

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
TITLE 25. HEALTH SERVICES
PART I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES
CHAPTER 169. ZONOSIS CONTROL
SUBCHAPTER A. RABIES CONTROL AND ERADICATION

§169.21. Purpose.

The purpose of this subchapter is to protect public health by establishing standardized rules for the control and eradication of rabies in the State of Texas, in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 826.

The provisions of this §169.21 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.22. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Unless defined in this section, all words have definitions as provided in the Texas Health and Safety Code, §826.002.

- (1) Animal--Any mammal, domesticated or wild.
- (2) Assistance animal--An animal that is specially trained or equipped to help a person with a disability and that:
 - (A) is used by a person with a disability who has satisfactorily completed a specific course of training in the use of the animal; and
 - (B) has been trained by an organization generally recognized by agencies involved in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities as reputable and competent to provide animals with training of this type.
- (3) Cat--Any domestic cat, excluding hybrids.
- (4) Confinement--The restriction of an animal to an area, in isolation from other animals and people, except for contact necessary for its care.
- (5) Currently vaccinated--Vaccinated and satisfying all the following criteria.
 - (A) The animal must have been vaccinated against rabies with a vaccine licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for that species at or after the minimum age requirement and using the recommended route of administration for the vaccine.
 - (B) At least 30 days have elapsed since the initial vaccination.

(C) The time elapsed since the most recent vaccination has not exceeded the recommended interval for booster vaccination as established by the manufacturer.

(6) Custodian--A person or agency which feeds, shelters, harbors, owns, has possession or control of, or has the responsibility to control an animal.

(7) Department--The Department of State Health Services.

(8) Dog--Any domestic dog, excluding hybrids.

(9) Domestic animal--Any animal normally adapted to live in intimate association with humans or for the advantage of humans.

(10) Domestic ferret--Any *Mustela putorius furo*.

(11) Euthanize--To cause the death of an animal implementing a technique that is in accordance with the methods, recommendations, and procedures prepared by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and set forth in the latest edition of the *AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia* and:

(A) rapidly produces unconsciousness and death with minimal pain or distress; or

(B) utilizes anesthesia produced by an agent that causes painless loss of consciousness and death following such loss of consciousness.

(12) Health service region--A contiguous group of Texas counties, so designated by the Executive Commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission.

(13) High-risk animals--Those animals which have a high probability of transmitting rabies; they include skunks, bats, foxes, coyotes, and raccoons.

(14) Housing facility--Any room, building, or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

(15) Hybrid--Any offspring of two animals of different species.

(16) Impoundment--The collecting and confining of an animal by a government entity or government contractor pursuant to a state or local ordinance.

(17) Impoundment facility--An enclosure or a structure in which an animal is collected or confined by a government entity or government contractor pursuant to a state or local ordinance.

(18) Local rabies control authority--The officer designated by the municipal or county governing body under the Texas Health and Safety Code, §826.017.

(19) Low-risk animals--Those animals which have a low probability of transmitting rabies; they include all animals of the orders Didelphimorphia, Insectivora, Rodentia, Lagomorpha, and Xenarthra.

(20) Observation period – The time following a potential rabies exposure during which the health status of the animal responsible for the potential exposure must be monitored. The observation period for dogs, cats, and domestic ferrets (only) is 10 days (240 hours); the observation period for other animals, not including those defined as high risk, unless otherwise specified in §169.27 of this title (relating to Quarantine Method and Testing), or low risk, is 30 days. All observation periods are calculated from the time of the potential exposure.

(21) Police service animal--An animal as defined in the Texas Penal Code, §38.151.

(22) Potential exposure--An incident in which an animal has bitten a human or in which there is probable cause to believe that an animal has otherwise exposed a human to rabies; also referred to as a potential rabies exposure.

(23) Primary enclosure--Any structure used to immediately restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of space, such as a room, pen, run, cage, compartment, or hutch.

(24) Quarantine facility--A structure where animals are held for rabies observation.

(25) Quarantine period--That portion of the observation period during which an animal that has potentially exposed a human to rabies is under physical confinement for observation as provided for in §169.27 of this title.

(26) Sanitize--To make visibly clean followed by the use of a disinfectant to destroy disease-producing agents.

(27) Suitable Specimen--For rabies testing, a whole bat or small rodent, a head with brain and brain stem intact, or a complete transverse cross section of the brain stem and tissue from at least one of the following: cerebellum and/or hippocampus.

