

TITLE 345 INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

ARTICLE 1. DOMESTIC ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL; GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 1. Vaccine Sales Restrictions (Repealed)

(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Mar 15, 1983, 10:53 am: 6 IR 911)

Rule 1.1. Sale of Disease Treatments or Diagnostic Agents

345 IAC 1-1.1-1 Sale of disease treatment or diagnostic agent; restrictions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-19; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-12-1; IC 15-17-12-4

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale or distribute in any manner within the state of Indiana any Tuberculin or Brucella antigen used as a diagnostic agent for domestic animals except to the state or federal regulatory agency which is directly responsible for the control of livestock diseases. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.1-1; filed Mar 15, 1983, 10:53 am: 6 IR 911; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)*

345 IAC 1-1.1-2 Purchase of Tuberculin or Brucella antigen

Authority: IC 15-17-3-19; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-12-1; IC 15-17-12-4

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any firm or corporation to purchase, receive, possess or cause to be imported any Tuberculin or Brucella antigen into Indiana from any other state for the purpose of sale or use in the state of Indiana, except as permitted in 345 IAC 1-1.1-1. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.1-2; filed Mar 15, 1983, 10:53 am: 6 IR 911; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 pm: 10 IR 1059; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)*

345 IAC 1-1.1-3 Sale of Brucella abortus vaccine, rabies vaccine or Pseudorabies vaccine

Authority: IC 15-17-3-19; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-12-1; IC 15-17-12-4

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer for sale or distribute in any manner within the state of Indiana any Brucella Abortus Vaccine, Rabies Vaccine or Pseudorabies Vaccine for use in domestic animals except to an accredited, licensed veterinarian, or a registered distributor.

A distributor of Brucella Abortus Vaccine, Rabies Vaccine or Pseudorabies Vaccine, must be registered with the office of the state veterinarian and must have received prior written approval before receiving or selling any of the vaccines listed in this section. Sales of these vaccines by a registered distributor must be made only to a licensed, accredited veterinarian. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.1-3; filed Mar 15, 1983, 10:53 am: 6 IR 911; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 pm: 10 IR 1060; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)*

345 IAC 1-1.1-4 Violations; criminal penalties

Authority: IC 15-17-3-19; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3

Sec. 4. Any violators of this regulation [345 IAC 1-1.1] may be subject to criminal penalties provided for in 15-17-3. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.1-4; filed Mar 15, 1983, 10:53 am: 6 IR 911; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-*

IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)

345 IAC 1-1.1-5 Severability

Authority: IC 15-17-3-19; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-12-1; IC 15-17-12-4

Sec. 5. If any provision of this regulation [345 IAC 1-1.1] as now or later amended or its application to any purpose or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.1-5; filed Mar 15, 1983, 10:53 am: 6 IR 911; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)*)

Rule 1.5. Official Forms

345 IAC 1-1.5-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 1. (a) The definitions in IC 15-17-2 and this section apply throughout this rule.

(b) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

(c) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under IC 15-17-3.

(d) "Certificate of veterinary inspection" or "CVI" shall have the meaning set forth in IC 15-17-2-16.

(e) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

(f) "Group/lot identification number" or "GIN" means the identification number used to uniquely identify a "unit of animals" of the same species that is managed together as one (1) group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate. It is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

(g) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(h) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(i) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

(1) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).

(2) Animal identification number (AIN).

(3) Location-based number system.

(4) Flock-based number system.

(5) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

(j) "Officially identified" means identified by means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian in accordance with this article.

(k) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-17-4 and all authorized agents. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.5-1; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061025-IR-345050315FRA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)*)

345 IAC 1-1.5-2 Certificates of veterinary inspection

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-10-13

Sec. 2. (a) The following qualify as official certificates of veterinary inspection for purposes of IC 15-17 and this title:

(1) A printed or electronic form that meets the following requirements:

(A) The form meets the requirements of IC 15-17 and this rule.

(B) The form is approved by the state veterinarian.

(C) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian who holds the following qualifications:

(i) The veterinarian is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.

(ii) The veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state.

(2) A printed or electronic form that is approved by the principal animal health official of another state if the following requirements are met:

(A) The state veterinarian determines that the form meets the requirements for a CVI in IC 15-17 and this title.

(B) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian who holds the following qualifications:

(i) The veterinarian is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.

(ii) The veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of origin.

(3) A printed or electronic form that is approved by the United States Department of Agriculture if the following requirements are met:

(A) The state veterinarian determines that the form meets the requirements for a CVI in IC 15-17 and this title.

(B) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian who holds the following qualifications:

(i) The veterinarian is accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.

(ii) The veterinarian is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of origin.

(4) A printed or electronic form that is approved by the principal animal health official of another country if the following requirements are met:

(A) The state veterinarian determines that the form meets the requirements for a CVI in IC 15-17 and this title.

(B) The form is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(C) The form is issued and signed by a veterinarian that is recognized by USDA as authorized to prepare official animal health documents for moving animals into the United States.

(b) A CVI that meets the requirements of this rule must be used whenever a CVI is required by IC 15-17 or this title. However, if a statute or rule requires a specific form for a CVI, the more specific requirement shall control over the general requirements in this rule.

(c) Official certificates of veterinary inspection must include the following information:

(1) The species of animals covered by the CVI.

(2) The number of animals covered by the CVI.

(3) The purpose for which the animals are to be moved.

(4) The address at which the animals were loaded for movement.

(5) The address to which the animals are destined.

(6) The names of the consignor and the consignee and their addresses if different from the address at which the animals were loaded or the address to which the animals are destined.

(d) Unless a rule adopted by the board provides an exception, the CVI must list the official identification number of each animal or group of animals moved that is required to be officially identified. Listing of identification numbers may be accomplished according to the requirements in subsection (f). If animals moving under a GIN also have individual official identification, only the GIN must be listed on the CVI. If an animal is identified with an official identification number that adheres to the animal identification number (AIN) system, the AIN number is the only form of identification that must be recorded.

(e) A CVI may not be issued for an animal that is not officially identified if official identification is required. If the animals are not required to be officially identified under a rule adopted by the board, the CVI must state the exemption that applies. If the

animals are required to be officially identified but the identification number does not have to be recorded on the CVI, the CVI must state that all animals to be moved under the CVI are officially identified.

(f) As an alternative to typing or writing individual animal identification on a CVI, another document may be used to provide this information under the following conditions:

(1) The document must be either a:

(A) state or United States Department of Agriculture form that requires individual identification of animals; or

(B) printout of official identification numbers generated by a computer or other means approved by the state veterinarian.

(2) A legible copy of the document must be stapled to the original and each copy of the CVI.

(3) Each copy of the document must identify each animal to be moved with the CVI, but any information pertaining to other animals, and any unused space for recording animal identification, must be crossed out in ink.

(4) The following information must be written in ink in the identification column on the original CVI and each copy of the CVI and must be circled or boxed, also in ink, so that no additional information can be added:

(A) The name of the attached document.

(B) Either the unique serial number on the document or, if the document is not imprinted with a serial number, both the names of the person who prepared the document and the date the document was signed.

(g) A veterinarian completing a CVI for animals located in Indiana must file a copy of the CVI with the board not more than seven (7) calendar days after the document is completed. However, if a statute or rule requires a different time frame for submission of documents, the more specific requirement shall control over the general requirements in this rule.

(h) An accredited veterinarian issuing a CVI or other interstate movement document in accordance with this section must keep a copy of the CVI or alternate documentation. Such documents must be kept for at least three (3) years, but the retention period for documents relating to:

(1) cattle;

(2) bison;

(3) sheep;

(4) goats;

(5) cervids; and

(6) equines;

is five (5) years. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.5-2; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061025-IR-345050315FRA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA*)

345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5 Owner shipper statement

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-10-13

Sec. 2.5. The following qualifies as an owner shipper statement for purposes of IC 15-17 and this title. The statement must be signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved and contain the following information:

(1) The location from which the animals are moved.

(2) The destination of the animals.

(3) The number of animals covered by the statement.

(4) The species of animals covered.

(5) The name and address of the owner at the time of the movement.

(6) The name and address of the shipper.

(7) The identification of each animal, unless a rule adopted by the board specifically provides that the identification does not have to be recorded.

(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.5-2.5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA*)

345 IAC 1-1.5-3 Completing, distributing, and filing official documents

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3; IC 15-17-10-13

Sec. 3. (a) Veterinarians must comply with the standards in 9 CFR 161.3 when issuing a CVI, form, record, or report required by this title.

(b) A person completing a CVI, form, record, or report must complete and distribute the form as indicated by the following:

(1) The applicable requirements in IC 15-17.

(2) The applicable requirements in this title.

(3) Instructions issued on or with the form.

(4) Instructions issued by the state veterinarian.

(c) Whenever IC 15-17 or a rule in this title requires any of the following be filed with the board, the state veterinarian may accept electronic filing of the document to the extent that an electronic version of the document meets the applicable requirements for the document and that electronic submission is otherwise allowed by law:

(1) A certificate of veterinary inspection.

(2) A form.

(3) A record.

(4) An application.

(5) A registration.

(6) A notice.

(7) A report.

(8) Any other document.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-1.5-3; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061025-IR-345050315FRA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

Rule 2. Cooking of Garbage for Feeding Purposes (Repealed)

(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:00 pm: 11 IR 1739)

Rule 2.1. Garbage Feeding and Disposal

345 IAC 1-2.1-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 1. The definitions in IC 15-17-2 and the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Garbage" means:

(A) all waste material derived in whole or in part from the meat of any animal (such as livestock, fish, and poultry); and

(B) refuse from the handling, preparation, cooking, or consumption of food that has been associated with waste material derived in whole or in part from any animal.

(2) "Processed product" means material derived in whole or in part from the meat of any animal (such as livestock, fish, and poultry), other animal material, and other refuse that has been associated with any meat or animal material, that has undergone an industrial manufacturing procedure to prevent spoilage or add shelf stability, and that has been:

(A) cooked to a temperature of at least one hundred sixty-seven (167) degrees Fahrenheit for at least thirty (30) minutes; or

(B) subjected to other industrial processes approved by the state veterinarian based upon a determination that the processes provide an equivalent level of inactivation of disease organisms.

(3) "Rendered product" means waste material derived in whole or in part from the meat of any animal (such as livestock, fish, and poultry) or other animal material, and other refuse of any character whatsoever that has been associated with any

such material, resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, or consumption of food that is:

- (A) ground and heated to a minimum temperature of two hundred thirty (230) degrees Fahrenheit; or
- (B) subjected to other industrial processes approved by the state veterinarian based upon a determination that the processes provide an equivalent level of inactivation of disease organisms;

to make products such as, but not limited to, animal, poultry, or fish protein meal, grease, or tallow.

(4) "Treated garbage" means edible waste for animal consumption derived from garbage that has been:

- (A) heated throughout at boiling or equivalent temperature of two hundred twelve (121) degrees Fahrenheit for thirty (30) minutes under the supervision of a licensee under section 3.5 of this rule; or
- (B) subjected to other industrial processes approved by the state veterinarian based upon a determination that the processes provide an equivalent level of inactivation of disease organisms.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.1-1; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:00 p.m.: 11 IR 1738; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed May 25, 2016, 1:46 p.m.: 20160622-IR-345150258FRA)

345 IAC 1-2.1-2 Disposition of refuse

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-10-16

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 2. A person may not feed or permit the feeding of garbage to swine unless the following requirements are met:

- (1) The garbage is treated to kill disease organisms in accordance with this rule.
- (2) The processing occurs at a facility operated by a person holding a valid license for the treatment of garbage issued under section 3.5 of this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.1-2; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:00 p.m.: 11 IR 1738; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed May 25, 2016, 1:46 p.m.: 20160622-IR-345150258FRA)

345 IAC 1-2.1-3 Products not included as garbage

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 3. The following are not included as garbage:

- (1) Bakery waste.
- (2) Candy waste.
- (3) Eggs.
- (4) Domestic dairy products.
- (5) Processed product.
- (6) Rendered product.
- (7) Treated garbage.
- (8) Waste from ordinary household operations that is fed directly to swine on the same premises where the household is located.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.1-3; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:00 p.m.: 11 IR 1738; filed Jan 8, 1992, 12:00 p.m.: 15 IR 700; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed May 25, 2016, 1:46 p.m.: 20160622-IR-345150258FRA)

345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5 Treated garbage; licensing and inspection

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-10-16

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 3.5. (a) The state veterinarian may issue a license for a person to produce treated garbage to be fed to swine in accordance with the requirements of this rule. A license issued under this rule expires at the end of the month two (2) years after the date it was issued. A person may apply to renew an expiring license.

(b) A person desiring to operate a facility to produce treated garbage must obtain a license from the board. The applicant shall submit a license application on a form that will be furnished by the board.

