

Approved

3/21/84

Fred Kerr
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS

The meeting was called to order by Senator Fred Kerr at
Chairperson

10:00 a.m./~~xxx~~ on Tuesday, March 20, 1984, 19 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present ~~except~~

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Research Department
Jim Wilson, Revisor's office

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ron Lee, D.V.M., Eudora
Dr. G. D. Gurss, Animal Health Department
Don Jacka, State Board of Agriculture

Senator Karr moved the March 16, 1984 minutes be approved, seconded by Senator Allen. Motion carried.

HOUSE BILL 2891 - Dr. Ron Lee testified that he supports this bill. There have been a number of cases of rabies transmitted by raccoons in the states of Missouri and Oklahoma. He stated since the rabies vaccine can now be purchased over the counter he questions whether such vaccine has been kept refrigerated which is absolutely necessary for it to be effective. He fears it is sometimes not injected correctly. Different types are needed for dogs than that for cats, and he wonders if people properly know the difference. If an animal is sick, vaccination would not be effective. He feels rabies vaccine should not be sold over the counter. He stated feed stores in all likelihood get their vaccine from a graduate veterinarian, but it may not be used or administered properly.

Dr. Gurss stated there are 22 vaccines distributed by manufacturers. (Note Attachment 1). Dr. Gurss stated the effectiveness of vaccine depends on the type, age, and health of the animal and how it is administered. Answering an inquiry by Senator Karr relative to mail orders for vaccine, Dr. Gurss stated he is hopeful this law will give some foundation to discourage misuse of that type of vaccine. Responding to Senator Arasmith's inquiry, Dr. Gurss stated vaccine has to be kept refrigerated. As to Senator Gannon's inquiry, Dr. Gurss stated he had consulted Drs. Anthony and Howard of KSU and as a result inserted the language beginning on line 52 as to the meaning of "direct supervision" putting it under the supervision of a veterinarian. Answering Senator Arasmith's inquiry as to the use of vaccines sold at feed stores, Dr. Gurss stated it primarily was used on pets. He stated wild animals are often the source of rabies today and rabies vaccine is effective only on domestic animals.

HOUSE BILL 3072 - Don Jacka stated this is a bill which was previewed by the Board of Agriculture. Since the decision in August of 1983 that the Kansas Filled Dairy Products Act was held to be unconstitutional as it applied to all such products, the Kansas Board of Agriculture did not enforce the Filled Milk Act given the ruling on the other Act.

Answering Senator Norvell's question if there would be anything on the books at the present time relative to the Filled Dairy Products, Mr. Jacka stated there is not; however, House Bill 3055 is a labeling act and it is being considered in the House Federal and State Affairs Committee. Senator Arasmith stated this Act had been on the books for a long time, to which Mr. Jacka replied that is true, and since its

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 10:00 a.m./~~a.m.~~ on Tuesday, March 20, 1984, 19

enactment there have been many technical developments of new methods in producing/processing foods and dairy filled products. Food products should retain their own identity, and it is up to the consumer to make the decision as to what he wants to buy from the product's label. Answering the inquiry as to who made the decision that the Act was unconstitutional, Attorney Ken Wilke of the Department of Agriculture, stated two decisions were similarly made by the Kansas Supreme Court and the Federal District Court in Topeka in August, 1983.

HOUSE BILL 3073 - Don Jacka stated the Board of Agriculture recommended this bill since it brings manufacturers of all products similar to ice cream or ice milk under the same requirements for license fees and gallonage taxes.

In answer to Senator Norvell's inquiry as to how much the bill would bring in, Mr. Jacka stated about \$500. Answering an inquiry as to the licensure of Dairy Queen stores, Attorney Wilke stated they are licensed under the present law; House Bill 3073 would apply to the manufacturers of the mix used by the Dairy Queen stores.

HOUSE BILL 3072 - Senator Allen moved House Bill 3072 be reported favorably, seconded by Senator Reilly. Motion carried.

HOUSE BILL 3073 - Senator Allen moved House Bill 3073 be reported favorably, seconded by Senator Karr. Motion carried.

HOUSE BILL 2891 - Revisor Jim Wilson pointed out the first word in line 54 should be "veterinary" rather than "veterinarian". Senator Reilly moved the bill be amended on line 54 to change the first word to "veterinary", seconded by Senator Karr. Motion carried. Senator Allen moved House Bill 2891 be reported favorably as amended, seconded by Senator Reilly. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned.

#####

SENATE

AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

10:00 a.m., Room 423-S

Tuesday, March 20, 1984
Date

NAME

ADDRESS

ORGANIZATION

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
RON LEE	D.V.M. EUDORA KS	
Kenneth M. Wilke	Topeka	Bl of Agriculture
DON JACKA	TOPEKA	STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
BOYER	Topeka	Animal Health
John Blythe	Manhattan	K.F.B.

DATE: March 16, 1984

TO: Agriculture and Small Business Committee

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 2891

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Dr. Gerald D. Gurs 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.

Alc. h. 1

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

The type of vaccine used, the method of administration, the health of the animal at time of vaccination, the age of the animal, the species of animals, the duration of immunity, the need for a vaccination record, the identification of the animal, and the care of the vaccine are some of the important items that are necessary to know in order to properly and safely vaccinate an animal. For these reasons the 1983 National Association of State Public Health Officials recommended the following:

"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.

HB 2891 provides restrictions and procedures that will reduce and hopefully eliminate the problems associated with the sale and use of animal rabies vaccine.

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

Part II: Vaccines Marketed in U.S. and NASPHV Recommendations

Vaccine Generic 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 High Egg Passage	NORDEN License No. 189	ENDURALL-R Norden	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later 3 months	Triennially Annually
Porcine Cell Line Origin High Cell Passage	WELLCOME (Jensen-Salsbery) License No. 107	ERA STRAIN RABIES VACCINE Wellcome (Jensen-Salsbery)	Dogs 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
Canine Tissue Culture Origin High Cell Passage	PHILIPS ROXANE License No. 124	NEUROGEN-TC Bio-Ceutic	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
Canine Tissue Culture Origin High Cell Passage	PHILIPS ROXANE License No. 124	UNIRAB Bio-Ceutic	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
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	IRIRAB 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.