(28) Unowned animal--Any animal for which a custodian has not been identified.

(29) Vaccinated--Properly administered by or under the direct supervision of a veterinarian with a rabies vaccine licensed for use in that species by the USDA.

(30) Veterinarian--A person licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the United States.

(31) Zoonosis Control Branch--The branch within the department to which the responsibility for administering this subchapter is assigned.

The provisions of this §169.22 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective August 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 7660; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective February 18, 2003, 28 TexReg 1389; amended to be effective March 19, 2003, 28 TexReg 2341; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.23. Information Relating to the Control of Rabies.

The department's Zoonosis Control Branch will assume the responsibility of collecting, analyzing, and preparing monthly and annual summaries of rabies activity in the state. These reports will be forwarded to national, state, and municipal agencies as requested, and selected statistics will be sent to veterinary medical and animal control organizations throughout the state.

The provisions of this §169.23 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 5, 1982, 7 TexReg 744; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.24. Preexposure Rabies Vaccination.

Preexposure rabies vaccinations should be administered to individuals whose activities place them at a significant risk of exposure to rabies, in accordance with the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

The provisions of this §169.24 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.25. Reports of Human Exposure to Rabies.

(a) Any person having knowledge of a potential rabies exposure to a human will report the incident to the local rabies control authority as soon as possible after the incident. This requirement does not apply to contacts with low-risk animals as defined in §169.22 of this title (relating to Definitions).

(b) The custodian of an animal that has potentially exposed a person to rabies will place that animal in quarantine or submit it for testing as prescribed in §169.27 of this title (relating to Quarantine Method and Testing).

(c) The local rabies control authority will investigate each potential rabies exposure and assure appropriate resolution, in accordance with §169.27 of this title.

The provisions of this §169.25 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 5, 1982, 7 TexReg 744; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.26. Facilities for the Quarantining or Impounding of Animals.

(a) Generally.

(1) Structural strength. Housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury, to contain them, and to prevent transmission of diseases.

(2) Water and electric power. Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of these sections, and adequate fresh, clean water shall be available.

(3) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food. Non-perishable foods, such as dry food, do not require refrigeration. Open bags of non-perishable dry food should be sealed or stored in sealed cans, and unopened bags should be stacked on pallets or shelves with at least 12 inches of clearance between the floor and the first level to enable effective inspection and cleaning practices.

(4) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestations, odors, and disease hazards. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly and safely remove water and other liquid waste from housing facilities. Housing facilities should be designed to have animal excreta removed through sanitary sewers, septic systems, or garbage. All closed drainage systems should be equipped with traps, vents, and acceptable drain covers to exclude rodents and prevent any backup of sewer gas and odors into the facility.

(5) Washrooms and sinks. Facilities for personal hygiene, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided for employees.

(6) Management. The manager of a facility should be either an individual who has satisfactorily completed an appropriate training course or a veterinarian.

(7) Records. Records shall be kept on each animal processed through the housing facility. At a minimum, the records shall document the animal's description, impoundment date, disposition date, and method of disposition. Records shall be available for inspection by the department.

(8) Heating. Adequate shelter shall be provided to protect animals from any form of cold or inclement weather and direct effects of wind, rain, or snow. Auxiliary heat or clean, dry bedding material shall be provided any time the ambient temperature falls below 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Celsius) when animals are present. If supplemental bedding material is used during cold weather, quantities should be adequate to prevent hypothermia as temperatures drop.

(9) Cooling and Ventilation. Adequate shelter shall be provided to protect animals from any form of overheating and direct rays of the sun. Facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans or air conditioning, shall be provided in indoor facilities when the ambient temperature is 85 degrees Fahrenheit (29.5 degrees Celsius) or higher when animals are present.

(10) Lighting. Housing facilities shall have ample light of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Primary enclosures shall be situated to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

(11) Construction. Housing facilities must be constructed in such a manner that they will protect the animal and not create a health risk or public nuisance. The building surfaces shall be constructed and maintained so that they are impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized. Floors shall be made of durable, nonabsorbent material.