(c) Prior to the issuance of a license, each applicant must demonstrate during an inspection by the board that the premises, facilities, and equipment to be used comply with the requirements set forth in section 3.6 of this rule.

(d) Licensees must operate a treatment facility in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 3.6 of this rule.

(e) Licensees must make the treatment facility premises, facilities, and equipment available during normal business hours for inspection to determine continued compliance with the requirements of this rule. An employee of the board is authorized to do the following:

(1) Inspect the premises, facility, and equipment used to process the garbage.

(2) Take samples of garbage and treated garbage.

(3) Observe and physically inspect the health status of all species of animals on the premises.

(4) Review records and make copies of such records.

(5) Take photographs.

(6) Request information concerning sources of garbage.

(7) Obtain any other information necessary to determine compliance with this rule.

(f) A licensed facility shall notify the board of any of the following:

(1) A change in the name, address, management, or substantial control or ownership of the facility within thirty (30) days after such change.

(2) An illness or death not normally associated with the licensee's operation in any animal species on the licensee's premises within one (1) calendar day of discovery of the illness or death.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.1-3.5; filed May 25, 2016, 1:46 p.m.: 20160622-IR-345150258FRA)

345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6 Operating standards; incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-10-16

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 3.6. (a) A person treating garbage to be fed to swine must comply with the operating standards incorporated by reference in this section.

(b) The board adopts as its rule and incorporates by reference the following federal regulations in effect on January 1, 2015:

(1) 9 CFR 166.3 through 9 CFR 166.9.

(2) 9 CFR 166.14.

(c) Where the provisions of this rule conflict with matters incorporated by reference, the express provisions of this rule shall control.

(d) Incorporated documents are available for public inspection at the board. Copies of the incorporated documents may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture website, the U.S. Government Printing Office website, or upon sending a written request to the board. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.1-3.6; filed May 25, 2016, 1:46 p.m.: 20160622-IR-345150258FRA)*

345 IAC 1-2.1-4 Violations

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21; IC 15-17-10-16

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-12

Sec. 4. (a) A person may not:

(1) collect garbage from restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and institutions to be fed to swine;

(2) permit the removal of garbage from restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and institutions to be fed to swine; or

(3) transport garbage to be fed to swine;

unless the garbage is moved directly to a *[sic]* a facility operated by a person holding a valid license issued under this rule for the treatment of garbage.

(b) The state veterinarian may take any of the following actions against a licensed facility or other individual that violates any provision of this rule:

- (1) Suspend or revoke the license issued under section 3.5 of this rule.
- (2) Issue compliance orders.
- (3) Impose a monetary penalty under IC 15-17-18-12.
- (4) Any other action authorized by law.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.1-4; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:00 p.m.: 11 IR 1738; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed May 25, 2016, 1:46 p.m.: 20160622-IR-345150258FRA)

Rule 2.5. Animal Premises Identification

345 IAC 1-2.5-1 Purpose

Authority: IC 15-17-3-12; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15

Sec. 1. The board recognizes the expressed intent of the United States Department of Agriculture to work with states to create a system of animal and premises identification that will facilitate the tracing of animals. It is a board objective to plan for and respond to natural and intentional disasters that affect animals and products produced from animals. The board intends to create a state system for premises and animal identification that facilitates the following:

- (1) Tracing animals in a manner that supports the national goal.
- (2) Emergency programs planning and response.
- (3) Board animal health and food safety programs.
- (4) Opportunities for animal owners in the state.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.5-1; filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3554; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: 20111130-IR-345110312RFA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.5-2 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-12; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

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

- (1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under IC 15-17-3.
- (2) "Designated person" means a person designated by the state veterinarian, by virtue of their:
 - (A) education;
 - (B) training;
 - (C) licensing;
 - (D) experience; or
 - (E) position;

as qualified to conduct specific activities under this rule.

- (3) "Game birds" means domesticated fowl such as:
 - (A) pheasants;
 - (B) partridge;
 - (C) quail;
 - (D) grouse; and
 - (E) guineas;

but not doves and pigeons.

- (4) "Livestock" has the meaning set forth in IC 15-17-2-47.
- (5) "Poultry" means domesticated fowl, including the following:
 - (A) Chickens.
 - (B) Turkeys.
 - (C) Ostriches.
 - (D) Emus.
 - (E) Rheas.
 - (F) Cassowaries.
 - (G) Waterfowl.
 - (H) Game birds.

The term does not include doves and pigeons.

- (6) "Premises" means an identifiable physical location that represents a unique and describable geographic entity where activity affecting the health or traceability of animals may occur.
- (7) "Premises identification number" means a nationally unique number assigned by the state veterinarian to a livestock production unit that is, in the judgment of the state veterinarian, a geographically distinct location from other premises.
- (8) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed by the board under IC 15-17-4 and any authorized agents.
- (9) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (10) "Waterfowl" means domesticated fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.5-2; filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3555; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: 20111130-IR-345110312RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.5-3 Premises identification system

Authority: IC 15-17-3-12; IC 15-17-3-21

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

Sec. 3. (a) The board intends to participate in the national premises identification system. The state veterinarian shall establish a state system and protocols that are consistent with and that interface with the federal system. The state veterinarian shall assign premises identification numbers to premises that are registered with the board. The state veterinarian may utilize the USDA premises identification number system for the purpose of registering premises and assigning premises identification numbers. The premises identification system must link premises identification numbers to a contact person that is associated with activity affecting the health or traceability of animals at the premises.

(b) Premises identification numbers shall meet the parameters in this subsection. The number must be:

- (1) at least seven (7) characters;
- (2) an alphanumeric number;
- (3) associated with an address or legal land description;
- (4) unique to the assigned premises across all of the United States; and
- (5) consistent with the national premises identification number system administered by the USDA.

(c) The state veterinarian may cooperate with, contract with, or award grants to other responsible designated persons to register premises and assign approved premises identification numbers and otherwise administer the provisions of this rule.

(d) The state veterinarian may register a premises and assign a premises identification number to any premises associated with a board program including, without limitation, a premises associated with an animal disease inquiry, investigation, or quarantine or any other board action.

(e) The state veterinarian may issue more than one (1) premises identification number to one (1) person if each number corresponds to a geographically distinct location. A person may not register a location more than one (1) time.

(f) Once a premises identification number is issued, the state veterinarian may transfer a premises identification number from one (1) person to another and modify information related to a registration to accommodate changes in real property or animal ownership, animal activity associated with the premises, and other changes.

(g) The state veterinarian may deny a request for a premises identification number for the following reasons:

- (1) Issuing the number would create duplication, confusion, or otherwise frustrate the purposes of this rule.
- (2) The requestor fails to provide information needed to register the premises.
- (3) The requestor provides information that is misleading or inaccurate.
- (h) Premises identification numbers do not automatically expire. The state veterinarian may rescind or inactivate an issued premises identification number for the following reasons:

- (1) The state veterinarian finds that the:
 - (A) assigned number creates duplication, confusion, or otherwise frustrates the purposes of this rule; or
 - (B) requestor did not provide information needed to register the premises or the provided information is misleading or inaccurate.
- (2) The person identified with the premises identification number is no longer associated with the registered premises or the animal activity connected to the premises.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.5-3; filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3555; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: 20111130-IR-345110312RFA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.5-4 Voluntary premises identification

Authority: IC 15-17-3-12; IC 15-17-3-21

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

Sec. 4. (a) A person may obtain a premises identification number for a premises associated with the following animals:

- (1) Livestock.
- (2) Poultry.
- (3) Aquatic animals that are the subject of aquaculture.

(b) A person that obtains a premises identification number under this section consents to be bound by the provisions of this rule and board policies that implement this rule.

(c) A person requesting a premises identification number shall register the premises with the board and provide complete and accurate information requested by the state veterinarian as a part of the registration process. A person registering a premises under this section shall notify the state veterinarian of changes to the information provided for the registration within thirty (30) days of the change. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.5-4; filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3556; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: 20111130-IR-345110312RFA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA)*

345 IAC 1-2.5-5 Required premises identification

Authority: IC 15-17-3-12; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17; IC 15-18-1

Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), beginning September 1, 2006, the following are required:

- (1) A person that buys or sells livestock must obtain a premises identification number for each premises associated with livestock that they own, lease, or manage in the state.
- (2) A person that exhibits livestock must obtain a premises identification number for each premises associated with livestock that they exhibit, own, lease, or manage in the state.

Premises identification numbers required under this subsection must be obtained before purchase, sale, or exhibition. Only one (1) premises identification number is required for each premises.

(b) The requirements in subsection (a) do not apply to a premises that is associated only with the following:

- (1) Animals of the family equidae (horses, donkeys, and zebras).
- (2) Animals of the family camelidae (camels, llamas, and alpacas).
- (3) Ostriches, rheas, cassowaries, and emus.

(c) Beginning September 1, 2006, a person obtaining the following shall obtain a premises identification number for a premises associated with their operation:

- (1) A registration of a cervidae premises under 345 IAC 2-7-3.
- (2) A livestock dealer license issued under IC 15-17-14. If the licensee does not handle or hold animals at any facility in the

state, however, a premises identification number is not required.

(3) A registration for an exhibition under 345 IAC 7-4.5.

(4) A disposal plant license under IC 15-17-16.

(5) A Grade A dairy farm, milk plant, or transfer station permit or a manufacturing grade dairy farm, milk plant, or transfer station permit issued under IC 15-18-1.

(6) A slaughtering plant, including custom exempt operations, regulated under IC 15-17-5, 345 IAC 9, and 345 IAC 10.

(7) A contagious equine metritis quarantine facility approved under 345 IAC 6-2.

(d) The denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, registration, or participation under another program shall not affect the premises identification number issued under this rule. Board action on an application for a premises identification number under this rule shall not affect a license, registration, or participation under another program.

(e) A person requesting a premises identification number shall register the premises with the board and provide complete and accurate information requested by the state veterinarian as a part of the registration process. A person registering a premises under this section shall notify the state veterinarian of changes to the information provided for the registration within thirty (30) days of the change. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.5-5; filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3556; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Nov 1, 2011, 3:50 p.m.: 20111130-IR-345110312RFA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA*)

Rule 2.6. Animal Identification

345 IAC 1-2.6-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 1. The definitions in IC 15-17-2 and the following apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

(2) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under IC 15-17-3.

(3) "Feeder pigs" means swine under six (6) months of age that are not slaughter swine.

(4) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

(5) "Flock identification number" or "FIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by a state or federal animal health authority to a group of animals that are managed as a unit on one (1) or more premises and are under the same ownership.

(6) "Group/lot identification number" or "GIN" means the identification number used to uniquely identify a "unit of animals" of the same species that is managed together as one (1) group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate. It is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

(7) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(8) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(9) "Official eartag" means an identification tag approved by the state veterinarian that bears an official identification number for individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear an official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

(10) "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(11) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or

group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

- (A) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).
- (B) Animal identification number (AIN).
- (C) Location-based number system.
- (D) Flock-based number system.
- (E) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.

(12) "Officially identified" means identified by a means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian.

(13) "Official swine tattoo" means a tattoo, conforming to the six-character alpha-numeric National Tattoo System, that provides a unique identification for each herd or lot of swine.

(14) "Premises identification number" or "PIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by the state veterinarian to a livestock production unit that is, in the judgment of the state veterinarian, a geographically distinct location from other premises.

(15) "State veterinarian" means:

- (A) the state veterinarian appointed by the board under IC 15-17-4; and
- (B) any authorized agents.

(16) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-1; filed Dec 18, 2007, 3:45 p.m.: 20080116-IR-345070295FRA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-2 Animal identification in the National Animal Identification System (Repealed)

Sec. 2. (Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-3 Cattle and bison official identification

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-18-2

Sec. 3. When cattle must be officially identified under IC 15-17 and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) A group/lot identification number (GIN) when it is authorized to be used.
- (3) A United States Department of Agriculture backtag when it is authorized to be used for animals moving to slaughter.
- (4) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-3; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-4 Swine official identification

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-13-5; IC 15-17-13-6

Sec. 4. When swine must be officially identified under IC 15-17 and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) The following may be used on swine moving to slaughter:
 - (A) United States Department of Agriculture backtags.
 - (B) Official swine tattoos if the tattoo is approved by the state veterinarian.

(C) Tattoos of at least four (4) characters may be used on market hogs, but they may not be used on sows and boars.

(D) An eartag or tattoo bearing only the premises identification number assigned by a state or federal animal health official to the premises from which the swine originated.

(3) Feeder pigs may be identified with an eartag or tattoo bearing only the premises identification number assigned by a state or federal animal health official to the premises from which the swine originated.

(4) Ear notching of swine if the ear notching has been recorded in the book of record of a purebred registry association.

(5) Tattoos on the ear or inner flank of swine if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association.

