

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Agriculture and LivestockThe meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Bill Fuller at
Chairperson9:00 a.m./~~pm~~ on February 16, 1984 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
 Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes Office
 Kathleen Moss, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Rep. David Miller
 Dr. Ron Lee, Veterinarian, Eudora
 Dr. Gerald D. Gurse, Livestock Commissioner, Animal Health Dept.
 Rep. Moomaw

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who announced that the Committee would be hearing HB 2891, by Rep. David Miller, which authorizes the Livestock Commissioner to restrict the sale of rabies vaccine.

Rep. Miller explained he had introduced the bill at the request of some of his constituents, and this restriction is not presently covered in the statutes. A 1913 Act of Congress has controlled this substance in communities and in interstate traffic but does not extend to intrastate. He noted there are some Department of Health and Environment Rules and Regulations, requiring the vaccine to be administered by a veterinarian, but there is still a wide area not covered, and the substance in the wrong hands could cause a great deal of damage.

Dr. Ron Lee testified in support of HB 2891. He said he has been in practice for eight years, and that his practice covers a radius of 15 miles. He told the Committee that he has had people come to him with an "over the counter" purchase of rabies vaccine that would have been dangerous for their animal. He explained that few people have the basic knowledge of how the vaccine should be administered, nor how it should be stored. He said there have been cases where exotic pets have been vaccinated with the wrong type or strength of vaccine and then have transmitted rabies.

Dr. Lee was questioned about the role of the Livestock Commissioner and approval of the vaccine by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. He said most cities require vaccination but not many rural communities. He said that hunters could have a problem with their dogs.

While the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Ranking Minority Member testified before another committee, Rep. Arbuthnot was appointed to preside. Discussion continued and when the Vice-Chairman returned he assumed the Chair.

Dr. Gerald Gurse testified that in 1983, Kansas State University reported 82 cases of rabies, and that it is a disease that has caused and could cause a problem for the livestock industry and humans as well. He said there are 22 approved vaccines on the market and that Kansas does not have statutes nor regulations restricting its sale or administration. He expressed the opinion that it needs to be restricted to use by or under the supervision of a licensed, accredited veterinarian. He said he would prefer to have the restrictions covered by statute rather than by rules and regulations.
 (See Attachment 1)

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Agriculture and Livestock,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./~~p~~m. on February 16, 1984

(See Attachments 2 and 3 - informational sheets.)

The hearing was concluded on HB 2891.

Rep. Shelor read a letter from Rod Turnbull dated January 11th, concerning prices of wheat and other commodities.

Rep. Moomaw appeared before the Committee to ask that a bill be introduced to control the prairie dog population. He explained that they are an increasing problem which could be dealt with by local exterminators.

The meeting was adjourned by the Vice Chairman at 9:53 A.M. The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, February 17, 1984, 9:00 A.M. in Room 423-S.

DATE: February 16, 1984
TO: House Agriculture and Livestock Committee
FROM: Dr. Gerald D. Gurss, Livestock Commissioner
SUBJECT: House Bill No. 2891

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Dr. Gerald D. Gurss of the Animal Health Department.

Since House Bill No. 2891 relates to a real serious disease found in domestic animals called "rabies", I would like to provide the following information to the committee members:

Rabies is a highly fatal infectious disease caused by a neurotropic virus that may affect all species of warm-blooded animals, including humans. Rabies is a disease that has caused and could cause a problem for the livestock industry and the human population and is a disease that needs constant monitoring and proper disease-control procedures.

Approximately 15% of all reported cases of rabies in the United States occur in domestic animals. Of the 7300 positive cases recorded in 1983, 1084 were found in domestic animals. During calendar year 1983, the Diagnostic Laboratory at Kansas State University reported 82 positive cases of rabies, occurring in the following species:

Skunks	- 66
Bats	3
Dog	1
Cats	5
Bovine	1
Equine	5
Raccoons	1

There were 1,872 cases processed through the laboratory.

The primary source of rabies today in domestic animals results from exposure to rabid wild animals. There have been cases in the past years where vaccine-induced rabies have occurred. These cases followed vaccination with a modified live vaccine. Postvaccinational cases are extremely rare and will probably be more rare in the future because of the inactivated vaccines.