(12) Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures should be designed based upon enclosure guidelines prepared by The Association of Shelter Veterinarians and set forth in the latest edition of the *Guidelines for Standards of Care in Animal Shelters*. Primary enclosures shall:

(A) be structurally sound and maintained in good repair;

(B) provide convenient access to clean food and water;

(C) enable the animal to remain dry and clean;

(D) be constructed and maintained so that the surfaces are impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized;

(E) be constructed so as to protect the animal's feet and legs from injury; and

(F) provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural adjustments without touching the top of the enclosure, including turning freely, standing easily, sitting, stretching, moving its head, lying in a comfortable position with limbs extended, and moving and assuming a comfortable posture for feeding, drinking, urinating, and defecating.

(b) Feeding.

(1) All food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quality and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition, size, and age of the animal.

(2) Dogs and cats shall be fed at least once a day or more often as appropriate for the age and condition of the animal, except as directed by a veterinarian.

(3) Domestic ferrets shall have continuous access to food.

(4) All other animals shall be fed appropriately as described on the packaging of a commercial, species-specific food, except as directed by a veterinarian.

(5) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all animals and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Food receptacles shall be durable and kept clean and sanitary. Disposable food receptacles may be used but must be discarded after each feeding or, for domestic ferrets, after 24 hours of use. Self feeders may be used for feeding dry foods to animals acclimated to their use.

(c) Watering. If fresh, clean water is not accessible to all animals at all times, it shall be offered to them at least twice daily for periods of not less than one hour, except as directed by a

veterinarian. Drinking bottles may be used for animals acclimated to their use. Domestic ferrets shall have fresh, clean water accessible at all times, provided in drinking bottles of appropriate size to maintain a fresh supply. Water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

(d) Sanitation.

(1) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the inhabitants, but not less than daily.

(2) Sanitation of primary enclosures. Cages, rooms, and pens shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(3) Building and premises. Building and premises shall be kept clean.

(e) Pest Control. A regular program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and other pests shall be established and maintained. The facility shall be free of visible signs of rodents and keep other vermin infestations to a minimum at all times. Each pesticide must be used in accordance with its manufacturer's label instructions.

(f) Outdoor facilities are acceptable under this section provided those facilities meet all the requirements of this section.

(g) This section applies to all animal shelters located in counties with a population of 75,000 or greater as required by the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 823, and to all quarantine or impoundment facilities regardless of county population.

The provisions of this §169.26 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective August 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 7660; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective February 18, 2003, 28 TexReg 1389; amended to be effective July 21, 2004, 29 TexReg 6936; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.27. Quarantine Method and Testing.

(a) When a dog, cat, or domestic ferret that has bitten a human has been identified, the custodian will place the animal (regardless of its vaccination status) in quarantine as defined in the Texas Health and Safety Code, §826.002, until the end of the 10-day observation period. The animal must also be quarantined if there is probable cause to believe that it has otherwise exposed a human to rabies. The observation period will begin at the time of the exposure. The animal must be placed in a department-licensed quarantine facility specified by the local rabies control authority and observed at least twice daily. However, the local rabies control authority may allow the animal to be quarantined in a veterinary clinic. As an alternative to quarantine at a department-licensed facility or a veterinary clinic, the local rabies control authority may allow home confinement. To allow home confinement, the following criteria must be met.

(1) A secure enclosure approved by the local rabies control authority must be used to prevent escape.

(2) The animal has been vaccinated against rabies and the time elapsed since the most recent vaccination has not exceeded the manufacturer recommendations for the vaccine. If an unvaccinated animal is not over 16 weeks of age at the time of the potential exposure, it may be allowed home confinement.

(3) During the confinement period, the animal's custodian must monitor the animal's behavior and health status and immediately notify the local rabies control authority if any change is noted.

(4) The local rabies control authority or a veterinarian must observe the animal at least on the first and last days of the home confinement.

(5) The animal was not a stray as defined in the Texas Health and Safety Code, §826.002, at the time of the potential exposure.

(b) If the potential rabies exposure described in subsection (a) of this section occurs in a city or county other than where the animal's custodian resides, the animal may be transferred to a department-licensed quarantine facility or a veterinary clinic in the city or county of the custodian's residence or allowed home confinement, if applicable, if there is mutual agreement to do so between the local rabies control authorities for the city or county where the exposure occurred and where the custodian resides.