(6) A group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

(7) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-4; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-5 Sheep and goats official identification

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-18-2

Sec. 5. When sheep and goats must be officially identified under IC 15-17 and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

(1) An official eartag.

(2) A tattoo approved by the state veterinarian. Animals identified with registration tattoos must be accompanied by a registration certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection. The state veterinarian may approve legible tattoos that meet one (1) of the following requirements:

(A) The tattoo is recorded in the book of record of a sheep or goat registry association.

(B) The tattoo includes the flock identification number of the flock of origin and an additional identification number unique to the animal.

(3) For animals that are moved directly to slaughter or that are moved for grazing or other management purposes without a change of ownership, one (1) of the following:

(A) An official eartag.

(B) A registration tattoo approved by the state veterinarian.

(C) An official backtag or poll tag.

(4) Goats that are registered with a national goat registry association that allows the use of electronic implants for official registry identification may use such electronic identification if the following conditions are met:

(A) The electronic implant number is recorded on the registration certificate accompanying the animal, and the animal is accompanied by an implant reader that will read the implant in the animal or a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains a list of the implant numbers and a certification by an accredited veterinarian that the veterinarian read and checked the identification against the registration certificates.

(B) An implant reader that will read the implant in the animal is available at the exhibition for use by state or federal officials.

(C) The animals are being moved for exhibition or sale with transfer of the registration papers to a new owner who has a reader that can read the implant in the animal.

(D) Implanted electronic identification devices applied to animals after January 1, 2015, must be compliant with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 11784 and 11785 regarding radio frequency identification of animals.

(5) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-6 Horse and other equine official identification

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-18-2

Sec. 6. When horses and other equine must be officially identified under IC 15-17 and this title, they must be identified using one (1) of the following methods of identification:

(1) A description sufficient to identify the individual equine including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Name.

(B) Age.

(C) Breed.

(D) Color.

(E) Gender.

(F) Distinctive markings.

(G) Unique and permanent forms of identification when present, such as the following:

(i) Brands.

(ii) Tattoos.

(iii) Scars.

(iv) Cowlicks.

(v) Blemishes.

(vi) Biometric measurements.

(2) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.

(3) Non-ISO electronic identification injected to the equine on or before March 11, 2014.

(4) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine.

(5) For equines being commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by 9 CFR 88.4.

(6) Any other official identification number, device, or method that is approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-6; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-7 Cervidae official identification

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-18-2

Sec. 7. Cervidae that are required to be officially identified under IC 15-17 and this title must be identified by using an official identification that is a tamper resistant eartag. In addition to the eartag, the animal may also be identified using the following methods of identification:

(1) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.

(2) Non-ISO electronic identification applied to the animal on or before January 1, 2015.

(3) Flank tattoo.

(4) Ear tattoo.

(5) Any identification device approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

However, a person may identify a reindeer using an official method other than an eartag. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-7; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)*

345 IAC 1-2.6-8 Camelidae official identification

Authority: IC 15-17

Affected: IC 15-17-18-2

Sec. 8. Camelidae, such as camels, llamas, and alpacas, that are required to be officially identified under IC 15-17 and this title must be identified by one (1) of the following methods:

- (1) An official eartag.
- (2) A tattoo.
- (3) Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.
- (4) Non-ISO electronic identification applied to the animal on or before January 1, 2015.
- (5) Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual animal.
- (6) Any other official identification number, device, or method approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-8; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-2.6-9 Electronic chip implant

Authority: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-15-11

Sec. 9. If an animal is identified under this article using a permanent electronic chip implant that uniquely identifies the animal, the following requirements shall be met:

- (1) The chip identification number is written on the certificate of veterinary inspection or other movement document, such as an owner shipper statement.
- (2) If the chip is not ISO 11784/11785 compatible, a piece of equipment that is capable of accurately reading the chip implant accompanies the animal at all times.
- (3) The owner or caretaker of the animal allows board personnel to use the equipment necessary to read the implanted chip upon request.

If the equipment provided by an owner or caretaker of an animal does not allow for an accurate identification of an animal for any reason, the animal will be deemed unidentified for the purpose of this rule unless the animal is identified using another method authorized by this rule. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health, 345 IAC 1-2.6-9; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)*

345 IAC 1-2.6-10 Distribution and use of official eartags

Authority: IC 15-17-3-19; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-15-11

Sec. 10. (a) A person who distributes official animal identification devices must maintain for five (5) years a record of the names and addresses of anyone to whom the devices were distributed.

- (b) Not more than one (1) official eartag may be applied to an animal, except as follows:
- (1) Another official eartag may be applied providing it bears the same official identification number as an existing one.
 - (2) In specific cases when the need to maintain the identity of an animal is intensified, the state veterinarian may approve the application of an additional eartag to an animal that already has one (1) or more. The person applying the additional official eartag must record the following about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:
 - (A) The date the additional official eartag is added.
 - (B) The reason for the additional official eartag device.
 - (C) The official identification numbers of both the new official eartag and the one or ones already attached to the animal.
 - (3) An eartag with an animal identification number (AIN) beginning with the 840 prefix (either radio frequency identification or visual-only tag) may be applied to an animal that is already officially identified with one (1) or more NUES tags or an official brucellosis vaccination eartag. The person applying the AIN eartag must:
 - (A) record the date the AIN tag is added and the official identification numbers of both official eartags; and
 - (B) maintain those records for five (5) years.
 - (4) A brucellosis vaccination eartag with a NUES number may be applied in accordance with 345 IAC 2-6 to an animal that

is already officially identified with one (1) or more official eartags. The person applying the vaccination eartag must:

- (A) record the date the tag is added and both official identification numbers of both the existing official eartag or eartags and the vaccination eartag; and
- (B) maintain those records for five (5) years.

(c) Official identification devices may not be removed. However, devices may be removed:

- (1) at the time of slaughter;
- (2) at any other location upon the death of the animal; or
- (3) as otherwise approved by the state veterinarian or a federal official.

(d) All man-made identification devices affixed to livestock unloaded at slaughter plants must be removed at the slaughter facility by slaughter-facility personnel with the devices correlated with the animal and its carcass through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the board. If diagnostic samples are taken, the identification devices must be packaged with the samples and be correlated with the carcasses through final inspection or condemnation by means approved by the board. Devices collected at slaughter must be made available to the state veterinarian or a federal official.

(e) All official identification devices affixed to livestock moved into the state or within the state to a site for rendering must be removed at the rendering facility and made available to the state veterinarian or a federal official.

(f) If an animal loses an official identification device and needs a new one, a replacement tag may be applied as follows:

(1) A replacement tag with a different official identification number may be applied. The person applying the new official identification device with a different official identification number must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

- (A) The date the new official identification device was added.
- (B) The official identification number on the device.
- (C) The official identification number on the old device if known.

(2) A duplicate replacement eartag with the official number of the lost tag may be applied in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture's protocol for the administration of such tags.

(g) The state veterinarian may authorize replacement of an official identification device upon any of the following conditions:

- (1) Deterioration of the device such that loss of the device appears likely or the number can no longer be read.
- (2) Infection at the site where the device is attached, necessitating application of a device at another location.
- (3) Malfunction of the electronic component of a radio frequency identification (RFID) device.
- (4) Incompatibility or inoperability of the electronic component of an RFID device with the management system or unacceptable functionality of the management system due to use of an RFID device.
- (5) A determination by the state veterinarian that replacement will facilitate disease control in commerce.
- (6) When an official identification device is replaced, as authorized under this subsection, the person replacing the device must record the following information about the event and maintain the record for five (5) years:

- (A) The date on which the device was removed.
- (B) Contact information for the location where the device was removed.
- (C) The official identification number on the device removed, if known.
- (D) The type of device removed.
- (E) The reason for the removal of the device.
- (F) The new official identification number on the replacement device.
- (G) The type of replacement device applied.

(h) Official identification devices may not be sold or otherwise transferred from the premises to which they were originally issued without the authorization of the state veterinarian or the United States Department of Agriculture. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-2.6-10; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA*)

Rule 3. Moving Animals

345 IAC 1-3-1 General provisions for preventing spread of contagious disease

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-10-8

Sec. 1. (a) No person may transport into Indiana any animal unless the requirements in this rule are first met.

(b) When the state veterinarian has reason to believe that:

(1) the transportation of animals or products derived from animals into Indiana would create a hazard to the citizens or animals of Indiana; or

(2) a person has not met the requirements in this rule, the state veterinarian may do the following:

(A) Take any legal action necessary to prevent the transportation of animals and products derived from animals into, out of, within, or through Indiana.

(B) Control or prohibit the public or private sale of animals.

(C) Issue an order quarantining animals to a premises or otherwise restricting the movement of animals onto or off of a premises.

(D) Issue an order requiring animals be moved.

(E) Order the vaccination, testing, or veterinary evaluation of any animal.

(F) Order the testing and evaluation of any product derived from animals.

(G) Order an animal be identified with a tag, brand, notch, tattoo, or any other form of identification.

(H) Order the cleaning and disinfecting of any building, premises, equipment, and conveyance to guard against the spread of disease.

(I) Order animal byproducts, including manure and carcasses, be disposed of in a manner that protects against the spread of disease.

(J) Order an animal be sold for slaughter.

(K) Order an animal be condemned under IC 15-17-10-8.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title I; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 128; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 990; errata, 9 IR 1379; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1334; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-1.5 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 1.5. The definitions in IC 15-17-2 and the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Animal identification number" or "AIN" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal. The AIN consists of fifteen (15) digits, with the first three (3) being the country code (840 for the United States or a unique country code for a U.S. territory that has such a code and elects to use it in place of the 840 code). The AIN beginning with the 840 prefix may not be applied to animals known to have been born outside the United States.

(2) "Approved livestock facility" means a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises licensed or approved by the board.

(3) "Approved official health certificate" or "approved certificate of veterinary inspection" means an official certificate of veterinary inspection endorsed or approved by the chief livestock health official of the state of origin.

(4) "Approved slaughtering establishment" means any slaughtering facility where domestic animals are slaughtered and processed for human consumption under any of the following:

(A) The federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(B) The federal Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.).

(C) The Indiana Meat and Poultry Inspection Act (IC 15-17-5).

- (5) "Approved tagging site" means a premises authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture or the state veterinarian where livestock may be officially identified on behalf of their owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals when they are brought to the premises.
- (6) "Approved vaccine" means a vaccine that is:
- (A) approved by the board for use in Indiana; and
 - (B) manufactured under license granted by the Veterinary Biologics Division, United States Department of Agriculture.
- (7) "Aquaculture" has the meaning set forth at IC 15-11-7-1.
- (8) "Baby calves" means calves of all breeds that are:
- (A) without dams; and
 - (B) under two hundred (200) pounds in weight.
- (9) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health created under IC 15-17.
- (10) "Breeding swine" means a sexually intact swine that is at least six (6) months of age and is not moving in slaughter channels.
- (11) "Catch and release fishing activities" means fishing for pleasure or recreational purposes, including tournaments, organized fishing competitions, fishing derbies, or other types of contests where individuals catch, sort, and release live fish into the same waterbody where caught, except any fish used or intended to be used as live bait.
- (12) "Certificate of veterinary inspection", "CVI", "official health certificate", or "health certificate" means a form that meets the requirements for a certificate of veterinary inspection in 345 IAC 1-1.5.
- (13) "Cervid" or "cervidae" means all members of the cervidae family, such as the following:
- (A) Deer.
 - (B) Elk.
 - (C) Moose.
 - (D) Caribou.
 - (E) Reindeer.
 - (F) Related species and hybrids thereof.
- (14) "Chronic wasting disease" or "CWD" means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.
- (15) "Class A", "Class B", or "Class C" state or zone means the state or zone is designated or classified by the United States Department of Agriculture as a brucellosis "A", brucellosis "B", or brucellosis "C" area.
- (16) "Commuter herd" means a herd of cattle or bison moved interstate during the course of normal livestock management operations and without change of ownership directly between two (2) premises, as provided in a commuter herd agreement.
- (17) "Commuter herd agreement" means a written agreement between the owner or owners of a herd of cattle or bison and the animal health officials in the states of origin and destination specifying the conditions required for the interstate movement from one (1) premises to another in the course of normal livestock management operations and specifying the time period, up to one (1) year, that the agreement is effective. A commuter herd agreement may be renewed annually.
- (18) "Dairy cattle" means all cattle, regardless of age or sex or current use, that are of a breed or breeds used to produce milk or other dairy products for human consumption, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (A) Ayrshire.
 - (B) Brown Swiss.
 - (C) Holstein.
 - (D) Jersey.
 - (E) Guernsey.
 - (F) Milking Shorthorn.
 - (G) Red and Whites.
- (19) "Directly" means moved in a means of conveyance, without stopping to unload while en route, except for stops of less than twenty-four (24) hours to feed, water, or rest the animals being moved, and with no commingling of animals at such stops.
- (20) "Domestic animal" has the meaning set forth in IC 15-17-2-26.
- (21) "Equine infectious anemia" or "EIA" means the infectious disease equine infectious anemia caused by a lentivirus,

equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV).

