
TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTHEmergency Rule
LSA Document #22-139(E)**DIGEST**

Temporarily amends [345 IAC 1-6-2](#) to require a veterinarian, owner, caretaker, or custodian that observes an animal presenting signs consistent with egg drop syndrome virus (EDSV), or receives information which provides knowledge or a reason to suspect that EDSV exists in an animal, to report that information to the state veterinarian within two (2) business days of receiving the information. Temporarily amends [345 IAC 1-6-3](#) to require a diagnostic laboratory or veterinarian to report a diagnosis of egg drop syndrome virus (EDSV) in birds within two (2) business days of the diagnosis. Statutory authority: [IC 15-17-10-9](#). *NOTE: The original emergency document, LSA Document #22-5(E), posted at [20220119-IR-345220005ERA](#), effective January 11, 2022, expires April 11, 2022. Effective April 12, 2022.*

SECTION 1. (a) This SECTION supersedes [345 IAC 1-6-2](#).

(b) A veterinarian, owner, caretaker, or custodian that observes an animal presenting signs consistent with any of the following reportable diseases, or receives information which provides knowledge or a reason to suspect that any of the following diseases exist in the animal, must report that information to the state veterinarian within two (2) business days of receiving the information:

- (1) Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*).**
- (2) Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies).**
- (3) Avian influenza.**
- (4) Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*) in turkeys.**
- (5) Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*).**
- (6) Brucellosis (*B. abortus*, *B. canis*, *B. ovis*, *B. melitensis*, *B. suis*).**
- (7) Egg drop syndrome virus (EDSV).**
- (8) Equine infectious anemia (EIA).**
- (9) Foreign animal diseases.**
- (10) Fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*).**
- (11) Johne's disease (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*).**
- (12) Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*).**
- (13) Rabies.**
- (14) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, including the following:**
 - (A) Chronic wasting disease.**
 - (B) Scrapie.**
 - (C) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.**
- (15) Vesicular diseases, including the following:**
 - (A) Foot-and-mouth disease.**
 - (B) Vesicular stomatitis.**
 - (C) Swine vesicular disease.**
 - (D) Vesicular exanthema.**

SECTION 2. (a) This SECTION supersedes [345 IAC 1-6-3](#).

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), for the purpose of facilitating animal disease programs, a diagnostic laboratory or veterinarian must report a diagnosis of any of the following reportable diseases in an animal or article from Indiana or whose owner is from Indiana to the state veterinarian within two (2) business days of the diagnosis. If a sample is submitted to a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory for testing and the positive result is sent by the laboratory to the state veterinarian, duplicate reporting by the veterinarian is not required as follows:

- (1) The following diseases in any species:**
 - (A) Akabane (congenital arthrogryposis-hydranencephaly syndrome).**
 - (B) Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*).**
 - (C) Aujeszky's disease virus (pseudorabies virus).**
 - (D) Bluetongue virus.**
 - (E) Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*).**
 - (F) Brucellosis (*B. abortus*, *B. canis*, *B. ovis*, *B. melitensis*, *B. suis*).**
 - (G) Camel pox.**

- (H) Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever.
 - (I) Cysticercosis (Larval form of *Taenia* spp).
 - (J) Eastern equine encephalomyelitis.
 - (K) Echinococcus/hydatidosis.
 - (L) Epizootic hemorrhagic disease.
 - (M) Foot and mouth disease.
 - (N) Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*).
 - (O) Heartwater (*Ehrlichia ruminantium*).
 - (P) Japanese encephalitis.
 - (Q) Johne's disease (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*).
 - (R) Leishmaniasis (*Leishmania*).
 - (S) Malignant Catarrhal Fever.
 - (T) Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*).
 - (U) New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*).
 - (V) Nipah virus.
 - (W) Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*).
 - (X) Plague (*Yersinia pestis*).
 - (Y) Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*).
 - (Z) Rabies.
 - (AA) Rift Valley fever.
 - (BB) Rinderpest.
 - (CC) Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*).
 - (DD) *Trichinella* spp.
 - (EE) Trypanosomiasis (*T. congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei*).
 - (FF) Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*).
 - (GG) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.
 - (HH) Vesicular stomatitis.
 - (II) West Nile fever.
 - (JJ) Western equine encephalomyelitis.
- (2) The following diseases in cattle, bison, and buffalo:
- (A) Bovine anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*, *A. centrale*).
 - (B) Bovine babesiosis (*Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*).
 - (C) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.
 - (D) Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*).
 - (E) Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD).
 - (F) Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*).
 - (G) Enzootic bovine leukosis (BLV).
 - (H) Hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*, B/Asian or E/African serotypes).
 - (I) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV).
 - (J) Lumpy skin disease.
 - (K) Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*).
 - (L) Trichomonosis (*Trichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus*).
- (3) The following diseases in sheep and goats:
- (A) Caprine arthritis/encephalitis (CAE).
 - (B) Contagious agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides mycoides*, *M. mycoides mycoides* (LC)).
 - (C) Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*).
 - (D) Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine Psittacosis, *Chlamydia abortus*).
 - (E) Maedi-visna/ovine progressive pneumonia.
 - (F) Nairobi sheep disease.
 - (G) Peste des petits ruminants.
 - (H) Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*).
 - (I) Scabies (*Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *ovis*, *Chorioptes bovis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Psoroptes cuniculi*, *Psorergates ovis*).
 - (J) Scrapie.
 - (K) Sheep pox and goat pox.
- (4) The following diseases in equine:
- (A) African horse sickness.
 - (B) Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*).
 - (C) Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*).
 - (D) Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHV1-EHM).

