop with Putnam County Emergency Management Agency and their community volunteer team for a tabletop exercise about flooding.
- Attended Indiana State Fair public safety meetings, including briefing on impact of New World screwworm on exhibitions in Indiana.

Food Safety:

- Spoke to Leadership Hendricks County current class about food safety and inspection.
- Worked with MPI to develop a new online complaint reporting form, with a goal to automate collection and distribution of submissions to the MPI compliance team.

Upcoming Events:

- Indiana Sheep Association workshop, Pinney Purdue Ag Center; Nov. 22.
- Indiana Farm Bureau Ag Gathering, French Lick Resort Convention Center; Dec. 11-12.
- Midwest Pork Conference, Horizon Center, Muncie; Dec. 15.

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

Chief of Staff and General Counsel
Report to the Board of Animal Health
Gary L. Haynes
October 6, 2026

Quarterly Highlights

- **Personnel:**
 - **Currently Recruiting:**
 - Animal Health Specialist
 - Dairy Rating Officer
 - Veterinarian – Director of Emergency Programs
 - Veterinarian – Poultry health
 - Veterinarian – District Veterinarian (District 2 – North Central)
- **Budget**
 - Chronic wasting disease genomic predictions cooperative agreement with USDA APHIS was renewed.
 - U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Brooke L. Rollins announced the Stand-Up Program to provide up to \$50 million in new funding to help states start or expand their meat inspection programs. BOAH is waiting on details from USDA FSIS on how this will be implemented. BOAH has requested
- **Policy**
 - **2027 General Assembly** – Agriculture Promotion and Regulatory Task Force met twice. State Veterinarian Kyle Shipman presented information on BOAH programs to the Task Force. The last meeting and final report discussion will be October 13, 2026.
 - Board of Veterinary Medicine rule update projects continue.
 - Governor Braun sent a letter to USDA Secretary Brooke Rollins concerning state inspected cooperative interstate shipment meat plants selling products internationally.
- **Technology**
 - BOAH is now using a new animal health database, AgEnterprise. Debugging continues.
 - Continued exploring capabilities of artificial intelligence enabled tools, potential applications, State of Indiana policies and rules.
- **Ethics Officer**
 - Ethics training refresher for Board members completed.

Report for the Board of Animal Health Quarterly Meeting – October 2026

- Budget Summary (FY 2026 compared to past four years)

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Appropriations - Total	\$3,711,561.00	\$3,711,561.00	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,125,000**
Sales and Services - Total	\$2,473,751.15	\$2,772,162.73	\$3,769,892.10	\$4,674,878.85	\$5,892,726.43
Other	\$237,643.19	\$244,041.92	\$130,403.35	\$27,386.93	\$39,111.05
Revenue - Total	\$6,422,955.34	\$6,727,765.65	\$8,900,295.45	\$9,702,265.78	\$11,056,837.48
Salary, Wages, Fringes	\$4,372,496.16	\$4,797,527.53	\$5,395,970.30	\$5,779,317.47	\$6,024,672.01
Supplies & Services	\$1,935,641.29	\$2,072,816.06	\$2,355,953.85	\$2,613,268.17	\$3,253,762.48
Other	\$343,513.88	\$79,132.81	\$171,914.09	\$317,820.08	\$252,380.73
Expenses - Total	\$6,651,651.33	\$6,949,476.40	\$7,923,838.24	\$8,710,405.72	\$9,530,815.22
Deficit/Surplus	(\$228,695.99)	(\$221,710.75)	\$976,457.21*	\$991,860.06*	\$1,526,022.26*

*FY surplus largely due to unfilled positions and temporary revenue stream. Surplus funds supported the purchase of new and replacement equipment.

**\$5M minus 5% withholding, plus \$375,000 for preventive maintenance

- Updates:
 - Reed Lab Facility Upgrades
 - Phase 1 (incinerator replacement): completed October 2025
 - Phase 2 (walk-in cooler replacement): began November 2025; expected completion date is Fall 2026
 - LIMS Replacement: CoreOne (TraceFirst) implementation began June 2026; anticipated go-live is Summer 2027 (see flier)
- Positions:
 - Faculty Poultry Diagnostician – Dr. Nasim Sohail, November 30th
 - Faculty Anatomic Pathologist (X2) – search in progress
 - Laboratory Technician, Histology – search in progress
 - Laboratory Technician, Immunodiagnostics – search in progress
 - Genomic Diagnostics Research Associate – search in progress
 - Phone Communication and Front Desk Representative – search in progress

- New Tests

Department	Test	Fee
Bacteriology	MALDI-TOF Bacterial Identification	\$12.00
Genomic Diagnostics	Research NGS	\$200.00
Molecular	Porcine Astrovirus 3 PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	<i>Barachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> and <i>B. salamandrivorans</i> PCR	\$44.00
Molecular	<i>Barachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	<i>Barachochytrium salamandrivorans</i> PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	<i>Cytauxzoon felis</i> PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	<i>Rhodococcus equi</i> PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	Malignant catarrhal fever (Ovine herpesvirus 2) PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	Bovine Leukemia Virus PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	Porcine Sapelovirus PCR	\$38.50
Molecular	Porcine Neurologic PCR Panel (Porcine Astrovirus 3, Porcine Sapelovirus, <i>Streptococcus suis</i> , Porcine Teschovirus)	\$75.00



Animal Disease
Diagnostic Laboratory



A NEW LABORATORY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A new system. A new look. More control for you.

MORE ACCESS • MORE CONVENIENCE • MORE CONNECTION

SUBMIT WITH EASE



Online submissions and saved submitter profiles make starting a case faster and simpler.

ACCESS ANYWHERE



Secure web access from your computer, tablet, or smartphone — wherever your work takes you.

MESSAGE THE LAB



Case-based chat makes it easy to ask questions, request add-on testing, and stay connected.

RESULTS WHEN YOU NEED THEM



Receive notifications and view results as soon as they are available — wherever you are.

EVERYTHING IN ONE PLACE



Manage the full process from submission and case updates to results and payment in one centralized system.



STAY TUNED

More information, resources, and transition guidance are coming as we approach Summer 2027.

WHAT WE NEED FROM YOU NOW



To prepare for CoreOne for Labs, each submitting veterinarian must have a **unique individual email address** on file. That email will be used to create and access the veterinarian's personal CoreOne for Labs account.

A shared clinic email may still be used for general clinic access and communications, but it cannot be assigned to multiple veterinarian submitter profiles.

To add email addresses and begin updating accounts now, please email jboyle@purdue.edu.