(c) The alternative to quarantining (to include home confining) a dog, cat, or domestic ferret that has bitten or otherwise potentially exposed a person to rabies as described in subsection (a) of this section is to have the animal euthanatized in such a manner that the brain is not damaged and a suitable specimen submitted to a department-designated laboratory for rabies testing. A list of department-designated laboratories may be found on the department's website or may be obtained from any of the department's regional Zoonosis Control offices.

(d) A domestic animal that has potentially exposed a human to rabies and has been designated by the local rabies control authority as unowned may be euthanatized. If the animal is euthanatized, a suitable specimen shall be submitted for rabies testing.

(e) "Free-roaming animals" as used in this section includes animals that have been in captivity less than 200 days immediately prior to the potential exposure and those that are not in captivity. If the animal implicated in the potential exposure is a free-roaming high-risk animal, it shall be euthanatized and a suitable specimen submitted for rabies testing. If the animal implicated in the potential exposure is a high-risk animal that has been in captivity without contact with free-roaming animals for 200 days or more immediately prior to the potential exposure or is less than 200 days old, has always been in captivity without contact with free-roaming animals, and is the progeny of a dam that has been in captivity without contact with free-roaming animals for 200 days or more immediately prior to the potential exposure, the local rabies control authority shall conduct a risk assessment to gauge the probability that the animal could have been exposed to rabies and, therefore, poses a public health risk. If the probability that the animal implicated in the potential exposure could have had animal contact conducive to rabies transmission is low and the potential exposure poses a negligible public health risk, the local rabies control authority may require that the animal involved in the potential exposure be quarantined at a department-licensed quarantine

facility or a veterinary clinic or confined elsewhere as deemed appropriate by the local rabies control authority for a 30-day observation period as an alternative to euthanizing and testing. The local rabies control authority or a veterinarian must observe the animal at least on the first and last days of the quarantine or confinement that was deemed appropriate by the local rabies control authority.

(f) If the animal implicated in the potential exposure is a low-risk animal, neither quarantine nor rabies testing will be required unless the local rabies control authority has cause to believe the animal is rabid, in which case it shall be euthanized and a suitable specimen submitted for rabies testing.

(g) The local rabies control authority may require an animal that has inflicted multiple bite wounds, punctures, or lacerations to a person to be euthanized. If the animal is euthanized, a suitable specimen shall be submitted for rabies testing.

(h) If the animal implicated in the potential exposure is not included in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), or (g) of this section or the portion of subsection (e) of this section pertaining to a free-roaming high-risk animal, the animal either will be euthanized and a suitable specimen submitted for rabies testing or the local rabies control authority may require the animal to be quarantined at a department-licensed quarantine facility or a veterinary clinic or confined elsewhere as deemed appropriate by the local rabies control authority for the 30-day observation period as an alternative to euthanizing and testing. The local rabies control authority's decision on whether to quarantine or euthanize and test those other animals described in subsection (e) of this section will be determined by risk-assessment parameters as described in subsection (e) of this section. If the potential rabies exposure occurs in a city or county other than where the animal's custodian resides, the animal may be transferred to a department-licensed quarantine facility or a veterinary clinic in the city or county of the custodian's residence or allowed confinement deemed appropriate if there is mutual agreement to do so between the local rabies control authorities for the city or county where the exposure occurred and where the custodian resides. During the observation period, the animal's custodian must monitor the animal's behavior and health status and immediately notify the local rabies control authority if any change is noted. The local rabies control authority or a veterinarian must observe the animal at least on the first and last days of the quarantine or confinement that was deemed appropriate by the local rabies control authority.

(i) Any animal required to be quarantined under this section that cannot be maintained in secure quarantine shall be euthanized and a suitable specimen submitted for rabies testing.

(j) All laboratory specimens referred to in subsections (c) - (i) of this section shall be submitted in accordance with §169.33 of this title (relating to Submission of Specimens for Laboratory Examination).

(k) At the discretion of the local rabies control authority, assistance animals may not be required to be placed in quarantine (to include confinement) during the observation period. During the applicable observation period, the animal's custodian must monitor the animal's behavior and health status and immediately notify the local rabies control authority if any change is noted. The local rabies control authority or a veterinarian must observe the animal at least at the beginning and on the last day of the applicable observation period.

(l) Police service animals are exempted from quarantine per the Texas Health and Safety Code, §826.048, including confinement. During the applicable observation period, the animal's custodian must monitor the animal's behavior and health status and immediately notify the local rabies control authority if any change is noted.