(22) "Equine infectious anemia test" means the official test for the detection of EIA as defined in 345 IAC 6-1.1.

(23) "Exhibition" means a fair, show, or competition of limited duration that congregates animals from multiple sources on a premises.

(24) "Feeder pigs" means swine under six (6) months of age that are not slaughter swine.

(25) "Flock-based number system" means a combination of a flock identification number (FIN) with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique identification number for an animal.

(26) "Flock identification number" or "FIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by a state or federal animal health authority to a group of animals that are managed as a unit on one (1) or more premises and are under the same ownership.

(27) "Game birds" means domesticated fowl such as:

- (A) pheasants;
- (B) partridge;
- (C) quail;
- (D) grouse; and
- (E) guineas;

but not doves and pigeons.

(28) "Group/lot identification number" or "GIN" means the identification number used to uniquely identify a "unit of animals" of the same species that is managed together as one (1) group throughout the preharvest production chain. When a GIN is used, it is recorded on documents accompanying the animals moving interstate. It is not necessary to have the GIN attached to each animal.

(29) "Hatchery" means hatchery equipment on one (1) premises operated or controlled by any person, company, or corporation for the hatching of poultry.

(30) "Hatching eggs" means eggs of poultry for hatching purposes, including embryonated eggs.

(31) "Immediate slaughter" means livestock that are designated for slaughter must be slaughtered within seven (7) days of first consignment.

(32) "Johne's disease" means an infectious communicable disease that primarily affects:

- (A) cattle;
- (B) sheep;
- (C) goats; and
- (D) other domestic, exotic, and wild ruminants;

also known as paratuberculosis, caused by *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*.

(33) "Location-based number system" means a combination of a state issued LID or a PIN with a producer's unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal.

(34) "Location identification number or "LID" means a nationally unique number issued by a state animal health authority to a location as determined by the state in which it is issued. The LID number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own unique livestock production numbering system to provide a nationally unique and herd-unique identification number for an animal. It may also be used as a component of a group/lot identification number (GIN).

(35) "National Poultry Improvement Plan" or "NPIP" means the National Poultry Improvement Plan and Auxiliary Provisions adopted by the board in 345 IAC 4-4-1.

(36) "National Uniform Eartagging System" or "NUES" means a numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States that provides a nationally unique identification number for each animal.

(37) "Official eartag" means an identification tag approved by the state veterinarian that bears an official identification number for individual animals. All official eartags applied to animals must bear the official eartag shield. The official eartag must be tamper resistant and have a high retention rate in the animal.

(38) "Official eartag shield" means the shield-shaped graphic of the U.S. Route Shield with "U.S." or the state postal abbreviation or Tribal alpha code imprinted within the shield.

(39) "Official identification number" means a nationally unique number that is permanently associated with an animal or group of animals and that adheres to one (1) of the following systems:

- (A) National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES).

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

- (B) Animal identification number (AIN).
 - (C) Location-based number system.
 - (D) Flock-based number system.
 - (E) Any other numbering system approved by the state veterinarian for the official identification of animals.
- (40) "Officially identified" means identified by a means of an official identification device or method approved by the state veterinarian under 345 IAC 1-2.6.
- (41) "Official test" means a disease detection test approved by the state veterinarian conducted in a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian.
- (42) "Owner-shipper statement" means a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock being moved that contains the following information:
- (A) The location from which the animals are moved.
 - (B) The destination of the animals.
 - (C) The number of animals covered by the statement.
 - (D) The species of animals covered.
 - (E) The name and address of the owner at the time of the movement.
 - (F) The name and address of the shipper.
 - (G) The identification of each animal, unless a rule adopted by the board specifically provides that the identification does not have to be recorded.
- (43) "Permit" means a permit for importation of domestic animals issued by the state veterinarian.
- (44) "Poultry" means domesticated fowl, including the following:
- (A) Chickens.
 - (B) Turkeys.
 - (C) Ostriches.
 - (D) Emus.
 - (E) Rheas.
 - (F) Cassowaries.
 - (G) Waterfowl.
 - (H) Game birds.

The term does not include doves and pigeons.

- (45) "Premises identification number" or "PIN" means a nationally unique number assigned by the state veterinarian to a livestock production unit that is, in the judgment of the state veterinarian, a geographically distinct location from other premises.
- (46) "Quarantine" means a law or an order restricting or prohibiting the movement of animals:
- (A) onto or off of a premises; or
 - (B) into or out of an area.
- (47) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-17-4 or an authorized agent.
- (48) "VHS" means viral hemorrhagic septicemia.
- (49) "VHS-affected or at-risk region" means a state, province or other region designated by the state veterinarian as affected or at-risk for VHS based upon current data related to the prevalence of the pathogen in the region.
- (50) "VHS susceptible species of live fish" means those species designated by the state veterinarian that are known to be carriers of the VHS pathogen and that present a significant risk to the aquatic resources of the state.
- (51) "Waterfowl" means domesticated fowl that normally swim, such as ducks and geese.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-1.5; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 990; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 855; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 738; errata filed Jan 2, 1997, 4:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1124; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1477; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:36 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1334; 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 Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; filed Dec 4, 2014, 2:06 p.m.: 20141224-IR-345140235FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-1.8 Test results

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21
Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 1.8. (a) An animal tests negative for a disease or passes a test for a disease when a test conducted in compliance with Indiana law and generally accepted testing procedures indicates that the animal is not infected with the disease.

(b) An animal fails, responds to, or has a response to a test for a disease when a test conducted in compliance with Indiana law and generally accepted testing procedures indicates that an animal is or may be infected with the disease. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-1.8; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1472; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA*)

345 IAC 1-3-2 Restricted movement of animals

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21
Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 2. (a) A person may not transport into Indiana an animal that originates from a herd, premises, or area under quarantine because of disease concerns unless a rule of the board or an order of the state veterinarian specifically allows for such movement.

(b) The state veterinarian may control the transportation of animals into, out of, or through Indiana to achieve any lawful objective of the board, including the prevention, mitigation, diagnosis, or control of diseases in animals or products derived from animals. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title I, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 128; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1336; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-3 Identification required; exceptions (Repealed)

Sec. 3. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-3.5 Approved tagging site

Authority: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-3-21
Affected: IC 15-17-15-11; IC 15-17-18-12

Sec. 3.5. (a) The following are "approved tagging sites" in Indiana:

(1) A livestock market licensed by the board under 345 IAC 7.

(2) Any other premises approved by the state veterinarian to receive animals entering the state without official identification and apply such identification under this section.

(b) An animal that is required to bear official identification under this rule may not be moved into the state without such identification unless it is being moved directly to an approved tagging site.

(c) An approved tagging site shall officially identify animals in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Official eartags must be used.

(2) Animals requiring official identification may be unloaded only when the owner or the person in possession, care, or control of the animals brought to the tagging site agrees to have the animals officially identified in accordance with 345 IAC 1-2.6.

(3) Animals required to be identified must be identified before commingling with animals from different premises, or a backtag or other method must be used to accurately maintain the animals' identity until the eartag is applied.

(4) Official eartags are applied only to animals not already officially identified, except as provided in 345 IAC 1-2.6-10.

(d) Approved tagging sites must maintain tagging records that contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the owner or person responsible for the animals tagged.

- (2) The official identification numbers of the tags applied.
- (3) The date the official identification eartags were applied.
- (4) Any other official identification numbers present on the animal.
- (e) Approved tagging sites must keep certificates of veterinary inspection and other required documentation for interstate movement. Such documents must be kept for at least three (3) years, but the retention period for records pertaining to:
 - (1) cattle;
 - (2) bison;
 - (3) sheep;
 - (4) goats;
 - (5) cervids; and
 - (6) equines;is five (5) years.
- (f) Approved tagging sites must ensure the security of official eartags and distribution records.
- (g) The state veterinarian may take any of the following actions against a tagging site authorized by this section that violates any provision of this rule:
 - (1) Suspend or revoke authorization to operate as an approved tagging site.
 - (2) Impose a monetary penalty under IC 15-17-18-12.
 - (3) Any other action authorized by law.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health, 345 IAC 1-3-3.5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-4 Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importation of domestic animals

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15

Sec. 4. (a) This section applies to any movement of a domestic animal into Indiana that is not subject to the movement requirements contained in another section of this rule.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (e), a person moving a domestic animal, into Indiana, except for an aquatic animal that may be the subject of aquaculture, must have with the animal an official certificate of veterinary inspection for the animal.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (e), a person transporting into Indiana a wild animal of the family:

- (1) bovidae;
- (2) camelidae;
- (3) cervidae;
- (4) equidae; or
- (5) suidae;

must have with the animal a certificate of veterinary inspection for the animal.

(d) A certificate of veterinary inspection issued under this section must be issued within thirty (30) days before importation.

(e) The following animals may be transported into Indiana without a certificate of veterinary inspection:

- (1) The animals are consigned for immediate slaughter.
- (2) The animals are moved directly to an approved livestock facility.
- (3) The state veterinarian has approved the movement to occur with another form of documentation or no documentation in order to facilitate the diagnosis, prevention, or control of disease.

(f) The following requirements apply to animals subject to the movement requirements of this section:

- (1) The accompanying certificate of veterinary inspection must contain a physical description sufficient to identify the individual animal.
- (2) If identification is present, it must be listed on the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(g) The state veterinarian may set specific restrictions, prerequisites, and other requirements for the transportation of diseased or experimental animals into Indiana. Each official certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved movement documentation, such as an owner shipper statement, must note any restrictions imposed. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title I, Sec 3; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 128; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1039; filed Jan 8, 1986,*

2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 992; filed May 24, 1988, 9:40 a.m.: 11 IR 3535; filed May 1, 1990, 10:25 a.m.: 13 IR 1700; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 857; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1478; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:36 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1337; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1524; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061025-IR-345050315FRA; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; filed Nov 3, 2009, 3:28 p.m.: 20091202-IR-345090491FRA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-4.5 Carriers; inspection; sanitation

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 4.5. (a) Owners and operators of common carriers and private conveyances may not transport any animal into, within, or through the state of Indiana, except in compliance with the provisions set forth in this rule.

(b) All common carriers and private conveyances transporting animals into, within, or through the state of Indiana shall be subject to inspection and may be stopped by any agent or employee of the board or any other law enforcement officer commissioned in the state of Indiana, to make an investigation to determine compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(c) All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of animals and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(d) Owners and operators of conveyances that have been used to transport animals infected with or exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall have such conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to transporting any other animals and upon the order of the state veterinarian. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-4.5; filed May 10, 1984, 8:36 a.m.: 7 IR 1448; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 992; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1338; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA*)

345 IAC 1-3-5 Approved copy of health certificate (Repealed)

Sec. 5. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 pm: 9 IR 997*)

345 IAC 1-3-6 Definitions (Repealed)

Sec. 6. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 pm: 9 IR 997*)

345 IAC 1-3-6.5 Animals from Michigan (Repealed)

Sec. 6.5. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2687*)

345 IAC 1-3-7 Cattle and bison (Repealed)

Sec. 7. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-7.5 Movement of cattle and bison into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-15-12

Sec. 7.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person responsible for moving cattle and bison of the following types into Indiana must officially identify the animals under 345 IAC 1-2.6-3:

(1) All sexually intact cattle and bison at least eighteen (18) months of age.

(2) All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy bulls and steers born after March 11, 2013.