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

Avian Health Board Report 3rd Quarter, 2026

Quarterly Highlights

- In August, the BOAH team celebrated the release of the final quarantines from our series of Fall 2025 – Spring 2026 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreaks and the declaration of state HPAI Freedom. The latter serves as a trigger for many international trading partners to ease restrictions on exports of Indiana poultry and poultry products.
- As is often a seasonal trend, national HPAI cases in domestic poultry fell this summer with eight cases in June and just two in July. Unfortunately, detections have already started to pick up again. More than twenty premises have been confirmed HPAI positive since mid-August. These cases have been diagnosed in Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
- Dr. Cooper joined a large Indiana delegation at the 47th biennial conference of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Salt Lake City, UT in August. Stakeholders from across the country considered 28 proposed changes to the program provisions. Notably, a couple of proposals that passed included parameters that would allow for H5/H7 vaccinated flocks to maintain AI monitored status in the program should the U.S. ultimately allow for vaccination in the future.

Avian Health Updates

- Voluntary biosecurity assessments through USDA continue on Indiana farms, including one category focused on wildlife risk mitigation and another on general biosecurity improvements. Indiana ranks 1st nationally in the number of biosecurity assessments conducted, with 899 total, representing ~20% of the US total.
- Indiana's first wild bird cases of H5 influenza were diagnosed in blue-winged teals in Greene County and Canada geese in Hamilton County in mid-September. While it is not unexpected, these diagnoses and others in neighboring states confirm that the disease is currently active in the Mississippi flyway.
- A single case of Egg Drop Syndrome Virus was diagnosed in a Northern Indiana free-range poultry flock in late September. Vaccination efforts in that part of the state remain pivotal to prevention of egg production losses from the disease.

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

- Four turkey farms in Southwest Indiana diagnosed with H9N2 Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza between April and June of this year all cleared the virus, developed antibodies, and were control marketed to slaughter this quarter. Several rounds of surveillance occurred on the farms surrounding these cases. No additional positives have been identified.

National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) Updates

- After a year-long hiatus from conducting routine NPIP audits due to both biosecurity concerns and staff availability related to the HPAI outbreak, BOAH and ISPA resumed these visits in the third quarter. In September, we made NPIP site visits for inspections of 4 hatcheries, 2 laboratories, 3 slaughter plants, and 2 egg processing plants, and completed biosecurity audits for 10 participating poultry companies.
- In the third quarter, we processed 2,519 requests for movement of 72,403,601 hatching eggs, chicks, poults, ducklings, and other poultry.
- After wrapping up NPIP fiscal year renewals for backyard/exhibition flock participants, Indiana has had a net gain of 6 of these small flocks over the past year, totaling 120 certified. Additionally, 95 dealer participants, largely farm supply stores, have renewed their certification.

Partnerships & Outreach

- The BOAH team has collaborated with several university and research entities to provide data sets and insight from our recent HPAI outbreak experiences in an effort to glean information related to disease transmission mechanisms, pathogen survivability, risk factors, and early detection. Partnering institutions have included Purdue University, University of Minnesota, The Ohio State University, North Carolina State University, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, University of Illinois Chicago, and USDA's Agricultural Research Service.
- Dr. Cooper is participating in the Secure Poultry Supply's newest working group which is focusing on risk assessments and biosecurity guidance specific to free-range and pasture-raised commercial layer operations.
- Drs. Shipman and Cooper hosted individuals from Australia's Victorian government to discuss and exchange HPAI response strategies and lessons learned from outbreak experiences. Culver Duck Farms generously offered their facilities for the visit.
- The BOAH team has continued to assist the Indiana Gaming Commission in their efforts to disrupt and prosecute cockfighting rings across Indiana including raids in Jackson and Jennings counties in August.

Submitted by:

Maria Cooper, DVM

Director, Avian Health

Indiana State Board of Animal Health

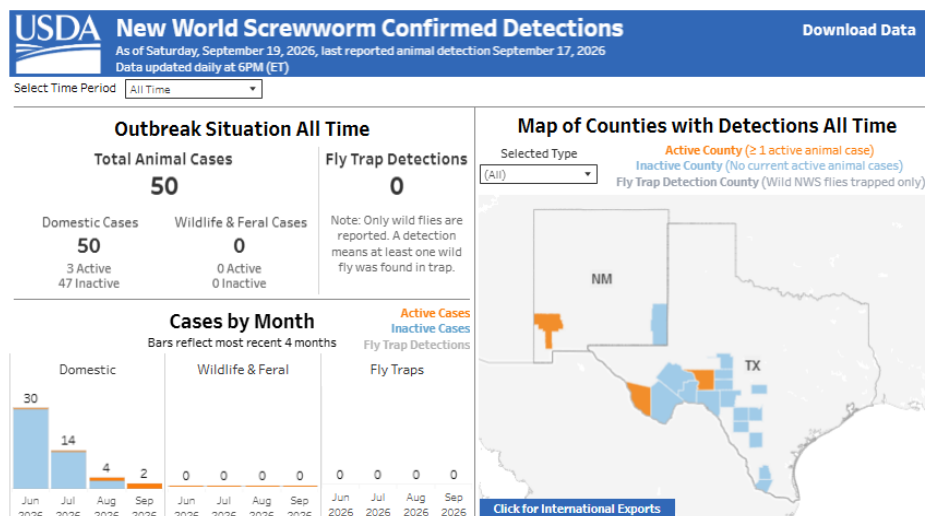


Office of the State Veterinarian
Discovery Hall, Suite 100
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898
Phone: 317/544-2400
Kyle Shipman, DVM, State Veterinarian

Animal Programs Division Board Report
Quarter 3
06/27/2026 – 09/22/2026

Quarterly Highlights

- This quarter, BOAH participated in a wide range of outreach and engagement activities, including commercial dog breeder and broker inspections and tours, district events, monthly species-specific USDA calls, sheep sampling for scrapie, the Animal Mortality Management Conference, court case representation, ICAW meetings, and a presentation at the Purdue Veterinary Fall Conference.
- BOAH welcomed Carson Lutz to the team in Quarter 3. She joins us as a recent graduate of Purdue University's Animal Sciences program and will serve as a Central Office Animal Health Specialist, supporting data entry, program management, certificate of veterinary inspection review, and other key operational functions.
- There have been 50 cases of NWS detected in domestic animals in the US since the first detection on June 3, 2026. Three cases are currently active, whereas 47 cases are inactive. The USDA NWS Dashboard at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animals/animal-health/livestock-and-poultry-disease/current-status/us-confirmed-cases-new-world> provides national NWS situation updates. BOAH's NWS-designated webpage (<https://www.in.gov/boah/indiana-entry-health-requirements/new-world-screwworm>) has information and an online reporting form for suspect cases. Since launch of the online reporting form, BOAH has screened and ruled out twenty-two suspect reports for NWS