(m) Animals should not be vaccinated against rabies or receive other vaccinations or non-essential medications that may complicate assessment of behavioral change or health status during the observation period; however, animals may be treated for medical problems that are diagnosed by a veterinarian and are not related to rabies. If the animal becomes ill during the observation period, the local rabies control authority must be notified by the person having possession of the animal.

The provisions of this §169.27 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective August 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 7660; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective March 19, 2003, 28 TexReg 2341; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.28. Requirements of a Quarantine Facility.

(a) Quarantine procedures.

(1) A quarantine facility shall have and use written standard operating procedures (SOP) specific for that facility to ensure effective and safe quarantine procedures. The SOP shall be posted in the quarantine facility, or otherwise be readily available to all employees in the quarantine facility, and adhered to by each employee.

(2) An animal that is quarantined because it may have exposed a human to rabies must be maintained in a primary enclosure, separated from all other animals by a solid partition so that there is no possibility of physical contact between animals. An empty chamber between animals is not an acceptable alternative. To prevent rabies transmission, handling of quarantined animals shall be minimized and carried out in a manner that avoids physical contact of other animals and people with the saliva of quarantined animals. Individuals handling quarantined animals should utilize appropriate personal protective equipment. To prevent escape, the primary enclosure must be enclosed on all sides, including the top. Quarantine cages, runs, or rooms must have "Rabies Quarantine" signs posted.

(b) Facilities planning. Any entity desiring to construct a quarantine facility shall submit plans to the department for review prior to beginning construction of a new facility or significant renovation to an existing facility.

(c) Inspection requirements of quarantine facilities.

(1) It will be the responsibility of the department to inspect all quarantine facilities, including those operated by government contractors. The inspection of the premises will be accomplished during ordinary business hours. All deficiencies will be documented in writing. Those that are of sufficient significance to affect the humane care or security of any animal housed within the facility must be corrected within a reasonable period of time.

(2) The inspections will be accomplished annually and more frequently when significant discrepancies have been identified. Any facility that does not achieve acceptable standards will not be licensed for rabies quarantine operations.

(3) The quarantine facility manager has the right to appeal the results of the inspection. If the opinion of management of the quarantine facility is in conflict with the inspection, he or she may request a review of the inspection by the manager of the department's Zoonosis Control Branch, who will then notify the regional director's office of the health service region in which the quarantine facility is located that an appeal has been submitted. The appeal listed in this paragraph will be made in writing and submitted within 30 days of the inspection. After receipt of the appeal, the department will have 60 days to respond.

The provisions of this §169.28 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.29. Vaccination Requirement.

(a) The custodian (excluding animal shelters as defined in the Texas Health and Safety Code, §823.001) of each dog or cat shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies by 16 weeks of age. The animal must be vaccinated by or under the direct supervision of a veterinarian with rabies vaccine licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture for that species at or after the minimum age requirement and using the recommended route of administration for the vaccine. If a previously vaccinated animal is overdue for a booster, once revaccinated, the animal will be considered currently vaccinated; the animal should be placed on a vaccination schedule according to the maximum labeled duration of immunity for the most recently administered vaccine. The attending veterinarian has discretion as to when the subsequent vaccination will be scheduled as long as the revaccination due date does not exceed the recommended interval for booster vaccination as established by the manufacturer or vaccination requirements instituted by local ordinance. Livestock, domestic ferrets, and wolf-dog hybrids should be vaccinated against rabies. Among livestock species, vaccination of equines and others that have frequent contact with humans is strongly advised. The administration of a rabies vaccine in a species for which no licensed vaccine is available is at the discretion of the veterinarian; however, an animal receiving a rabies vaccine under these conditions will not be considered to be vaccinated against rabies virus in potential rabies exposure situations.

(b) An official rabies vaccination certificate shall be issued for each animal by the veterinarian responsible for administration of the vaccine and contain the following information:

(1) custodian's name, address, and telephone number;

(2) animal identification-species, sex (including neutered if applicable), approximate age, size (pounds), predominant breed, and colors;

(3) vaccine used-product name, manufacturer, and serial number;

(4) date vaccinated;

(5) revaccination due date;

(6) rabies tag number if a tag is issued;

(7) veterinarian's signature, signature stamp, or computerized signature, plus address and license number.