- (3) Cattle and bison of any age used for:
 - (A) rodeos;
 - (B) shows;
 - (C) exhibitions; or
 - (D) other recreational events.
- (b) The following types of movements of cattle and bison are exempt from the identification requirements in subsection (a):
 - (1) The cattle and bison are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement.
 - (2) The cattle and bison are moved directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.
 - (3) The cattle and bison are moved into the state directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises, or identified by the use of backtags or other methods that will ensure that the identity of the animal is accurately maintained until tagging so that the official eartag can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal to the approved tagging site.
 - (4) The cattle and bison are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment or directly to not more than one (1) approved livestock facility and then directly to an approved slaughtering establishment, where they are harvested within three (3) days of arrival and:
 - (A) they are moved with a backtag approved by the United States Department of Agriculture; or
 - (B) a backtag approved by the United States Department of Agriculture is applied to the cattle or bison at the approved slaughtering establishment or approved livestock facility.
 - (5) The movement has been authorized by the state veterinarian to be conducted with a different form of identification than what is required in subsection (a) to facilitate disease control.
- (c) A person responsible for moving cattle and bison into Indiana must ensure that the animals are accompanied by the following documentation:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (d), a preentry permit must be obtained from the state veterinarian. The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals or, if a certificate of veterinary inspection is not required, the owner shipper statement accompanying the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection or owner shipper statement with the correct permit number must be in possession of the person in charge of the animals during movement.
 - (2) Except as provided in subsection (d), a CVI must be prepared for the animal that meets the requirements of 345 IAC 1-1.5-2. A CVI issued in accordance with this section must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement. An animal may be moved with another form of documentation, such as an owner shipper statement, provided that it is authorized by the state veterinarian or another rule adopted by the board.
- (d) The following movements of cattle and bison may occur without a permit or CVI:
 - (1) Animals that are moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment, or directly to an approved livestock facility and then directly to an approved slaughtering establishment. The animals must be accompanied by an owner-shipper statement, but animals may be moved to an approved livestock facility without an owner-shipper statement if the information required to be present on this statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.
 - (2) Animals that are moved directly to an approved livestock facility and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by a CVI. The animals must be accompanied by an owner-shipper statement, unless the information required to be present on this statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.
 - (3) Animals that are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.
 - (4) Animals that are moved directly through the state en route to another state.
 - (5) Animals that are moved directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.
 - (6) Animals that are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the approved commuter herd agreement.
 - (7) Animals that have been approved by the state veterinarian to be moved into the state with another form of documentation to facilitate disease control.
- (e) The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the CVI or alternate documentation unless the

cattle or bison are:

- (1) moved from an approved livestock facility directly to an approved slaughtering establishment; or
- (2) sexually intact cattle or bison under eighteen (18) months of age or steers or spayed heifers.

This exception does not apply to sexually intact dairy cattle of any age or to cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

(f) Cattle and bison moved into Indiana must meet the following disease control requirements:

- (1) Brucellosis control requirements in 345 IAC 2-6.
- (2) Tuberculosis control requirements in 345 IAC 2.5-3.
- (3) Johne's disease control requirements in 345 IAC 2-8.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health, 345 IAC 1-3-7.5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-7.6 Movement of cattle and bison within Indiana

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

Affected: IC 15-17-15-9; IC 15-17-15-12

Sec. 7.6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the owner or custodian of the following types of cattle or bison must officially identify the animals at the time they are sold, leased, bartered, or exchanged within Indiana:

- (1) All sexually intact cattle and bison at least eighteen (18) months of age.
- (2) All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy bulls and steers born after March 11, 2013.
- (b) The owner or custodian of cattle and bison of any age that are being moved to:
 - (1) a rodeo;
 - (2) a recreational event;
 - (3) a show; or
 - (4) an exhibition;

must officially identify the animals prior to the movement.

(c) Cattle and bison sold for immediate slaughter are exempt from the identification requirement in subsection (a). Animals sold for slaughter may not be resold or diverted for any other purpose or use.

(d) An animal that must be identified under subsection (a) may be moved to an approved tagging site for the application of official identification. The animal must be officially identified prior to being commingled with other animals unless another method is used to accurately maintain the animal's identity until the identification is applied.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), the seller, lessor, or owner and the purchaser, lessee, or recipient of cattle and bison that are sold, leased, bartered, or exchanged must maintain a record of the transaction. The following records pertaining to the transaction must be maintained for five (5) years:

- (1) A physical description of the animal.
- (2) All individual animal identification present on the animal.
- (3) The name and address of the seller, lessor, or owner.
- (4) The name and address of the purchaser, lessee, or recipient.
- (f) The following transactions are exempt from the record keeping requirement in subsection (e):
 - (1) Cattle sold directly to an approved slaughtering establishment.
 - (2) Cattle sold in a transaction through an approved livestock facility.
 - (3) A transaction that has been approved by the state veterinarian to occur with another form of record.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-7.6; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-8 Feeder cattle; quarantine; testing (Repealed)

Sec. 8. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1535)*

345 IAC 1-3-8.5 Mexican cattle

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 8.5. (a) A person may import into Indiana cattle that originate from Mexico only under the following conditions:

(1) The cattle originate from a Mexican state that has fully implemented the eradication phase of the Mexican Tuberculosis Eradication Program (Stage 2) and meet either of the following requirements:

(A) Steers and spayed heifers must have tested negative for Tuberculosis in accord with the Norma Oficial Mexicana (NOM) within sixty (60) days prior to entry into the United States. Sexually intact animals must meet current board requirements for importing sexually intact animals into Indiana; however, the animals must be quarantined at the point of destination in Indiana and tested for Tuberculosis within ninety (90) days of importation into Indiana and retested between three hundred (300) and four hundred twenty (420) days of importation into Indiana.

(B) The cattle originate from a Mexican herd that has passed standards equal to the United States' accredited Tuberculosis-free herd standards and the cattle are moved as a single group directly from the herd of origin across the border without being commingled with other cattle prior to arriving in the United States. Sexually intact cattle from Tuberculosis-free herds must be quarantined at the point of destination in Indiana and tested for Tuberculosis between ninety (90) and one hundred twenty (120) days of importation into Indiana.

(2) The cattle originate from a Mexican state that has achieved accredited-free status under the Mexican Tuberculosis Eradication Program (Stage 3), and the cattle are moved as a single group directly from the herd of origin across the border without being commingled with other cattle prior to arriving in the United States.

(b) Holstein and holstein cross steers and holstein and holstein cross spayed heifers that originate from Mexico are prohibited from entering Indiana regardless of test history.

(c) An animal is considered to have originated from Mexico if it is imported into the United States from Mexico and has been in the United States one hundred twenty (120) days or less.

(d) The state veterinarian shall determine if a state in Mexico has achieved a status within a tuberculosis eradication program. The state veterinarian shall consider recommendations from the United States Department of Agriculture—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and determinations of the Tuberculosis binational committee formed by Mexico and the United States states bordering Mexico. Notwithstanding the other requirements of this section, the state veterinarian may quarantine and order Tuberculosis testing of any cattle originating from Mexico that pose a disease threat to the domestic animal population in Indiana. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-8.5; filed Dec 5, 1997, 3:00 p.m.: 21 IR 1328; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA*)

345 IAC 1-3-9 Baby calves; destination (Repealed)

Sec. 9. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2687*)

345 IAC 1-3-10 Animals for immediate slaughter

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 10. (a) Animals consigned for slaughter moving into the state or within the state shall be:

(1) moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment; or

(2) consigned to a:

(A) licensed public livestock market for resale for immediate slaughter; or

(B) slaughter only market.

(b) Any animal in slaughter channels must remain in slaughter channels until delivered to a slaughter establishment.

(c) Swine for immediate slaughter shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Swine sold for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within seven (7) days of the date of first consignment and must

not move through more than two (2) markets.

(2) Swine sold for immediate slaughter moving into the state or within the state shall be accompanied by an owner shipper statement, unless the information that is required to be present on this statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.

(3) Swine moved through a slaughter market or otherwise sold for slaughter in another state may be moved into the state only to a slaughter establishment or to a market for sale for slaughter.

(4) Sows and boars moved to a livestock market shall be consigned for sale for slaughter only. Any sow or boar in a livestock market shall be considered a slaughter only animal for purposes of this rule.

(5) Slaughter sows and boars moving through:

- (A) auction markets;
- (B) stockyards;
- (C) buying stations;
- (D) marketing agencies; or
- (E) slaughtering establishments;

must be identified to the farm of origin and be identified before being commingled with swine from other sources.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title III, Sec 4; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 132; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1481; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Apr 13, 2005, 12:30 p.m.: 28 IR 2672; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-11 Moving swine into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 11. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person moving swine into the state must officially identify the swine under the requirements in 345 IAC 1-2.6-4.

(b) A person moving swine into the state must identify the swine at the earliest of the following:

- (1) The point of first commingling the swine with swine from any other source.
- (2) Upon unloading the swine at a livestock market.
- (3) Before transfer of ownership.
- (4) Before arrival at the animal's final destination.

(c) A person may move swine into the state without individually and uniquely identifying each animal if one (1) of the following sets of procedures are followed:

- (1) Using the procedures in section 16.5 of this rule.
- (2) The swine are kept as a group during movement to their final destination and the following requirements are met:
 - (A) The animals were born on the same premises.
 - (B) The animals were raised on the same premises.
 - (C) They are moved directly to a slaughter establishment from the place where they were raised.
 - (D) They are not commingled with swine from any other premises prior to arriving at the slaughter establishment.
 - (E) Approved identification is applied to the swine at the slaughter establishment or the animals are slaughtered one after another as a group and not mixed with other swine at slaughter.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), swine transported into Indiana must be accompanied by the following documentation:

- (1) A permit must be obtained from the state veterinarian. The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals or, if a certificate of veterinary inspection is not required, the owner shipper statement accompanying the shipment. The certificate of veterinary inspection or owner shipper statement with the correct permit number must be in possession of the person in charge of the animals during movement.
- (2) A CVI must be prepared for the animal that meets the requirements of 345 IAC 1-1.5-2. A CVI issued under this section must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement. An animal may be moved with another form of documentation, such as an owner shipper statement, when authorized by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease

control.

(e) The following types of movements of swine are exempt from the documentation requirements in subsection (d):

- (1) Swine moving within a production system under the requirements in section 16.5 of this rule.
 - (2) Swine moving direct to slaughter, or to a licensed livestock market for resale as direct to slaughter, under the requirements in section 10 of this rule.
 - (3) Swine that are moved directly to an approved livestock facility and accompanied by an owner shipper statement, unless the information that is required to be present on the statement is obtained by the facility upon arrival.
 - (4) Swine moving directly through the state en route to another state.
- (f) Swine moving into Indiana must be in compliance with the following disease control requirements:
- (1) Brucellosis control in 345 IAC 3-4.
 - (2) Pseudorabies control in 345 IAC 3-5.1.
- (g) A person may not transport any of the following swine into the state:
- (1) Swine that originate from a herd that has been fed garbage as defined in 345 IAC 1-2.1-1.
 - (2) Feral swine.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title IV, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 133; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1043; filed Sep 1, 2000, 2:03 p.m.: 24 IR 6; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1524; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-11.5 Moving swine within Indiana

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

Affected: IC 15-17-15-9; IC 15-17-15-12

Sec. 11.5. (a) The following requirements apply to a person moving swine within the state:

- (1) A person may move feeder pigs as follows:
 - (A) Feeder pigs may be moved from a premises to another premises without moving through a livestock market if a record of the movement is kept for not less than twelve (12) months.
 - (B) Feeder pigs may be moved through a livestock market if the animals are individually identified using an official eartag or an official swine tattoo if the tattoo is approved by the state veterinarian.
 - (2) A person may move breeding swine as follows:
 - (A) Breeding swine may be moved from a premises to another premises without moving through a livestock market if the following requirements are met:
 - (i) A certificate of veterinary inspection for the animals to be moved is obtained from a licensed and accredited veterinarian prior to movement. The certificate of veterinary inspection must accompany the animals during transportation and a copy of the certificate must be given to the recipient of the swine. The certificate of veterinary inspection must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement.
 - (ii) Each animal is individually identified with an official eartag or an ear notch that has been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association.
 - (B) Breeding swine moved to a livestock market shall be consigned for sale for slaughter only. Any breeding swine in a livestock market shall be considered a slaughter animal for the purposes of this rule and 345 IAC 7-3.5. Breeding swine may move from a livestock market only in slaughter channels.
 - (3) Slaughter swine must be moved under the requirements in section 10 of this rule.
 - (4) Swine moved to an exhibition must be officially identified under 345 IAC 1-2.6-4 prior to the movement.
- (b) The requirements to move feeder pigs and breeding animals in subsection (a)(1)(A) and (a)(2)(A) do not apply to the movement of swine intrastate within a production system under common ownership or management. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-11.5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-12 Swine herds infected with Pseudorabies; transportation into Indiana prohibited (Repealed)

Sec. 12. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-13 Breeding swine; tests for Brucellosis and Pseudorabies (Repealed)

Sec. 13. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-14 Feeder pigs (Repealed)

Sec. 14. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-15 Slaughter swine; consignment (Repealed)

Sec. 15. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-16 Swine at slaughter market; immediate slaughter (Repealed)

Sec. 16. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1535)*

345 IAC 1-3-16.5 Interstate movement of swine within a production system

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 16.5. (a) For the purposes of this section the following apply:

(1) A swine production health plan for a swine production system must be designed to maintain the health of the swine and detect signs of communicable disease and must meet the following requirements:

(A) The plan must be in writing.

(B) The plan must identify all premises that are part of the swine production system that are in the state and that receive swine from outside the state or send swine out of the state.

(C) The plan must provide for inspections of identified premises by the swine production system accredited veterinarian at intervals not greater than thirty (30) days.

(D) The plan must describe the swine production system record keeping system.