USDA NWS Dashboard: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animals/animal-health/livestock-and-poultry-disease/current-status/us-confirmed-cases-new-world>

Programmatic Updates

Animal Care and Welfare

- BOAH received 161 animal welfare-related complaints or inquiries, leading to 93 animal care investigations this quarter. Of the 101 animal care investigations, 76 were classified as neglect, 13 were classified as abandonment/neglect, three were classified as abuse, and nine were determined to be unfounded (no evidence of risk). Prosecutorial outcomes included: criminal charges filed (45), pending prosecutorial decision (25), and charges not pursued (23). Species counts for this quarter's investigations were avian (6), bovine (5), canine (62), caprine (2), equine (23), exotics (5), feline (15), ovine (1), and porcine (1). The sources for animal welfare incidents were animal control (15), animal shelter (1), law enforcement (68), and private citizen (9). The complete Animal Programs Investigations Report is included at the end of this report.
- BOAH continues to develop modules for the Animal Investigations Academy (AIA). The AIA is currently available to the public as an educational baseline for law enforcement and animal control to work through welfare and neglect investigations. This quarter, the team met with an animal behaviorist and the Indiana Gaming Commission to continue building out modules and more resources for those enrolled in the AIA.
- The welfare and addendum committee is meeting regularly to review and refine BOAH's animal welfare addendums that are used in each welfare or neglect investigation report.

Aquaculture

- No report at this time.

Cattle

- Indiana cattle herds enrolled in each of the following programs include Tuberculosis (4), Brucellosis (4), and Johne's (3).
- Since the beginning of 2026, six premises have been diagnosed with *Theileria orientalis Ikeda*, located in Decatur, Dubois, Harrison, Madison, Randolph, and Switzerland counties.
- In the total national HPAI H5N1 outbreak in cattle, there have been 1,179 confirmed cases in 20 States. In the last 30 days, there have been 4 cases detected in cattle in three states (Idaho and Texas). Lactating dairy cattle moving interstate from States with Unaffected State Status under the NMTS are no longer required to be tested for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 prior to movement. With the removal of these requirements, Indiana did not receive or process any HPAI test charts or Owner Shipper Statements for this purpose this quarter.
- Indiana continues to participate in the National Milk Testing Strategy (NMTS). This quarter at the direction of USDA, BOAH transitioned to sampling processing plant silos instead of tanker trucks. Thirty-four silos were sampled in July. Thirty-five silos were sampled in August. Thirty-four silos were sampled in September.
- This quarter, BOAH conducted caudal fold testing (CFT) for a cohort of 28 potentially TB-exposed cattle that traveled to Indiana from Michigan for the summer to pasture. All cattle were CFT negative and they were released from quarantine to travel back to Michigan.

Cervids

- BOAH received funding through the 2026 USDA CWD Cooperative Agreement, which will support continuation of the Genomic Estimated Breeding Values (GEBV) program for the upcoming fiscal year. Applications from Indiana white-tailed deer producers are being accepted until October 16, 2026, after which funding will be allocated among participants for use through August 31, 2027.
- BOAH has proposed updates to Indiana's cervid rules, including revised import requirements based on a state's CWD status, expanded use of genetic estimated breeding values (GEBV) for determining eligibility of animal movements, new restrictions and allowances for reindeer imports, and updated hunting preserve regulations focused on targeted CWD testing and prohibiting live animal movement off preserves. The comment period for these rule changes is currently open.
- BOAH continues to investigate cervid TB suspects found by the Dual Path Platform (DPP) TB screening test at NVSL. After a re-test, deer that are positive a second time are classified as a reactor and cleared via necropsy, histology, and culture. This quarter, all prior investigations initiated in previous quarters were closed after receiving negative culture results from NVSL.
- A total of 268 Indiana deer herds are registered in the CWD program. The program levels include certified herds (188), registered herds (46), registered pet herds (18), and out of business (5). No new cervid herds joined the program this quarter. Sixteen hunting preserves are registered in the program. There were nine enforcement actions for the quarter which include lowered status due to missed samples (1), first notification for missed sample warnings (5), second notification for missed sample warning (1), a records violation for a hunting preserve (1), and release of suspension (1).

Commercial Dog Breeder & Broker Program

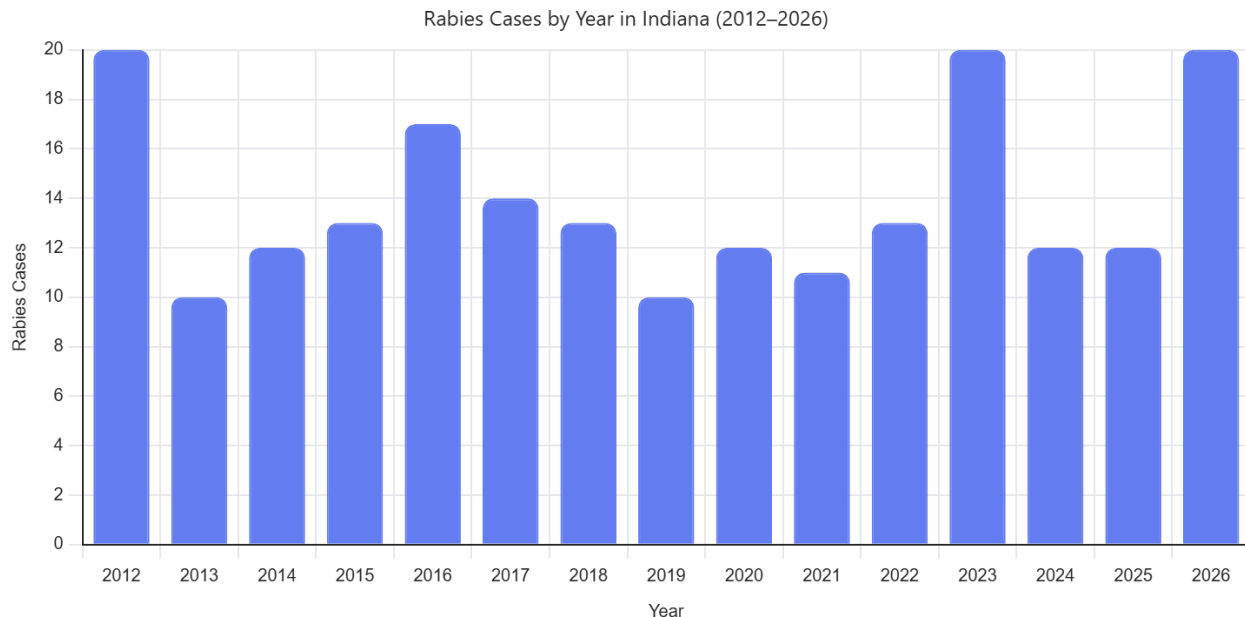
- Facilities enrolled in the Commercial Dog Breeder and Broker Program include dog breeders (195), dog brokers (8), animal control centers (21), Animal rescue operations (112), animal shelters (41), humane societies (35), retail pet stores (20), and other (13).
- BOAH was represented at the Northern Indiana Council on Animal Welfare (ICAW) Conference and the Canine Welfare Conference this quarter. This was a great opportunity to interact with commercial dog breeders and brokers and canine welfare experts across the state.
- BOAH conducted multiple kennel-related outreach activities, including visits to three CBB kennels and a large broker facility in Daviess County; participation in a kennel tour in Elkhart County with ICAW members and state and local legislators; and tours of three kennels in Wayne County alongside ICAW representatives, local sheriff's deputies, and animal control personnel.