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There are 22 approved animal vaccines on the market today. They are classified as modified live vaccines, inactivated vaccines, and combination vaccines. Reports show that there were 21.25 million doses of vaccines sold in the U.S.A. in 1982. Several states have restrictions on the sale and administration of rabies vaccine. At the present time, Kansas has neither statutes nor regulations restricting its sale or its administration.

House Bill 2891 is an act that gives the livestock commissioner the right to establish rules and regulations authorizing restriction and limitation in regard to the sale of and the administration of rabies vaccine. The act also provides that the commissioner decides if such rules and regulations are necessary to protect the person administering the vaccine or in order to protect the public. The 1983 National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians recommended the following:

"Vaccine Administration.--It is recommended that all animal rabies vaccine be restricted to use by or under the supervision of a veterinarian."

The manufacturer's label states that rabies vaccines shall be used only under the supervision of a veterinarian.

I personally feel that the sale of animal rabies vaccine needs to be restricted for sale to licensed, accredited veterinarians. I also feel that all animal rabies vaccines should be restricted to use by or under the supervision of a licensed, accredited veterinarian.

I recommend that restrictions on both the sale and the use of animal rabies vaccines be covered by statutory authority rather than by implementation of rules and regulations.

Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines, 1983

Prepared by: The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.
P.O. Box 13528 / Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Part I: Recommendations for Immunization Procedures

The purpose of these recommendations is to provide information on rabies vaccines to practicing veterinarians, public health officials, and others concerned with rabies control. This document will serve as the basis for animal rabies vaccination programs throughout the United States. Its adoption by cooperating organizations will result in standardization of procedures among jurisdictions which is necessary for an effective national rabies control program. These recommendations are reviewed and revised as necessary prior to the beginning of each calendar year. All animal rabies vaccines licensed by the USDA and marketed in the United States are listed in Part II of the Compendium and Part III describes the principles of rabies control.

- A. **VACCINE ADMINISTRATION:** It is recommended that all animal rabies vaccines be restricted to use by or under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- B. **VACCINE SELECTION:** While recognizing the efficacy of vaccines with a one-year duration of immunity, the Committee recommends the use of vaccines with three-year duration of immunity because their use constitutes the most effective method of increasing the proportion of immunized dogs and cats in comprehensive rabies control programs.
- C. **ROUTE OF INOCULATION:** All rabies vaccines must be administered intramuscularly at one (1) site in the thigh.
- D. **HIGH RISK RABIES AREA:** An area (town, city, or county) where a high incidence of rabies exists in wildlife or domestic species as determined by state health officials may be declared a High Risk Rabies Area. In such areas the public should be alerted to the risk and urged to make sure that their dogs and cats have current rabies vaccinations. State health officials may wish to consider temporarily altering revaccination schedules.
- E. **WILDLIFE VACCINATION:** It is recommended that neither wild nor exotic animals be kept as pets. Since no rabies vaccine is licensed for use in wild animals and since there is no evidence that animal rabies vaccines produce acceptable levels of immunity in wild animals, vaccination is not recommended.
- F. **ACCIDENTAL HUMAN EXPOSURE TO VACCINE:** Accidental inoculation may occur in individuals during administration of animal rabies vaccine. Such exposures to inactivated vaccines constitute **no known** rabies hazard. There have been no cases of rabies resulting from needle or other exposure to a licensed modified live virus vaccine in the United States.
- G. **IDENTIFICATION OF VACCINATED DOGS:** It is recommended that all government agencies and veterinarians adopt the standard tag system. This will aid the administration of local, state, national and international procedures. Dog license tags should not conflict in shape and color with rabies tags.

1. RABIES TAGS:

CALENDAR YEAR	COLOR	SHAPE
1983	Green	Bell
1984	Red	Heart
1985	Blue	Rosette
1986	Orange	Fireplug

- 2. **RABIES CERTIFICATE:** Government agencies and veterinarians should use the NASPHV form #50, Rabies Vaccination Certificate which can be obtained from vaccine manufacturers.