(c) Each veterinarian who issues a rabies vaccination certificate, or the veterinary practice where the certificate was issued, shall retain a readily retrievable copy of the certificate for a period of not less than five years.

(d) If a veterinarian ceases the practice of veterinary medicine, the duplicate rabies vaccination certificates retained by that practice shall be turned over to the local rabies control authority. This does not apply to the sale or lease of a practice, when the records of the practice are transferred to a new owner.

(e) The custodian shall retain each rabies vaccination certificate until the animal receives a subsequent booster and shall produce the certificate upon request by any local rabies control authority, public health official, or animal control, law enforcement, or peace officer when the request is part of the requester's official duty.

The provisions of this §169.29 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective August 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 7660; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective March 19, 2003, 28 TexReg 2341; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

169.30. Disposition of Domestic Animals Exposed to Rabies.

(a) Not currently vaccinated animals that have been bitten by, directly exposed by physical contact with, or directly exposed to the fresh tissues of a rabid animal shall be:

(1) euthanatized; or

(2) immediately vaccinated against rabies, placed in confinement for 90 days, and given booster vaccinations during the third and eighth weeks of confinement. For young animals, additional vaccinations may be necessary to ensure that the animal receives at least two vaccinations at or after the age prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the vaccine administered.

(b) Currently vaccinated animals that have been bitten by, directly exposed by physical contact with, or directly exposed to the fresh tissues of a rabid animal shall be:

(1) euthanatized; or

(2) immediately given a booster rabies vaccination and placed in confinement for 45 days.

(c) These provisions apply only to domestic animals for which a USDA-licensed rabies vaccine is available.

(d) In situations where none of the requirements of this section are applicable, the recommendations contained in the latest edition of the publication titled Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, published by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, should be followed. The administration of a rabies vaccine in a species for which no licensed vaccine is available is at the discretion of the veterinarian; however, an animal receiving a rabies vaccine under these conditions will not be considered to be vaccinated against rabies virus in potential rabies exposure situations.

The provisions of this §169.30 adopted to be effective March 5, 1982, 7 TexReg 745; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.31. Interstate Movement of Dogs and Cats into Texas.

Each dog and cat 12 weeks of age or older to be transported into Texas for any purpose shall be admitted only when vaccinated against rabies and the time elapsed since the most recent vaccination has not exceeded the manufacturer recommendations for the vaccine. If an initial vaccination was administered less than 30 days prior to arrival, the custodian should confine the dog or cat for the balance of the 30 days. Additionally, documentation must be provided by a vaccination certificate showing the date of vaccination, vaccine used, revaccination due date, identification information for the vaccinated animal, contact information of the animal's custodian, and signature, signature stamp, or computerized signature and contact information of the veterinarian responsible for administration of the vaccine. If the dog or cat is less than 12 weeks of age, the custodian should confine the animal until 30 days subsequent to its initial vaccination.

The provisions of this §169.31 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 5, 1982, 7 TexReg 744; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective March 19, 2003, 28 TexReg 2341; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.32. International Movement of Dogs and Cats into Texas.

The federal government regulates the entry of pets into the United States; requirements set forth in this section are in addition to meeting federal requirements. If the department receives a federal importation notice, the department may request the local rabies control authority in the area where the animal will be located to monitor the notice for compliance. Contingent upon the department receiving notification of an importation-compliance failure, the department may report the failure to the appropriate authority. Each dog and cat 12 weeks of age or older to be transported into Texas for any purpose shall be admitted only when vaccinated against rabies and the time elapsed since the most recent vaccination has not exceeded the manufacturer recommendations for the vaccine. If an initial vaccination was administered less than 30 days prior to arrival in the United States, the custodian must confine the dog or cat for the balance of the 30 days. Additionally, documentation must be provided by a vaccination certificate or passport showing the date of vaccination, vaccine used, revaccination due date, identification information for the vaccinated animal, contact information of the animal's custodian, and signature, signature stamp, or

computerized signature and contact information of the veterinarian responsible for administration of the vaccine. If the dog or cat is less than 12 weeks of age, the custodian shall confine the animal until 30 days subsequent to its initial vaccination.

The provisions of this §169.32 adopted to be effective April 1, 1980, 5 TexReg 812; amended to be effective March 19, 2003, 28 TexReg 2341; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.33. Submission of Specimens for Laboratory Examination.