Companion Animal/Rabies

- The Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) Rabies Laboratory experienced an unusually high surge in submissions during July and August 2026, receiving 300 bats and 50 additional animal samples, resulting in testing delays exceeding 10 days. To manage the backlog, IDOH temporarily redirected samples to an external laboratory in Illinois and hired an additional technician to expand capacity. During this period, testing of low-risk domestic and livestock

species was paused to prioritize high-risk rabies reservoirs. The lab is expected to resume accepting low-risk submissions by late September or early October.

- Despite the operational challenges and increased testing demands seen over the past two months, Indiana has not experienced an increase in the overall number of rabies-positive cases. Positivity rates in the state's bat population remain consistent at approximately 1–3%, in line with historical trends. As of 2026, Indiana has confirmed 20 rabies-positive bats identified statewide. These findings indicate that, while testing volume and national concern have risen, rabies prevalence in Indiana remains stable.



Compliance

- Fourteen compliance cases were investigated this quarter involving alleged noncompliance with rules related to carcass disposal (4), traceability/interstate movement (3), dairy (6), and veterinary accreditation (1). Cases outcomes this quarter included: corrective action taken (10), unfounded complaint (1), and pending action (3). The full Animal Programs Investigations report is included at the end of this report.

Drug Residue Prevention & Biologics

- There were two new beta lactam milk residues this quarter and the investigations are complete. In both instances, the residue occurred because the cows got in with the milking herd, after being separated, and human error on the milker's part for not paying attention to leg bands and/or the computer system.
- BOAH approved 61 autogenous vaccine requests from private veterinarians this quarter. Other approvals included one experimental vaccine and one conditional approval vaccine for RNA particle in swine.

Emergency Preparedness & Training

- BOAH's District I attended the Animal Mortality Management Conference from June 29 to July 3 in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. The conference included off-site tours, presentation sessions, a live demonstration day, and an emergency response exercise. The lessons learned will directly inform future animal disease outbreak response efforts, particularly in the development and implementation of effective disposal methods.
- BOAH supported local authorities during the unprecedented flooding in August by facilitating the movement of supplies needed for temporary sheltering of animals. A small shelter in Laurel needed to be immediately relocated due to flooding. BOAH worked with local EMA staff in Madison County to relocate a supply trailer containing materials needed for temporary sheltering of those dogs and cats. Later that day, two shelters in Madison County needed to relocate animals due to imminent flooding of their facilities. BOAH assisted with the movement of animals from the larger shelter which contained approximately 200 cats and 100 dogs.

Equine

- Mosquito season is in full swing. Indiana's first West Nile Virus (WNV)–positive horse was reported in early August, and as of this report, four confirmed cases have been identified. At the same time last year, 19 cases had been confirmed, with a total of 36 reported by the end of the season in October. Current cases have occurred in Porter, Lake, Wayne, and Adams counties, and all affected horses were unvaccinated. At the time of outreach to the referring veterinarians, two horses were alive and recovering, one had been euthanized, and the status of the fourth horse was unknown.
- BOAH and IDOH continue their collaborative Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) surveillance program, which provides reimbursement for testing costs on eligible equids. To qualify, animals must be unvaccinated or overdue for vaccination, exhibit compatible clinical signs, and reside in one of the designated northern counties: Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Marshall, Kosciusko, Elkhart, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, DeKalb, Allen, or Adams. As of this report, no submissions have been received. Last year, one EEE case was confirmed.

Foreign Animal Disease Investigations

- In addition to responding to commercial and backyard sick bird calls in the ongoing HPAI outbreak, BOAH conducted two foreign animal disease investigations this quarter. These cases ruled out FMD and other vesicular diseases in 1.) show pigs, and 2.) commercial dairy heifers.
- BOAH continues to work with the medical entomologists at the Indiana Department of Health to rule out NWS in multiple cases of maggots found in livestock and companion animal wounds as New World Screwworm (NWS) cases continue to occur in Texas.

Licensing

- Participation in the livestock markets and dealers licensing program in Indiana includes individual livestock dealers (136), livestock market facilities (52), and packer/packer buying station facilities (13). BOAH's animal health specialists conducted three market & dealer inspections this quarter.
- BOAH's animal disposal program consists of collection services (11), disposal plants (13), and exotic animal feeding operations (2), making up a total of 24 active disposal plant operations in Indiana.

- There are a total of 561 livestock brands currently registered in Indiana.

One Health

- BOAH District 10 veterinarian, Dr. Eric Renshaw, presented at the Flock Exchange & Symposium held at the Southern Indiana Purdue Agriculture Center (SIPAC) in September. Key topics discussed with goat and sheep producers from Southwestern Indiana included Scrapie, New World Screwworm, the Asian longhorned tick, and the Indiana Veterinary Practice Finder resource.
- BOAH and IDOH entomologists have initiated discussions regarding the logistics of conducting molecular assays (PCR) on all ticks collected from cattle premises with confirmed Theileriosis cases. In many instances, tick drags on Theileria-positive sites are not yielding Asian longhorned ticks—the primary implicated vector—but instead other tick species. Testing these additional species for haemoprotezoan Theileria spp. may help determine whether alternative tick species are serving as vectors.

Sheep & Goats

- Indiana ovine or caprine herds enrolled in each of the following programs include tuberculosis (1) and brucellosis (1).
- In Quarter 3, there were 49 Scrapie Flock IDs assigned to new sheep and/or goat herds.
- As of September 21, 2026, Indiana has been credited with more than 100% of the state's required sheep and goat samples to meet the annual sampling requirements for scrapie surveillance for both species.