- (E) Equine infectious anemia (EIA).
 - (F) Equine influenza (virus type A).
 - (G) Equine piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, *Theileria equi*, *B. caballi*).
 - (H) Equine viral arteritis (EVA).
 - (I) Hendra.
- (5) The following diseases in swine:
- (A) African swine fever.
 - (B) Classical swine fever.
 - (C) Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS).
 - (D) Swine erysipelas (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*).
 - (E) Swine vesicular disease.
 - (F) Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE).
 - (G) Vesicular exanthema.
- (6) The following diseases in birds:
- (A) Avian chlamydiosis (*Psittacosis* and *Ornithosis*, *Chlamydia psittaci*).
 - (B) Avian infectious bronchitis.
 - (C) Avian infectious laryngotracheitis.
 - (D) Avian influenza.
 - (E) Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*).
 - (F) Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*).
 - (G) Duck virus hepatitis.
 - (H) Egg drop syndrome virus (EDSV).
 - (I) Fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*).
 - (J) Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease).
 - (K) Newcastle disease.
 - (L) Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*).
 - (M) Turkey rhinotracheitis.
- (7) The following diseases in crustaceans:
- (A) Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).
 - (B) Infectious myonecrosis.
 - (C) Infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis.
 - (D) Necrotizing hepatopancreatitis.
 - (E) Spherical baculovirus (*Penaeus monodon*-type baculovirus).
 - (F) Tetrahedral baculovirus (*Baculovirus penaei*).
 - (G) Taura syndrome.
 - (H) White spot disease.
 - (I) White tail disease.
 - (J) Yellowhead disease.
- (8) The following diseases in fish:
- (A) Bacterial kidney disease (*Renibacterium salmoninarium*).
 - (B) Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*).
 - (C) Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis.
 - (D) Epizootic ulcerative syndrome.
 - (E) Infectious hematopoietic necrosis.
 - (F) Infectious pancreatic necrosis.
 - (G) Infectious salmon anemia (ISA).
 - (H) Koi herpesvirus disease.
 - (I) *Oncorhynchus masou* virus disease.
 - (J) Piscirickettsiosis (*Piscirickettsia salmonis*).
 - (K) Red sea bream iridoviral disease.
 - (L) Salmon pancreas disease (salmonid alphavirus).
 - (M) Spring viremia of carp.
 - (N) Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy.
 - (O) Viral hemorrhagic septicemia.
 - (P) White sturgeon iridoviral disease.
 - (Q) Whirling disease (*Myxobolus cerebralis*).
- (9) The following diseases in lagomorphs:
- (A) Myxomatosis.
 - (B) Rabbit hemorrhagic disease.
- (10) The following diseases in mollusks:
- (A) Abalone viral mortality.

- (B) *Bonamia exitiosa*.
 - (C) *Bonamia ostreae*.
 - (D) *Haplosporidium nelsoni* (MSX) or *Haplosporidium costale* (sea side organism).
 - (E) *Marteilia chungmeunsis*.
 - (F) *Marteilia syndeyi*.
 - (G) *Marteilia refigens*.
 - (H) *Mikrocytos roughleyi*.
 - (I) Ostreid herpesvirus-1 microvariant.
 - (J) *Perkinsus marinus*.
 - (K) *Perkinsus olseni*.
 - (L) QPX (Quahog parasite unknown).
 - (M) *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.
- (11) Chronic wasting disease in cervidae.
- (c) The state veterinarian may do the following:
- (1) Conduct surveillance for reportable diseases.
 - (2) Establish a reporting agreement with a laboratory that does not require reporting every diagnosis of a particular disease listed in subsection (b) if the reporting standard is consistent with the National Animal Health Reporting System and board programs.

LSA Document #22-139(E)

Filed with Publisher: April 12, 2022, 2:55 p.m.

Posted: 04/13/2022 by Legislative Services Agency

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