THE NASPHV COMPENDIUM COMMITTEE FOR 1983

- Kenneth L. Crawford, DVM, MPH, Chairman
- Melvin K. Abelseth, DVM, DVP, PhD.
- John I. Freeman, DVM, MPH
- Robert F. Goldsboro, DVM, MPH
- Grayson B. Miller, Jr., MD
- James M. Shuler, DVM, MPH
- R. Keith Sikes, DVM, MPH

CONSULTANTS TO THE COMMITTEE:

- Bernard LaSalle, DMV: Veterinary Biologics Staff, APHIS, USDA
- William G. Winkler, DVM, MS: CDC, PHS, HHS
- Dale E. Bordt, Ph.D.: Vet. Biologics Section, Animal Health Inst.
- Lowell W. Hinchman, DVM: AVMA, Council on Public Health and Regulatory Veterinary Medicine

ENDORSED BY:

- Conference of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
- AVMA, Council on Public Health and Regulatory Veterinary Medicine

Reproduced by:
Maryland State Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene

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Vaccine: <small>Canine</small> Origin Name	Produced By	Product Name Marketed By	For Use In ¹	Dosage ²	Age at Primary Vaccination ³	Booster Recommended
A) MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS						
Canine Cell Line Origin	NORDEN License No. 189	ENDURALL-R Norden	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 3 months	Triennially Annually
High Egg Passage						
Porcine Cell Line Origin	WELLCOME (Jensen-Salsbery) License No. 107	ERA STRAIN RABIES VACCINE Wellcome (Jensen-Salsbery)	Cattle Horses Sheep Goats	1 ml 1 ml 1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 4 months 4 months 4 months 4 months	Triennially Annually Annually Annually Annually
High Cell Passage						
Canine Tissue Culture Origin	PHILIPS ROXANE License No. 124	NEUROGEN-TC Bio-Ceutic	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
High Cell Passage						
Canine Tissue Culture Origin	PHILIPS ROXANE License No. 124	UNIRAB Bio-Ceutic	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
High Cell Passage						
B) INACTIVATED						
Murine Origin	ROLYNN License No. 165-B (Prev. No. 266)	TRIMUNE Ft. Dodge	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 3 months	Triennially Annually
Murine Origin	ROLYNN License No. 165-B (Prev. No. 266)	ANNUMUNE Ft. Dodge	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Murine Origin	DOUGLAS License No. 165-B (Prev. No. 266)	BIORAB-1	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Murine Origin	DOUGLAS License No. 165-B (Prev. No. 266)	BIORAB-3	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 3 months	Triennially Annually
Murine Origin	WILDLIFE VAC- CINES, INC. License No. 277	DURA-RAB 1 Wildlife Vaccines	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Hamster Cell Line Origin	BEECHAM License No. 225	RABCINE Beecham	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Hamster Cell Line Origin	BEECHAM License No. 225	RABCINE-FELINE Beecham	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
Hamster Cell Line Origin	VACCINES, INC. License No. 227	RABIES VACC. Guardian	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
Hamster Cell Line Origin	JACKSON License No. 288	RABMUNE Schering	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Porcine Cell Line Origin	NORDEN License No. 189	ENDURALL-K Norden	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Porcine Cell Line Origin	NORDEN License No. 189	RABGUARD-TC Norden	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially Triennially
Monkey Cell Line Origin	WELLCOME License No. 107	CYTORAB Wellcome	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
Monkey Cell Line Origin	WELLCOME License No. 107	TRIRAB Wellcome	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 3 months	Triennially Annually
Feline Cell Line Origin	FROMM License No. 195-A	RABVAC Fromm	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually
C) COMBINATION						
Murine Origin	DOUGLAS License No. 165-B (266)	PAN-RAB Douglas	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
Feline Cell Line Origin	FROMM License No. 195-A	ECLIPSE III KP-R Fromm	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
Feline Cell Line Origin	FROMM License No. 195-A	ECLIPSE IVKP-R Fromm	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually

1. Refers only to domestic species of this class of animals.
 2. All vaccines must be administered intramuscularly at one site in the thigh.
 3. Three months is the earliest age recommended. Dogs and cats vaccinated between 3-12 months should be revaccinated one year later.

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