Swine

- Seventy Indiana swine production systems have an active commuter herd agreement from a total of thirteen states made up of 29 exports and 41 imports. Items processed this quarter include renewals (22), amendments (6), cancellations (2), and new commuter herd agreement (1).
- Indiana swine herds or premises participating in the following swine health programs include Certified Swine Sample Collectors (89), Validated-Qualified (VQ) Herds (28), Secure Pork Supply (795), and U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (685).
- The current enrollment by site classification in the U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (US SHIP) in Indiana represents approximately 80% of breeding herds and 64% of growing pig herds. Nationally, U.S. SHIP continues to progress through the rulemaking process on its way to codification. This quarter, BOAH attended the 2026 House of Delegates (HOD) meeting in September. There were seventeen standards and resolutions submitted for consideration at the HOD meeting pertaining to a variety of topics ranging from addition of endemic disease certification, live haul sanitation requirements, requiring electronic movement reporting, use of proxy voting, defining a program participant, and adding a biennial recertification standard.
- In August, BOAH participated in the Swine skill-a-thon series at the Indiana State Fair and attended the IN Pork Board of Directors meeting to provide updates on US SHIP enrollment and certification and rulemaking efforts affecting the swine industry in Indiana.

- BOAH is participating in Indiana's Swine Health Advisory Committee, a producer and IN PORK-led committee of the National Pork Board for discussion on the national swine health strategy. Topics of discussion have included disease elimination programs for endemic diseases such as Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv) and Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive virus (PRRSv) and support of US SHIP.
- BOAH participated in the fall regional meetings hosted by IN Pork this quarter. Topics discussed included the National Pork Board's National Swine Health Strategy, a swine health snapshot of national disease trends & current state status, and best management practices for biosecurity and biocontainment.

Traceability

- BOAH has ordered an allotment of free swine tags through the USDA's swine tag program and will be collaborating with the Indiana Pork Producers Association for distribution later this year.
- 118 rejected export CVIs were returned to Indiana veterinarians this quarter. The top three causes for rejection of these export CVIs were: 1.) CVI out of date, 2.) no permit number, and 3.) testing requirements not met.
- This quarter, BOAH launched the AgEnterprise Database. While the transition has presented some initial challenges, the BOAH team is steadily working through them. Once fully implemented and refined, the database is expected to provide users with greater autonomy in managing their programs and significantly improve workflow efficiency.
- Movement documents were processed this quarter from the following sources: Commuter Herd: 898; Paper CVI & eCVI: number was unable to be pulled at the time of report due to AgEnterprise Transition; VET-CVI: 3,852; GVL & VSPS: 9,552.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026

Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
15WW1EDQ-02N DEKALB	Canine, Feline	Chavis	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z30X3E-01Y KOSCIUSKO	Bovine	Lamb	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
15X9164M-0CJ OWEN	Equine	Solomon	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00044 OWEN	Equine	Solomon	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
15XV14G1-0AL FRANKLIN	Equine	Macy	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YW17LM-0CJ PUTNAM	Equine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YW12AR-0CJ OWEN	Equine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YX1BHX-0CJ PARKE	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Y11DHJ-0EO MORGAN	Avian, Bovine, Caprine, Ovine	Knibbs	Private Citizen	Neglect, Abuse, Illegal Slaughter	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
15ZH13DN-0CJ MONROE	Equine	Solomon	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
15YX1FK5-04C WAYNE	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Abandonment	Animal Care
15YX1FBY-04C WAYNE	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Abandonment	Animal Care
15Y51BZB-0EO MORGAN	Equine	Knibbs	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YX1G1K-04C MADISON	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZK17L9-01Y MARSHALL	Canine	Lamb	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z8100A-0CJ OWEN	Avian, Bovine, Caprine, Porcine	Solomon	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
15YQ0X3C-0AL SWITZERLAND	Canine, Equine, Feline, Porcine, Turtle	Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZJ0YPB-0CJ PARKE	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YX1FTY-04C WAYNE	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
15YP18CQ-02N WHITLEY	Canine, Feline	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
15ZA16G4-0CJ OWEN	Equine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YX1GB6-04C RANDOLPH	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YQ0XJ5-0AL HARRISON	Feline	Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15YQ0XFH-0AL HARRISON	Equine	Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZR1FST-0CJ SULLIVAN	Equine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z31CBB-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Abandonment	Animal Care
15Z20PT3-093 VANDERBURGH	Avian, Canine, Feline	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00052 WAYNE	Equine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z30SNK-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine, Testudine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z10TZR-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
15YV13E4-093 GIBSON	Bovine	Renshaw	Private Citizen	Abuse	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
INC-2026-00006 BLACKFORD	Canine	Justice	Health Department	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZH10Q3-0CJ VIGO	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00028 VIGO	Equine	Solomon	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00005 BLACKFORD	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00021 PARKE	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z90RWY-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
15Z81Q2X-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15Z810XM-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
INC-2026-00018 WAYNE	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Abandonment	Animal Care
INC-2026-00022 PUTNAM	Equine	Solomon	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZW1AGN-0EO MORGAN	Equine	Knibbs	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
INC-2026-00019 WAYNE	Canine	Justice	Law Enforcement	Abandonment	Animal Care
INC-2026-00008 WAYNE	Feline	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
15ZC1EU7-0B4 FOUNTAIN	Canine	Boyd	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZQ14Y5-0AL RIPLEY	Equine	Macy	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZQ1AC3-0AL SCOTT	Canine	Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZQ1A6S-0AL SCOTT	Canine	Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZQ19MB-0AL SWITZERLAND	Canine	Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZF0PP4-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
15ZN116Z-0EO JOHNSON	Canine, Feline	Knibbs	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZJ12G3-0B4 CLINTON	Equine	Boyd	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00023 WAYNE	Canine, Feline, Exotic	Justice	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
15ZK1A7K-0B4 TIPPECANOE	Canine	Boyd	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZH0ZU7-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZQ18LZ-0B4 CARROLL	Feline	Boyd	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZX0WB8-0CJ VIGO	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZK0WZQ-093 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care
15ZX113T-0CJ OWEN	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZP0YTW-093 VANDERBURGH	Feline, Gerbil, Rat	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZW1C67-0E0 MARION	Equine	Knibbs	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
15ZT14PR-01Z JASPER	Equine	Strasser	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00016 MADISON	Equine	Justice	Private Citizen	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00033 HENDRICKS	Canine	Knibbs	Law Enforcement	Neglect/Abandonment	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
INC-2026-0003 WELLS	Equine	Chavis	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00024 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00032 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00017 MADISON	Canine	Justice	Humane Society	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00025 MONROE	Equine	Chaille/Macy	Animal Control	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00043 DEKALB	Canine, Feline	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00020 NOBLE	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00014 HENDRICKS	Canine	Knibbs	Animal Shelter	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00011 VANDERGURGH	Canine, Feline	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00013 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00053 BLACKFORD	Avian, Canine, Feline	Justice	Health Department	Neglect	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
INC-2026-00047 DEKALB	Canine, Feline	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00039 WHITLEY	Bovine, Canine, Equine	Chavis	Health Department	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00048 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00049 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00050 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00034 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00036 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00035 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00037 VANDERBURGH	Canine	Renshaw	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00062 VERMILLION	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00051 VIGO	Canine	Solomon	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
INC-2026-00056 DEKALB	Canine, Feline	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00055 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00054 DEKALB	Canine	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
15YQ0XLS-0AL RIPLEY	Canine	Macy	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00067 DEKALB	Canine, Feline	Chavis	Law Enforcement	Neglect	Animal Care
INC-2026-00058 JENNINGS	Avian	Macy	IGC	Abuse	Animal Fighting
INC-2026-00059 JENNINGS	Avian	Macy	IGC	Abuse	Animal Fighting
INC-2026-00010 LAKE	Avian	Paul	Private citizen	Improper disposal	Carcass Disposal
15Z411U3-0BJ LAGRANGE	Avian	Paul	IDEM	Improper disposal	Carcass Disposal
INC-2026-00040 GIBSON	Bovine	Gunn	Private citizen	Improper disposal	Carcass Disposal
INC-2026-00012 JAY	Equine	Bloom/Price	Private citizen	Improper disposal	Carcass Disposal