(E) The plan must be signed by an official of each swine production system identified in the plan, the swine production system accredited veterinarian or veterinarians, a United States Department of Agriculture official, the state veterinarian, and a state animal health official from each state in which the swine production system has premises.

(2) A swine production system is a swine production enterprise that consists of multiple sites of production that are connected by ownership or contractual relationships, between which swine move while remaining under the control of a single owner or a group of contractually connected owners. However, slaughter plants and livestock markets are not part of a swine production system.

(b) A person may move swine into the state without a permit and certificate of veterinary inspection required under section 11 of this rule and without individual animal identification if the following requirements are met:

(1) The animals may not be moved to a livestock market or concentration point.

(2) The animals must be moved only to another premises identified in a valid swine production health plan for that swine production system. The swine production health plan for the swine production system must be approved by the state veterinarian and allow for the movement.

(3) The swine production system accredited veterinarian must have found the swine to be free from signs of any communicable disease during the most recent inspection of the originating premises. The inspection must have been within the thirty (30) days prior to movement.

(4) Prior to the movement, the person moving swine must deliver a report of the proposed movement to the swine production system accredited veterinarian for the premises of origin, the state animal health official for the state of origin, and the state

veterinarian.

(5) During movement and after arriving at the destination premises, the swine may not be commingled with other swine in a manner that prevents identification of the premises of origin for each animal. Permanent marking of animals, physical separation, and any other effective means may be used to identify the premises of origin.

(6) The swine production system must keep the following records for not less than three (3) years:

(A) A copy of each swine production health plan signed by the producer.

(B) All interstate swine movement reports issued by the producer.

(C) All reports issued by the swine production system accredited veterinarian that document the health status of the swine on the premises.

(D) Records that will allow a state or federal official to trace any animal on the premises back to its previous premises.

(7) The swine health production system must allow state and federal officials access to the premises upon request to inspect animals and review records.

(8) Once each month each swine production system must send the state veterinarian a written summary of the number of animals moved into the state in the past month, the premises from which they were moved, and the premises to which they were moved.

(c) The following procedures apply to the cancellation of, or withdrawal from, a swine production health plan:

(1) A swine production system may withdraw one (1) or more of its premises from the swine production health plan by giving written notice to all parties signing the plan. The withdrawal shall be effective on the date specified in the notice.

(2) The state veterinarian may cancel the board's participation in a swine production health plan by giving written notice to all parties signing the plan. The state veterinarian may cancel state approval if the state veterinarian determines that it is necessary or helpful to protect animal or public health, or if the swine production system violates a law enforced by the board. The cancellation shall be effective on the date specified in the notice.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-16.5; filed Dec 19, 2002, 12:05 p.m.: 26 IR 1527; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-17 Moving sheep

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 17. A person moving sheep into the state must meet the requirements in 345 IAC 5-5 and the applicable requirements in this rule. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title V, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 133; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1044; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 996; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2523; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)*

345 IAC 1-3-18 Treatment of sheep (Repealed)

Sec. 18. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 pm: 9 IR 997)*

345 IAC 1-3-19 Moving goats

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 19. A person moving goats into the state must meet the requirements in 345 IAC 2.5-4, 345 IAC 5-5, and the applicable requirements in this rule. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VI, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1044; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2523; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-20 Goats; brucellosis test (Repealed)

Sec. 20. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1552)*

345 IAC 1-3-21 Moving dogs, cats, and ferrets into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 21. A person transporting a dog, cat, or ferret into Indiana must comply with sections 1 and 2 of this rule. A dog or cat must be accompanied by a certificate of veterinary inspection that contains a physical description, such as breed, sex, age, and color that sufficiently identifies the individual animal. The certificate of veterinary inspection must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement. A person transporting a dog, cat, or ferret into Indiana must also comply with the requirements in section 22 of this rule. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VII, Sec 1; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed May 2, 1983, 10:02 a.m.: 6 IR 1044; filed Mar 23, 2000, 4:24 p.m.: 23 IR 1913; errata filed Jun 7, 2000, 9:45 a.m.: 23 IR 2760; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-22 Rabies vaccination required for dogs, cats, and ferrets

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 22. (a) Before a person may move a dog, cat, or ferret ninety (90) days of age or older into the state, the animal must be vaccinated against rabies by a licensed and accredited veterinarian as follows:

- (1) Ferrets must be vaccinated within the twelve (12) months prior to the animal entering the state.
- (2) Dogs and cats must be vaccinated within one (1) of the following time frames:
 - (A) Within the twelve (12) months prior to entering the state in the following circumstances:
 - (i) The animal has not previously been vaccinated against rabies.
 - (ii) The animal was previously vaccinated against rabies and the manufacturer of the vaccine used recommends a booster within one (1) year as designated on the rabies vaccine label and package insert.
 - (iii) The animal has, within the last twelve (12) months, been bitten by a wild animal or a domestic animal of unknown rabies status.
 - (B) Within the thirty-six (36) months prior to entering the state if:
 - (i) none of the circumstances in clause (A) apply; and
 - (ii) the animal was previously vaccinated against rabies and the manufacturer of the vaccine used recommends a booster within three (3) years as designated on the rabies vaccine label and package insert.

(b) A dog, cat, or ferret moved into the state for immediate delivery to or use by a research or teaching facility is exempt from the requirements in subsection (a). The state veterinarian shall determine if animals are exempt under this section.

(c) No one may transport into the state an animal that has been exposed to a rabid animal within the twelve (12) months prior to the animal entering the state. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VII, Sec 2; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 996; filed Mar 23, 2000, 4:24 p.m.: 23 IR 1913; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 18, 2003, 5:25 p.m.: 27 IR 490; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)*

345 IAC 1-3-23 Poultry; general requirements (Repealed)

Sec. 23. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Feb 13, 1987, 2:15 pm: 10 IR 1379)*

345 IAC 1-3-24 Moving poultry into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-18-6

Sec. 24. (a) A person responsible for moving poultry or hatching eggs into the state must ensure that the animals are accompanied by a CVI issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement, but a CVI is not required if they meet one (1) of the following requirements:

- (1) The poultry and hatching eggs are from a participant in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and are accompanied by the documentation required under the NPIP regulations at 9 CFR Parts 145 through 147.
- (2) They are moved as follows:
 - (A) Directly to an approved slaughtering or rendering establishment.
 - (B) Directly to an approved livestock facility.
 - (C) From the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination, treatment, or diagnostic purposes and either returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership or euthanized and disposed of at the veterinary facility.
 - (D) Directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.
 - (E) Under permit in accordance with 9 CFR 82.
 - (F) With a form of documentation approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(b) A person moving poultry or hatching eggs into the state must be in compliance with the National Poultry Improvement Plan requirements at 345 IAC 4-4-5. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 76-1, Title VIII, Sec 2; filed Aug 10, 1976, 10:29 a.m.: Rules and Regs. 1977, p. 134; filed Feb 13, 1987, 2:15 p.m.: 10 IR 1378; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 858; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA; filed Nov 25, 2015, 2:56 p.m.: 20151223-IR-345150161FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-24.5 Moving poultry within Indiana

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

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 24.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the seller, lessor, or owner and purchaser, lessee, or recipient of poultry that are sold, bartered, or exchanged within Indiana must maintain a record of the transaction. The following records pertaining to the transaction must be maintained for three (3) years:

- (1) The number and breed of poultry.
- (2) Any individual animal identification present on the poultry.
- (3) The name and address of the seller, lessor, or owner.
- (4) The name and address of the purchaser, lessee, or recipient.

(b) The following transactions are exempt from the record keeping requirement in subsection (a):

- (1) Poultry sold directly to an approved slaughtering establishment.
- (2) Poultry sold in a transaction through an approved livestock facility.
- (3) A transaction that has been approved by the state veterinarian to occur with another form of record.

(c) A person responsible for moving poultry within Indiana to an exhibition must comply with the requirements at 345 IAC 4-4-6. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-24.5; filed Nov 25, 2015, 2:56 p.m.: 20151223-IR-345150161FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-25 Health or NPIP certificate required for all poultry (Repealed)

Sec. 25. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-26 Laryngotracheitis; importation restriction (Repealed)

Sec. 26. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Dec 2, 1994, 3:52 p.m.: 18 IR 859*)

345 IAC 1-3-26.5 Moving equines into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21
 Affected: IC 15-17-3-13

Sec. 26.5. (a) A person responsible for moving a horse or other equine into Indiana must ensure that the animal is accompanied by a CVI that meets the requirements of 345 IAC 1-1.5. The CVI must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the animal entering Indiana. However, an equine is exempt from the CVI required in this subsection if the equine is moved:

- (1) As the mode of transportation for travel into the state and then returns directly to the original location.
- (2) From the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returns to the same location without change of ownership.
- (3) Directly from a location in one (1) state through another state to a second location in the original state.
- (4) Directly through the state en route to another state.
- (5) Commercially to slaughter with documentation required by 9 CFR 88.4.
- (6) In accordance with a passport system that meets the requirements of section 26.6 of this rule.
- (7) With a form of documentation approved by the state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(b) When a form of movement documentation is required under subsection (a), an equine must be officially identified under 345 IAC 1-2.6-6. However, an equine that is required to bear official identification may be moved without such identification with approval of state veterinarian to facilitate disease control.

(c) Any equine entering the state must be in compliance with the EIA requirements at 345 IAC 6-1.1. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-26.5; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 p.m.: 9 IR 996; filed Feb 13, 1987, 2:15 p.m.: 10 IR 1379; filed Feb 7, 2000, 3:28 p.m.: 23 IR 1373; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-26.6 Animal interstate passport

Authority: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-3-21
 Affected: IC 15-17-15-12

Sec. 26.6. (a) The state veterinarian may enter into an agreement with other states to allow animals to move into the state with a document other than a CVI, such as an interstate animal passport.

(b) The state veterinarian may develop a program to issue a form of documentation, such as an interstate animal passport, in order for an animal owner to move their animals into another state without a CVI.

- (c) A document approved under subsection (a) or (b) for an equine must meet the following requirements:
- (1) The applicant must have provided the board an original CVI completed within thirty (30) days of the application and an EIA test form demonstrating a blood draw date and a negative EIA test result within the prior six (6) months.
 - (2) The document shall be valid no longer than six (6) months from the date of issuance.
 - (3) The equine shall have an official form of identification incorporated into the issued permit.
 - (4) An accurate event itinerary log shall be in the owner or transporter's possession documenting each equine movement during the term of the permit.

(d) The state veterinarian may renew documentation for an equine issued under subsection (b) upon submission of the following documentation:

- (1) An original copy of a CVI completed for the animal within the past thirty (30) days.
- (2) An original copy of an EIA test form demonstrating a blood draw date and a negative EIA test result within the past six (6) months.
- (3) Any additional documentation requested by the board in order to make a determination that the renewal does not pose a risk to animal health.

(e) The state veterinarian may suspend or revoke a document approved under this section in either of the following circumstances:

(1) Noncompliance with a requirement of this section or any other rule of the board.

(2) Upon a determination by the state veterinarian that the suspension or revocation is necessary to address a risk to animal health or public health.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-26.6; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-26.7 Moving equines within Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-15-9; IC 15-17-15-11

Sec. 26.7. Equines may be moved within Indiana without official identification and documentation, provided that intrastate restrictions have not been imposed under section 1 of this rule or 345 IAC 6. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-26.7; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-27 Penalty for violation (Repealed)

Sec. 27. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1477)*

345 IAC 1-3-28 Severability (Repealed)

Sec. 28. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jan 8, 1986, 2:52 pm: 9 IR 997)*

345 IAC 1-3-29 Moving cervidae into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-7

Sec. 29. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person moving cervidae into the state must officially identify the animal under 345 IAC 1-2.6-7.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person responsible for moving cervidae into Indiana must obtain the following documentation:

(1) A preentry permit to transport the animal into Indiana is required. Subject to the requirements and restrictions in 345 IAC 2-7-2.4, permits shall be obtained from the state veterinarian prior to moving the animal into the state. The permit number shall be recorded on the certificate of veterinary inspection associated with the permitted animals. A person transporting a live animal directly through the state without stopping and unloading the animal in the state is not required to obtain a permit from the state veterinarian.

(2) The animal must be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection written for the animal. The certificate of veterinary inspection with the correct permit number must be with the animals and available from the person in charge of the animals during movement. The CVI must be issued within the thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of movement.

(c) The state veterinarian may permit the movement of any animal into the state under conditions prescribed by the state veterinarian, such as without a CVI or official identification, for either of the following purposes:

(1) For the purpose of research.

(2) To facilitate the:

(A) diagnosis;

(B) treatment;

(C) prevention; or

(D) control;

of disease.

(d) Cervidae moved into Indiana must be in compliance with the following disease control requirements:

(1) Brucellosis control requirements in 345 IAC 2-4.5.