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH - ANIMAL PROGRAMS INVESTIGATIONS REPORT - QUARTER 3, 2026					
Incident Name County	Species Involved	Primary Investigator	Requesting Agency	Reason for Request	Case Classification
INC-2026-00026 WHITLEY	Bovine	Paul	Health Department	Displaying raw milk	Dairy
INC-2026-00009 RIPLEY	Bovine	Siedling	Private citizen	Displaying raw milk	Dairy
INC-2026-00045 HUNTINGTON	Bovine	Paul	Private citizen	Displaying raw milk	Dairy
INC-2026-00065 ADAMS	Bovine	Paul	Private citizen	Displaying raw milk	Dairy
INC-2026-00066 KOSCIUSKO	Bovine	Paul	Private citizen	Displaying raw milk	Dairy
15YW18QM-01Y KOSCIUSKO	Cervid	Price	Private citizen	Deer did not arrive at CVI listed destination	Interstate Movement/Traceability
15ZH152T-01Y JOHNSON	Equine	Price/Knibbs	Private citizen	Falsified coggins	Interstate Movement/Traceability
INC-2026-00027 KOSCIUSKO	Canine	Price	Private citizen	No CVI or rabies vaccination	Interstate Movement/Traceability
INC-2026-00042 KOSCIUSKO	Canine	Price	Private citizen	Veterinarian not USDA Accredited and compelling Accredited work	Vet Accreditation



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

Meat and Poultry Inspection

Report to the Board, October 2026

Quarterly Highlights

- In this quarter 2 new plants began services, and 4 plants have new ownership. One facility increased their inspection from Custom exempt to inspected and 1 facility changed from inspected to custom exempt.
- Two new inspectors joined the BOAH team. Currently the Meat and Poultry Division has no open inspector positions. Training for new employees is ongoing.
- In August Beechy's Custom Meats, a slaughter and processing facility, joined the Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) program.
- Current CIS enrollment is 27 plants. 9 CIS plants that slaughter and process. The Division has been working on preparing 3 more plants for the CIS program.
- 7 Food Safety Assessments were completed during this quarter by BOAH EIAOs (auditors)
- BOAH Animal Health Area Veterinarian Dr. Jesse Knibbs is assisting our program with CIS Humane Handling visits required quarterly by FSIS. She has been performing humane handling audits in CIS plants that slaughter to assist Drs Swiatkowski and Suhr providing much needed and appreciated assistance for the Meat Inspection Division.
- Dr Swiatkowski spoke at the Purdue Veterinary conference on September 23rd about food safety and the veterinarian's role.
- Dr Swiatkowski completed a course through USDA FSIS on overseeing on-the-job training requirements for the Inspection Methods course.

Fast Facts

Facilities by type:

Red meat harvest and processing	49
Poultry harvest and processing	2
Meat harvest, no further processing	3
<u>Processing only facilities</u>	<u>26</u>
Official establishments	80
+	
Limited Permit Retail HRI	2
<u>Custom Exempt establishments</u>	<u>53</u>
Total program facilities	135

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

- Current Meat and Poultry Division staff consists of 42 inspectors, 7 supervisors, 2 EIAOs, 1 compliance officer, 1 EIAO/Compliance officer, 3 central office staff = 56 employees
- New Mexico started a state cooperative meat inspection program in September 2026. That brings the total number of state meat inspection programs to 31. 11 of which have CIS programs. Georgia started a CIS program in July.

Looking Ahead

- BOAH EIAOs will continue to conduct training this year on a quarterly basis. They are preparing training for October/November for all inspectors.
- Dr Renae will continue her extensive training with inspectors on a weekly basis.
- 1 new facility is expected to join the program in the next quarter, and 3 plants are expected to join the CIS program.
- About 5 facilities are working towards applying for the CIS program this next year.
- We will continue to meet monthly with IMPPA and ISDA to help support new and existing plants.
- Dr Suhr plans to attend the Association of State Meat Inspection Directors meeting in October held in Madison, Wisconsin.



STATE OF INDIANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
State House, Second Floor
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mike Braun
Governor

September 9, 2026

The Honorable Brooke Rollins
Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20508

Secretary Rollins:

For 14 years, the Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) program has served as a vital state-federal partnership that expands safe meat and poultry processing capacity across the 11 participating states: Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. According to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the CIS program "promotes the expansion of business opportunities for state-inspected meat and poultry establishments." Under this framework, eligible state-inspected plants can operate as federally inspected plants under specific conditions, allowing them to ship products in interstate commerce and potentially export their products - provided their state has a supplemental export agreement in place. Currently, no state has such an agreement.

The governing regulations further support export eligibility for CIS plants. Under the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Chapter III, Subchapter A, Part 332, § 332.1 ("Definitions"), the term interstate commerce is defined by reference to § 301.2 of the same subchapter. § 301.2 defines commerce as "commerce between any State, any Territory, or the District of Colombia, and any place outside thereof; or within any Territory not organized with a legislative body, or the District of Colombia." By reference, this definition confirms that activities classified as interstate commerce include movement of products beyond U.S. borders, thereby establishing a regulatory basis for CIS plants to export their products.

This interpretation is reinforced by the USDA Office of Inspector General (OIG). In Audit Report No. 24601-0002-22 (December 2019), the OIG notes that the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (the "2008 Farm Bill") amended the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to create the CIS program, allowing qualifying state-inspected plants that meet federal standards to ship products in interstate commerce "as well as internationally."

Despite this clear statutory and regulatory foundation, states face significant barriers in pursuing the supplemental export agreements outlined by FSIS. Several states have attempted to develop such supplemental export agreements with FSIS but have been unable to move forward due to unclear and insufficient guidance from the agency. As a result, CIS plants remain unable to access export markets that FSIS regulations explicitly identify as an available opportunity. This absence of clear guidance limits business growth at a time when small plants

face rising input costs and increasing pressure to diversify revenue streams to remain competitive.

CIS plants already meet rigorous federal food-safety requirements and bear the official federal mark of inspection. State inspection personnel receive the same training as their federal counterparts; CIS plants consistently demonstrate compliance with federal standards; and FSIS routinely verifies that compliance through audits. Yet these plants remain barred from export eligibility solely because of their inspection designation, despite meeting all substantive requirements applied to federally inspected plants.

This barrier poses significant challenges for the approximately 163 CIS plants across the 11 participating states. These plants rely on long-standing, trusted relationships with their state inspection teams - relationships that support strong food-safety outcomes, operational continuity, and business stability. Without a supplemental export agreement, any plant interested in exploring export opportunities must relinquish its CIS status and convert fully to federal inspection, with no ability to return. For many small businesses, that risk is prohibitive and effectively blocks them from accessing global markets. As a result, plants lose growth opportunities, and rural communities lose the economic activity these businesses would have generated.

Allowing export eligibility for CIS plants would generate substantial and immediate economic benefits. Entering into supplemental agreements and removing barriers to foreign commerce would provide access to higher-value export markets, increase participation in the CIS program, support job creations, and strengthen rural economies - all at minimal administrative cost to FSIS and taxpayers. According to the USDA Economic Research Service, every \$1 in agricultural/food exports generates \$2.06 in total U.S. economic output, and every \$1 billion of agricultural products exported generates approximately 5,997 jobs. Bovine, chicken, and swine meat nonbulk exports supported over 150,000 jobs, and could support more if supplemental agreements were implemented.

Along with the economic impacts, this approach of entering into supplemental agreements aligns with broader national efforts to empower state-level solutions, reduce the U.S. agricultural trade deficit, enhance supply-chain resilience, and ensure small plants can remain competitive in a rapidly evolving marketplace.

As the administration considers strategies to support the long-term strength and competitiveness of American agriculture, we respectfully urge FSIS to provide clear, timely guidance and a workable pathway that enables CIS plants to export their products. Doing so would advance our shared goal of strengthening small businesses while ensuring the highest level of food safety.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue. We look forward to collaborating with you to support these meat and poultry processing plants.

Sincerely,



Mike Braun
Governor of Indiana

Don Lamb
Director, Indiana State Department of Agriculture

Mike Naig
Iowa Secretary of Agriculture

Brian Baldrige
Director, Ohio Department of Agriculture

Food Export Association of the Midwest USA
Food Export USA-Northeast
Indiana Farm Bureau
Indiana Meat Packers and Processors Association
Indiana State Board of Animal Health
South Dakota Animal Industry Board



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

Dairy Division

Highlights

- There were 17 Surveys performed with 2 Single Service Plants Surveyed with a Sanitation score average of 85 (80 is passing), 13 BTUs Surveyed were performed with an average Sanitation score of 92.3 and average Enforcement score of 96.0, 2 Plant Surveys were performed with an average Sanitation Score of 85.5, and an Enforcement average of 91. Sanitation is the score given to the producer or plant and enforcement is the score provided to BOAH.

Fast Facts

- 660 total Grade A Farms
- 209 Organic Farms
- 14 Goat Farms
- Haulers 510
- 23 Grade A Dairy Plants
- 15 On Farm Processors
- 4 Truck Wash / 1 Transfer Stations
- 37 farms with a total of 177 AMI's
- 12 Direct Load Farms
- 14 Manufactured Grade Farms
- Milk Trucks 513
- 29 Manufactured Grade Plants
- 16 Single Service Manufactures
- 9 Distributors
- Cottage Cheese production increased 23% in quarter 1, 2026 nationwide

Looking Ahead

- Staffing is still ongoing filling positions, we had interviews in September, attempting to fill the Ratings officer/LEO position.
- We have several plants with major renovations that are nearing completion.
- Dairy Division Annual Staff Meeting scheduled for February 2027.

Partnerships and Outreach

- Nathan Campbell and James Lairson attended Advanced Milk Processing held by FDA in Madison, WI
- The Dairy Division has continued to assist with BOAH's response to HPAI, collecting monthly silo samples from each plant.
- We have reached out to FDA to host training FY 2027.

Respectfully Submitted,

Matt Hauschild, Director

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.



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

State Veterinarian's Report 3rd Quarter, 2026

Quarterly Highlights

New World Screwworm (NWS) – On June 3, 2026, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) confirmed the first U.S. livestock case of New World screwworm (NWS) in Zavala County, Texas. USDA continues to document additional detections through the unified [SCREWWORM.GOV confirmed-detections dashboard](#), which currently lists 48 confirmed animal cases in Texas involving cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and one horse, along with two cases in New Mexico involving a dog and a horse. No wild-type flies have been detected in national trapping efforts, and no infested wildlife have been identified to date. At the time of this report, three cases remain active: two in Texas and one in New Mexico. Infested Zone boundaries and status updates can be viewed on the Texas Animal Health Commission's [online map](#). NWS is not considered a food safety concern.

In late July, USDA announced a phased reopening of southern livestock ports beginning with the Douglas, Arizona port on August 24, 2026. The reopening schedule is contingent on continued NWS risk assessments and Mexico's compliance with required inspection and surveillance standards. USDA also confirmed a 25-million-dollar investment to establish a sterile fly dispersal facility in Arizona to support long-term NWS suppression and improve border readiness. In late August, USDA released a roadmap establishing quarterly reviews of the NWS Response Playbook. The framework provides structured evaluation, integration of stakeholder input, and routine science-based updates to maintain an adaptive and well-coordinated response across federal, state, tribal, and local agencies as field conditions evolve.