(2) Tuberculosis control requirements in 345 IAC 2.5-5.

(3) Chronic wasting disease requirements in 345 IAC 2-7.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-29; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1473; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; filed Jul 23, 2008, 1:01 p.m.: 20080820-IR-345070824FRA; filed Nov 3, 2009, 3:28 p.m.: 20091202-IR-345090491FRA; filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: 20130619-IR-345120491FRA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-29.5 Moving cervidae within Indiana

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

Affected: IC 15-17-15-12

Sec. 29.5. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a person moving a cervid within the state must comply with the following requirements:

(1) The herd must be in compliance with the applicable chronic wasting disease requirements at 345 IAC 2-7.

(2) Animals not subject to the chronic wasting disease requirements must be identified under 345 IAC 1-2.6-7.

(3) The following disease control requirements must be met:

(A) Tuberculosis control requirements at 345 IAC 2.5-5.

(B) Brucellosis control requirements at 345 IAC 2-4.5.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the state veterinarian may issue a permit to a person to move a cervid that is identified with a United States Department of Agriculture backtag to facilitate disease control if the cervid is moved directly to slaughter at an official state or federally inspected slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

(c) The state veterinarian may permit the movement of any animal within the state under conditions prescribed by the state veterinarian for either of the following purposes:

(1) For the purpose of research.

(2) To facilitate the:

(A) diagnosis;

(B) treatment;

(C) prevention; or

(D) control;

of disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-29.5; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)

345 IAC 1-3-30 Chronic wasting disease (Repealed)

Sec. 30. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Aug 22, 2014, 4:04 p.m.: 20140917-IR-345140057FRA)*

345 IAC 1-3-31 Chronic wasting disease; carcasses

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 14-22-21; IC 15-17-5; IC 15-17-11

Sec. 31. (a) The provisions in this section supersede any conflicting provisions in 345 IAC 7-7. Except as provided in subsection (b), a person may not move into the state a carcass or any part thereof of animals of the family cervidae that are susceptible to CWD. These are carcasses of 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) 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.

(b) Notwithstanding the prohibition in subsection (a), the following apply:

(1) A person may transport a carcass or parts directly through the state without stopping and unloading the carcass or parts in the state.

(2) A person may move into the state carcasses or parts of carcasses if no portion of the following materials are attached or otherwise included in the movement:

(A) The head.

(B) The spinal cord.

(C) The small intestine.

(3) A person may move into the state carcasses or parts of carcasses that include the materials listed in subdivision (2) if they are delivered within seventy-two (72) hours after entry to one (1) of the following:

(A) A meat processor inspected under IC 15-17-5 for processing.

(B) A commercial deer processor registered with the Indiana department of natural resources under 312 IAC 9-3-10 for processing.

(C) A taxidermist licensed by the Indiana department of natural resources under IC 14-22-21.

(4) A person may move the following parts into the state:

(A) Antlers, including antlers attached to skull caps, if the skull cap is cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue.

(B) Hides.

(C) Upper canine teeth, also known as "buglers", "whistlers", or "ivories".

(D) Finished taxidermist mounts.

(5) A person licensed as a disposal plant or collection service under IC 15-17-11 may move carcasses and parts into the state if the carcasses and parts are moved directly to a licensed disposal plant.

(6) Samples taken for disease control purposes may be moved directly to a diagnostic laboratory.

(7) The state veterinarian may permit the movement of any carcass or part into the state for the purpose of research or to facilitate the:

(A) diagnosis;

(B) treatment;

(C) prevention; or

(D) control;

of disease.

(c) A meat plant accepting live animals for slaughter under section 30 of this rule and any person accepting carcasses under subsection (b)(3) must dispose of discarded tissue and parts from the animals as follows:

(1) At a landfill or commercial incinerator permitted by the Indiana department of environmental management.

(2) Through a renderer or collection service licensed under IC 15-17-11.

(3) In a manner designated by the state veterinarian.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-31; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 89; filed Jul 18, 2005, 1:00 p.m.: 28 IR 3569; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed May 23, 2013, 3:16 p.m.: 20130619-IR-345120491FRA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA)

345 IAC 1-3-31.5 Movement of fish into Indiana

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

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

Sec. 31.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person responsible for moving VHS-susceptible species of live fish into the state must ensure that the following requirements are met:

(1) A permit must be obtained from the state veterinarian. A copy of the permit, or a CVI bearing the permit number, must be in possession of the person in charge of the fish during movement.

(2) VHS-susceptible species of live fish moved into the state from a VHS-affected or at-risk region must be transported with

documentation from the appropriate state, tribal, or federal authority for aquatic animal health stating that the fish are from a group of fish or facility certified as having tested negative for the VHS virus according to either of the following standards:

(A) United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Animal Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section (USFWS/AFS-FHS) Standard Procedures for Aquatic Animal Health Inspections section of the Suggested Procedures for the Detection and Identification of Certain Finfish and Shellfish Pathogens 2012 Edition, American Fisheries Society, Fish Health Section, Bethesda, Maryland (commonly referred to as the AFS Blue Book).

(B) World Health Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals, Seventh Edition (2012), Chapter 2.3.9, and the Aquatic Code, Sixteenth Edition (2013), Chapter 10.9, OIE, Paris, France.

(b) VHS-susceptible species of live fish that are transported directly to a:

- (1) slaughter facility to be processed for human consumption; or
- (2) research and diagnostic laboratory;

are not required to be tested as required in subsection (a) if appropriate waste water discharge controls are in place at the receiving facility to prevent the possible spread of disease.

(c) The following types of movements of VHS-susceptible species of live fish are exempt from the permit and testing requirements in subsection (a):

- (1) The fish are the subject of catch and release fishing activities.
- (2) The fish are being transported directly through the state en route to another state.
- (3) The state veterinarian has approved the movement to occur without a permit or VHS testing in order to facilitate disease control.

(d) A person moving VHS-susceptible species of fish into the state under the requirements of this section must keep a copy of the movement documents for at least two (2) years.

(e) The state veterinarian may deny a permit required under subsection (a) when a determination is made that the transport of the fish would present a significant risk to the health of the aquatic resources of the state. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-31.5; filed Dec 4, 2014, 2:06 p.m.: 20141224-IR-345140235FRA*)

345 IAC 1-3-32 Duties of applicants and shippers; violations; penalties

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

Sec. 32. (a) A person applying for a permit under this rule and any person moving animals into the state under this rule must comply with the following:

- (1) The person must provide all information, including supporting documentation, requested by a board representative that is evaluating a permit request or compliance with this rule.
- (2) All information provided to board representatives must be complete and accurate.
- (3) The person must comply with all relevant provisions of this rule.

(b) Knowingly or intentionally providing false or misleading information to any board representative is a violation of IC 15-17-10-2, IC 15-17-18-6, and this rule.

(c) Knowingly or intentionally failing to comply with the provisions of this rule is a violation of IC 15-17-18-6.

(d) Failing to comply with any provision of this rule is a violation of this rule. The state veterinarian may impose civil penalties under IC 15-17-18-12 for any violation of this rule.

(e) The state veterinarian may deny a request for a permit because the provisions of this rule have not been met or have been violated.

(f) The state veterinarian may take any action authorized under IC 15-17 or other laws to enforce the provisions of this rule. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-3-32; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 90; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA*)

Rule 4. Anthrax; Temporary Quarantine of Domestic Animals

345 IAC 1-4-1 Anthrax; quarantine (Repealed)

Sec. 1. *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jul 1, 2002, 1:30 p.m.: 25 IR 3742)*

345 IAC 1-4-2 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-2; IC 15-17-4

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

(1) "Anthrax" means *Bacillus anthracis*.

(2) "Quarantine" means limiting, including prohibiting, movement onto or off of a premises or into or out of a facility.

(3) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-17-4 and all authorized representatives.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-4-2; filed Jul 1, 2002, 1:30 p.m.: 25 IR 3742; readopted filed Jul 18, 2008, 8:16 a.m.: 20080813-IR-345080287RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)

345 IAC 1-4-3 Anthrax control measures

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

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

Sec. 3. (a) Whenever evidence indicates the presence of anthrax on a premises, the following apply:

(1) The state veterinarian may immediately impose a quarantine on the premises. The quarantine may restrict animals, products derived from animals, and feed and other material that are or may be contaminated with anthrax. The quarantine shall contain such restrictions, including prohibitions, as is necessary to prevent the spread of anthrax and protect public health and animal health.

(2) The state veterinarian shall evaluate the epidemiology of the occurrence.

(3) The state veterinarian may take any action necessary to prevent the spread of anthrax, eliminate anthrax contamination, and protect the public health and animal health from anthrax including condemning animals, products derived from animals, and feed and other material that are or may be contaminated with anthrax.

(4) The state veterinarian may order any dead animal or part thereof, product derived from an animal, and feed and other material that is or may be contaminated with anthrax disposed of in a particular manner that prevents the spread of anthrax and protects the public health and animal health.

(5) The state veterinarian may order any:

(A) animal;

(B) product derived from an animal;

(C) feed and other material;

(D) premises;

(E) building; and

(F) equipment;

cleaned, disinfected, and treated in a particular manner that prevents the spread of anthrax and protects the public health and animal health.

(b) The state veterinarian may rescind all or part of a quarantine issued under this rule when the totality of the circumstances indicates that doing so is consistent with protecting the public and animal health from anthrax contamination. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-4-3; filed Jul 1, 2002, 1:30 p.m.: 25 IR 3742; readopted filed Jul 18, 2008, 8:16 a.m.: 20080813-IR-345080287RFA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA)*

Rule 5. Rabies Immunization

345 IAC 1-5-1 Rabies vaccination

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-6

Sec. 1. (a) For the purpose of administering IC 15-17-6 and this rule, an animal is deemed to be vaccinated for rabies only when the following provisions are met:

(1) The animal is vaccinated by a veterinarian that is:

(A) licensed to practice veterinary medicine; and

(B) accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.

(2) The vaccine used must be licensed and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. The dosage and administration of the vaccine used must be in accordance with this rule and the manufacturers' specifications described on the vaccine's label and package insert.

(b) The veterinarian performing a rabies vaccination of an animal shall do the following:

(1) Complete a vaccination certificate or computerized record, in triplicate, on each animal being vaccinated for rabies that shall include the following information:

(A) The name and address of the animal's owner.

(B) The species, sex, and age of the animal vaccinated.

(C) The date the animal was vaccinated.

(D) The product name and lot or serial number of the vaccine used.

(E) The date the animal must be revaccinated under section 2 of this rule.

(F) The number of the tag issued if a tag is issued under subdivision (3).

(G) The name of the veterinarian completing the vaccination and his or her Indiana veterinary license number.

(2) The rabies vaccination certificate completed under subdivision (1) shall be distributed as follows:

(A) One (1) copy of the certificate or computerized record shall be given to the owner or custodian of the animal being vaccinated for rabies.

(B) One (1) copy of the certificate or computerized record shall be forwarded to the county health officer or the officer's designated agent upon the county health officer's request, or as the state veterinarian otherwise directs, within thirty (30) days of the vaccination.

(C) One (1) copy of the certificate or computerized record shall be retained by the veterinarian vaccinating such animal covering the period of immunization.

(3) A veterinarian that vaccinates a dog, cat, or ferret shall furnish to the owner or custodian of the animal a rabies vaccination identification tag that contains the following:

(A) The veterinarian's or clinic's name and telephone number.

(B) A unique identification number.

(c) The owner or custodian of an animal vaccinated for rabies shall keep a copy of the certificate and tag required to be issued under subsection (b) until such time as the animal must be revaccinated under section 2 of this rule. The board recommends that the owner or custodian of a dog affix the rabies vaccination tag to the collar or harness of the dog and that it be worn at all times. Nothing in this rule shall prevent a local unit of government from requiring that rabies vaccination tags be worn at all times.

(d) Animals that have been vaccinated for rabies are subject to all quarantine provisions that may be imposed by state or local regulations. The final determination of an animal's rabies vaccination status shall be made by the state veterinarian. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 57-2, Title 1; filed Jun 4, 1958, 3:30 p.m.: Rules and Regs. 1959, p. 284; filed Jan 20, 1988, 4:05 p.m.: 11 IR 1740; filed Oct 23, 1989, 5:00 p.m.: 13 IR 383; filed Jun 14, 1995, 3:30 p.m.: 18 IR 2759; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Oct 1, 2001, 11:10 a.m.: 25 IR 374; filed Sep 18, 2003, 5:25 p.m.: 27 IR 491; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA*) NOTE: Originally adopted by the Indiana State Livestock Sanitary Board. Name changed by Acts 1969, Ch. 81, Sec. 1.