Reporting

BOAH urges all Hoosiers to remain vigilant by routinely inspecting pets, livestock, and poultry for draining or enlarging wounds or other signs of discomfort, especially following travel to areas where NWS is present, and to promptly [report](#) any unusual larvae or maggots observed in such wounds.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Poultry – Indiana's declaration of HPAI-free status on August 13 reflects the sustained commitment and effectiveness of the state's poultry producers, commercial poultry companies, and regulatory partners. Over the course of the 2025–2026 incident, Indiana successfully managed 153 affected flocks across 12 counties, with all control areas and surveillance zones now released and all commercial poultry farms approved to restock. This achievement demonstrates meaningful biosecurity practices, rapid response coordination, and consistent cooperation among industry and state agencies. Although continued vigilance remains essential due to

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.

ongoing detections in other states and wildlife, Indiana's producers and regulatory teams have shown the adaptability and persistence needed to sustain continuity of operations while meeting evolving disease challenges and protecting the health of the state's poultry sector.

HPAI Dairy Surveillance – In June 2025, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) formally advanced the State of Indiana to Stage 4 "Unaffected" status within the National Milk Testing Strategy (NMTS) framework. Under Stage 4, BOAH continues to demonstrate the absence of H5N1 in our Indiana dairy herd. BOAH's Animal Programs Division, in coordination with the Dairy Division, has completed 11 rounds of milk-tanker testing, surveilling an average of more than 250 tankers per month.

Indiana BOAH has successfully transitioned to a silo-based surveillance approach to continue verifying that Indiana's milk supply remains free of influenza. USDA reports that forty-one states, including Indiana, are currently classified as unaffected under the national milk testing strategy, while only four states—Texas, Idaho, Utah, and California—are currently classified as affected. The most recent herds confirmed positive by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories were detected in Idaho and Texas in September 2026

Recent spillover concerns include detection of the dairy-associated H5N1 genotype B3.13 in poultry, a transmission event linked through epidemiologic connections between dairy and poultry operations. In addition, mid-August testing confirmed H5N1 infection in captive mink in Utah, marking the first documented occurrence of the virus in farmed mink in the United States. These findings highlight ongoing cross-species transmission risks and underscore the importance of continued multi-species surveillance across the United States.

Meat and Poultry Inspection (MPI) – BOAH's MPI team, in collaboration with industry and regulatory partners, continues to evaluate the feasibility of establishing cooperative interstate shipment facilities within Indiana's meat and poultry inspection program to support future opportunities for international export of inspected products. Governor Braun and other state executives have formally signed a letter to Secretary Rollins encouraging USDA to review and consider this pathway as part of broader efforts to expand market access. In addition, our MPI team is monitoring USDA's Stand-Up Program, which provides up to 50 million dollars to help states start or expand meat inspection programs, in order to identify ways Indiana can meet these emerging needs and leverage new funding opportunities

The MPI team continues to work with the Indiana Department of Health to provide guidance on HEA 1424, which governs the types of products homestead vendors and small farm operators may produce and sell directly to consumers.

Strengthening Our Team - BOAH continues to strengthen its organizational structure to ensure the agency is prepared to meet both routine program responsibilities and emergency animal health needs. The Board's appointment of Dr. Maria Cooper and Dr. Kelli Werling as Assistant State Veterinarians formalizes their leadership roles and provides dedicated oversight of Avian Health and Swine Health,

respectively. The Animal Programs division is also adopting the name Animal Health and Stewardship to better reflect its broad regulatory work, and Brandi Hardin has been selected to lead the division as it moves through this transition.

Additional staffing changes include a new full-time poultry veterinarian and an emergency preparedness veterinarian who will guide Secure Food Supply planning, with interviews for both positions scheduled in the near future. The agency is also recruiting a field veterinarian following Dr. Bruce Lamb's retirement at the end of the year. These efforts, along with continued onboarding within Meat and Poultry Inspection, reinforce BOAH's commitment to support Indiana's producers and partners while advancing animal health, public health, and the state's food supply.

Indiana Board of Veterinary Medicine (VetBoard) – The VetBoard welcomes assistant director Dana Brooks, who joins the team with extensive licensing agency experience and is already supporting customer service and operational needs. She has also accelerated progress on the Board's ongoing audits, with RVT reviews 95 percent complete and DVM reviews 98 percent complete, and final notices issued to those selected. Licensees who were selected and do not have all required continuing education should submit any completed certificates for review by the deadline.

Partnerships & Outreach

- American Association of Veterinary State Boards' Annual Meeting
- Dairy Farm and Processing Facility On-Site Visits
- Governor Braun's Agriculture Hoosier Huddle
- Indiana BOAH's HPAI Epidemiological Findings Meeting with Ohio State University
- Indiana BOAH's HPAI Lessons Learned Meeting with Agriculture Victoria
- Indiana BOAH's Poultry Euthanasia Training with Indiana Gaming Commission
- Indiana Council for Animal Welfare's Northern Legislative Kennel Tour
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management's 2027 AG Legislative Priorities
- Indiana Farm Bureau's 2026 Critical Issues Summit
- Indiana General Assembly's Agricultural Promotion and Regulation Task Force Meeting
- Indiana Pesticide Review Board's 186th Board Meeting
- Indiana Pork Producers Association's Ham Breakfast
- Indiana Pork Producers Association's Swine Health Advisory Committee
- Indiana Rural Caucus at the Indiana State Fair
- Indiana State Fair's Harvest Dinner
- Indiana State Poultry Association's Board Meeting
- Indiana Veterinary Medical Association's Power Summit Task Force
- National Poultry Improvement Plan On-Site Inspection and Biosecurity Review
- Pike County Farm Bureau's Annual Meeting
- Purdue College of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture's New Faculty Tour
- State Ag and Rural Leaders' Presentation on New & Emerging Threats to Animal Health
- Swine Health Improvement Plan's House of Delegates Meeting
- Texas A&M AgriLife Research's Commercial Poultry Agribusiness Class



Office of the State Veterinarian

Discovery Hall, Suite 100

1202 East 38th Street

Indianapolis, IN 46205-2898

Phone: 317/544-2400

Kyle Shipman, DVM, State Veterinarian

TO: BOAH Directors

FROM: Gary L. Haynes
Chief of Staff

RE: Meeting Dates for 2027

DATE: September 21, 2026

Listed below are the proposed dates for BOAH board meetings:

Indiana State Board of Animal Health Meetings for 2027 (Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m.)

January 12

April 13

July 13

October 5

Safeguarding Indiana's animals, food supply and citizens for more than 135 years.

An equal opportunity employer and provider.