345 IAC 1-5-2 Required rabies vaccination of dogs, cats, and ferrets

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-6

Sec. 2. All dogs, cats, and ferrets three (3) months of age and older must be vaccinated against rabies. The rabies vaccination of a dog, cat, and ferret shall be maintained by ongoing revaccination of the animal as follows:

- (1) Ferrets shall be revaccinated twelve (12) months after the prior vaccination.
- (2) Dogs and cats that are vaccinated with a rabies vaccine whose label recommends annual boosters shall be revaccinated twelve (12) months after the prior vaccination.
- (3) Dogs and cats that are vaccinated with a rabies vaccine whose label recommends a booster one (1) year later and triennially thereafter shall be revaccinated twelve (12) months after the first vaccination and shall be revaccinated within thirty-six (36) months of each vaccination thereafter.

The owner of the animal is responsible for procuring the vaccinations required by this section. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-5-2; filed Jun 14, 1995, 3:30 p.m.: 18 IR 2760; filed Jun. 17, 1998, 9:03 a.m.: 21 IR 4204; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Oct 1, 2001, 11:10 a.m.: 25 IR 375; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Jun 6, 2017, 10:35 a.m.: 20170705-IR-345160498FRA*)

345 IAC 1-5-3 Animal rabies control program

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-6

Sec. 3. (a) The state veterinarian shall establish a statewide animal rabies control program. The rabies control program shall include the following:

- (1) The rabies vaccination requirements in this rule.
- (2) The rabies vaccine distribution requirements in 345 IAC 1-1.1.
- (3) The rabies control requirements for the following:
 - (A) Moving animals into the state in 345 IAC 1-3.
 - (B) Exhibition of animals in 345 IAC 7-5.
- (4) Other requirements in IC 15-17-6 and this rule.
- (5) Other programs initiated by the state veterinarian for the purposes of:
 - (A) preventing;
 - (B) detecting;
 - (C) controlling; and
 - (D) eradicating;

rabies.

(b) The following component of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control, 2016, National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc., is incorporated by reference as rules of the Indiana state board of animal health and shall be used in the implementation of the program established under subsection (a):

Part I(B)(5) "Postexposure management" when interpreting and implementing IC 15-17-6 governing animal bites.

(c) Where the matters incorporated by reference in this section conflict with the provisions of IC 15-17-6 and this rule, the express provisions of the statute and this rule shall control. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-5-3; filed Jun 14, 1995, 3:30 p.m.: 18 IR 2760; filed Dec 10, 1997, 11:00 a.m.: 21 IR 1327; filed Jun 17, 1998, 9:03 a.m.: 21 IR 4205; filed Mar 23, 2000, 4:24 p.m.: 23 IR 1913; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Oct 1, 2001, 11:10 a.m.: 25 IR 375; filed Jan 5, 2006, 8:00 a.m.: 29 IR 1556; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; filed Feb 24, 2011, 2:05 p.m.: 20110323-IR-345100333FRA; filed Jun 6, 2017, 10:35 a.m.: 20170705-IR-345160498FRA; readopted filed Jul 17, 2017, 9:06 a.m.: 20170816-IR-345170165RFA*)

Rule 6. Reportable Diseases

345 IAC 1-6-1 Reportable diseases identified (Repealed)

Sec. 1. (*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Dec 31, 2001, 10:00 a.m.: 25 IR 1608*)

345 IAC 1-6-1.5 Definitions and general provisions

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 1.5. The following definitions and the definitions in IC 15-17-2 apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health created under IC 15-17-3.

(2) "Reportable disease" means a transmissible disease that the board determines to have socio-economic or public health importance to the state and which is significant in the trade of animals and animal products. Reportable diseases are designated as reportable to the state veterinarian under this rule.

(3) "State veterinarian" means the Indiana state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-17-4 or an authorized agent.

(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-6-1.5; filed Dec 31, 2001, 10:00 a.m.: 25 IR 1607; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Oct 16, 2014, 9:43 a.m.: 20141112-IR-345140300RFA*)

345 IAC 1-6-2 Reporting signs of disease

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-10-1

Sec. 2. 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) Equine infectious anemia (EIA).

(8) Foreign animal diseases.

(9) Fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*).

(10) Johne's disease (*Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*).

(11) Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*).

(12) Rabies.

(13) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, including the following:

(A) Chronic wasting disease.

(B) Scrapie.

(C) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

(14) Vesicular diseases, including the following:

(A) Foot-and-mouth disease.

(B) Vesicular stomatitis.

(C) Swine vesicular disease.

(D) Vesicular exanthema.

(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-6-2; filed Jul 23, 1992, 2:00 p.m.: 15 IR 2568; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 740; filed Jun 17, 1998, 9:03 a.m.: 21 IR 4205; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 31, 2001,*

10:00 a.m.: 25 IR 1607; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 90; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061018-IR-345060030FRA; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Nov 18, 2014, 3:13 p.m.: 20141217-IR-345140236FRA)

345 IAC 1-6-3 Reporting a laboratory diagnosis of disease

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-10-1

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), 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) Camelpox.
- (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 (*Tritrichomonas* (*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 piroplasmosis (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 deltacoronavirus (PDCoV).
 - (D) Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv).
 - (E) Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS).
 - (F) Swine erysipelas (*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*).
 - (G) Swine vesicular disease.
 - (H) Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE).
 - (I) 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) Fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*).
 - (I) Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease).
 - (J) Newcastle disease.
 - (K) Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*).
 - (L) 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 salmoninarum*).
 - (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 chungmeunsi*.

- (F) *Marteilia syndeyi*.
- (G) *Marteilia refringens*.
- (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.

(b) 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 (a) if the reporting standard is consistent with the National Animal Health Reporting System and board programs.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-6-3; filed Jul 23, 1992, 2:00 p.m.: 15 IR 2568; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 740; filed Jun 17, 1998, 9:03 a.m.: 21 IR 4205; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Dec 31, 2001, 10:00 a.m.: 25 IR 1607; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 90; filed Sep 29, 2006, 8:56 a.m.: 20061018-IR-345060030FRA; readopted filed Feb 9, 2007, 9:42 a.m.: 20070307-IR-345060512RFA; readopted filed Aug 7, 2013, 8:32 a.m.: 20130904-IR-345130236RFA; filed Nov 18, 2014, 3:13 p.m.: 20141217-IR-345140236FRA)

Rule 7. Acquisition and Disposition of Animals and Objects

345 IAC 1-7-1 Definitions; applicability

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-2; IC 15-17-3

Sec. 1. The definitions in IC 15-17-2 and this rule apply throughout this rule. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-1; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2518; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA)*

345 IAC 1-7-2 "Board" defined

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3

Sec. 2. "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under IC 15-17-3. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-2; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2518; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA)*

345 IAC 1-7-3 "Object" defined

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3

Sec. 3. "Object" means the following:

(1) Any pest or disease.

(2) A material or tangible thing that could harbor a pest or disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-3; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2518; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA)

345 IAC 1-7-4 "Payment limit" defined

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

Sec. 4. "Payment limit" means a limit prescribed by law on the amount of money a person may receive for indemnity for destruction of an animal or object. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-4; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2518; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

345 IAC 1-7-5 "Pest" defined

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21
Affected: IC 15-17-2; IC 15-17-3

Sec. 5. "Pest" means any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in animals:

- (1) A protozoan.
- (2) A plant.
- (3) A bacteria.
- (4) A fungus.
- (5) A virus or viroid.
- (6) An infectious agent or other pathogen.
- (7) An arthropod.
- (8) A parasite.
- (9) A prion.
- (10) A vector.
- (11) Any organism similar to or allied with any of the organisms described in this section.

(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-5; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2518; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

345 IAC 1-7-6 "State veterinarian" defined

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21
Affected: IC 15-17-2; IC 15-17-4

Sec. 6. "State veterinarian" means the following:

- (1) The state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-17-4.
- (2) The state veterinarian's authorized representatives.

(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-6; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2518; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

345 IAC 1-7-7 Condemnation

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

Sec. 7. The state veterinarian may order any animal or object condemned in order to do the following:

- (1) Protect the citizens and animals of the state from diseases and pests.
- (2) Maintain or improve the state's disease status as recognized by any of the following:
 - (A) Another state.
 - (B) The United States Department of Agriculture or other federal agency or entity.
 - (C) A foreign country.
 - (D) The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) or other international standard-setting bodies.

(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-7; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2519; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012,*

8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA)

345 IAC 1-7-8 Indemnity

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in IC 15-17-10-7 and subject to any other limits imposed by law, the board will indemnify owners of animals or objects condemned by the board according to this section. The following apply:

(1) If another provision of IC 15-17 or this title provides a specific procedure for indemnification for certain animals or objects, the more specific provisions shall control.

(2) If indemnity is paid by the federal government, the indemnity procedures prescribed by the federal government may be used instead of the procedures in this rule.

(b) The state veterinarian shall determine an appraised value for all condemned animals and objects. For purposes of IC 15-17-10-8 and this rule, "satisfactory appraisal" means a value determined by the state veterinarian to be a fair estimate of the condemned animal's or object's fair market value. The state veterinarian may consider the following when determining appraised value:

(1) The owner's purchase price for the condemned animal or object.

(2) The sales price of similar animals or objects sold on the open market.

(3) The animal's market value as the following:

(A) A food animal.

(B) A breeding animal.

(4) The salvage value of the animal or object.

(5) The value according to the following:

(A) Published catalogues.

(B) Market reports.

(C) Other formal and informal market surveys.

(6) Any other relevant information.

The state veterinarian may survey, hire, or consult with and may rely on the opinion of independent appraisers, experts, and other knowledgeable persons when determining the value of animals and objects.

(c) The state veterinarian must notify the owner of the state veterinarian's determination of appraised value. The procedures in IC 15-17-17 shall control the following:

(1) The notification process.

(2) The owner's opportunity to appeal the state veterinarian's determination.

(d) The board will pay an owner of condemned animals and objects the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) The appraised value determined under this rule minus any amounts received by the owner for the condemned animal or object from the following:

(A) Insurance proceeds.

(B) Indemnity from the federal government.

(C) Any other source.

(2) The applicable payment limit, if any.

The state veterinarian shall keep a record of indemnity paid.

(e) The owner of condemned animals or objects must report to the board any money received for the condemned animal or object from any source other than the state immediately upon receipt of the money. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-8; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2519; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

345 IAC 1-7-9 Acquisition of animals and objects by voluntary sale

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17-3-13; IC 15-17-10-12

Sec. 9. The state veterinarian may do the following:

(1) Purchase any animal or object for the purpose of:

- (A) preventing;
- (B) detecting;
- (C) controlling; and
- (D) eradicating;

diseases and pests of animals.

(2) Negotiate and pay a fair value for any animal or object purchased.

The state veterinarian shall keep a record of all animals and objects purchased. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-9; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2519; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

345 IAC 1-7-10 Euthanasia and disposal

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

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

Sec. 10. (a) When the board or its agents condemn an animal, the state veterinarian may prescribe the means by which the animal shall be euthanized. If the state veterinarian prescribes a method of euthanasia, the method shall be one that is reasonably humane while allowing for efficient accomplishment of disease control objectives under the prevailing circumstances.

(b) When the board or its agent condemns an object, the state veterinarian may prescribe the means by which the object is destroyed. If the state veterinarian prescribes a method of destruction, the method shall be one that allows for efficient accomplishment of disease control objectives under the prevailing circumstances.

(c) The state veterinarian may order any animal or object disposed of in a particular manner in order to prevent, detect, control, eradicate, or otherwise protect the citizens and animals of the state from diseases and pests of animals. In an order issued under this section, the state veterinarian may:

- (1) restrict the use of disposal methods prescribed in IC 15-17-11 and 345 IAC 7-7; or
- (2) prescribe new or alternative methods of disposal.
- (d) Subject to state laws governing procurement, the state veterinarian may contract with:
 - (1) private veterinarians;
 - (2) renderers; and
 - (3) any other qualified person;

for euthanasia, destruction, and disposal services. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-10; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2519; errata filed Oct 3, 2008, 3:30 p.m.: 20081022-IR-345080767ACA; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

345 IAC 1-7-11 Cleaning and disinfecting

Authority: IC 15-17-3-21

Affected: IC 15-17

Sec. 11. The state veterinarian may do the following:

(1) Order the cleaning and disinfecting of any:

- (A) premises;
- (B) building; or
- (C) other:
 - (i) structure;
 - (ii) conveyance;
 - (iii) equipment; or
 - (iv) object;

using procedures approved by the state veterinarian in order to prevent, detect, control, and eradicate diseases and pests of animals.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH

(2) Subject to state laws governing procurement, contract with qualified persons for cleaning and disinfecting services.
(*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 1-7-11; filed Mar 30, 2006, 1:42 p.m.: 29 IR 2520; readopted filed Aug 16, 2012, 8:27 a.m.: 20120912-IR-345120197RFA*)

*