Preparation of specimens either for shipment or for personal delivery for rabies diagnosis shall include the following.

(1) Damage to the brain caused by shooting or other traumatizing procedures shall be avoided.

(2) The head of the suspect animal shall be separated from the body by a qualified person wearing appropriate personal protective equipment as soon as possible after the death of the animal. Only the head shall be submitted with the exception that whole bats and small rodents may be submitted. If only the brain is submitted rather than the entire head, the minimum tissue requirements for rabies testing are a complete transverse cross section of the brain stem and tissue from at least one of the following: cerebellum and/or hippocampus. Submissions that do not meet these tissue requirements will be considered unsatisfactory due to a lack of sufficient material.

(3) The specimen shall be immediately chilled to between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 45 degrees Fahrenheit either in a refrigerator or by packing for shipping with sufficient amounts of refrigerants in the container; the specimen should not be frozen. When shipping, sufficient refrigerant shall be added so the specimen will remain chilled for a minimum of 48 hours. Do not use dry ice. Gel packs or similar refrigerants are recommended. Ice is not recommended.

(4) If specimens are shipped, containment in compliance with requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 49, shall be used for packing. Packing methods shall prevent leakage and provide for proper identification (such as an identification number) of the specimen.

(5) A completed department Form G-9, Rabies Submission Form, which is available at the department's Laboratory Services Section, Department of State Health Services, 1100 West 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756, is required for each specimen submitted to the department's Laboratory Services Section. Each form must contain the same identification information provided with the specimen as stated in paragraph (4) of this section. Submission form(s) shall be contained in a water-proof bag.

(6) Labeling on the outside of the shipping container shall be legible and include:

(A) name, address, and telephone number of the laboratory;

(B) name, return address, and telephone number of the shipper;

(C) language in compliance with requirements in the CFR, Title 49, pertaining to the shipment of infectious substances for diagnostic purposes; and

(D) the following information: "RABIES IDENTIFICATION TEAM, LABORATORY SERVICES SECTION - REFRIGERATE ON ARRIVAL."

(7) The following procedures are required for shipment:

(A) shipment shall be by bus or other reliable carrier; the department does not recommend the United States Postal Service. If an overnight carrier (other than bus) is used, ship the specimen such that it will arrive by Friday or delay shipment until Monday. Do not ship via overnight carrier on Friday or the day before a holiday. These services do not deliver to the department on the weekend or on holidays;

(B) a shipping receipt will be obtained and retained by the shipper;

(C) at the time of the shipment, the shipper shall notify laboratory personnel of the shipment via telephone or laboratory-approved electronic format; and

(D) the shipper shall provide the return postage (in the form of stamps, not money) if return of the shipping container is desired.

(8) Paragraphs (5) and (6) of this section apply to specimens submitted to the department's Laboratory Services Section. The appropriate form, labeling instructions, and shipping requirements for another department-designated laboratory can be obtained by contacting that laboratory; a list of these laboratories with their contact information will be maintained on the department's website.

The provisions of this §169.33 adopted to be effective August 24, 1982, 7 TexReg 2993; amended to be effective March 29, 1988, 13 TexReg 1337; amended to be effective February 22, 1993, 18 TexReg 845; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective March 19, 2003, 28 TexReg 2341; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994

§169.34. Statewide Quarantine.

(a) Declaration. The Executive Commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) declares a statewide rabies quarantine.

(1) Statewide quarantine. The area is defined by the borders of the State of Texas.

(2) It is illegal to transport animals subject to the statewide rabies quarantine from, to, or within the State of Texas.

(3) Animals subject to the statewide rabies quarantine include any live species of fox, skunk, coyote, or raccoon indigenous or naturalized to North America.

(4) Transport exceptions. Animals subject to the statewide rabies quarantine may be transported by peace officers and individuals hired or contracted by local, state, or federal government agencies to deal with stray animals when such transport is a part of their official duty.

These animals may also be transported by employees of zoos or other institutions accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums when such transport is part of their official duty; educators permitted by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department for educational display; rehabilitators permitted by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; an entity issued authorization for nuisance fur-bearing animal relocation from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; and pest management professionals licensed by the Texas Department of Agriculture. If an exempt individual transports such animals for release, the animals must be released within a ten-mile radius or within ten miles of the city limits of where they were originally captured and the release must be within the county in which they were originally captured.

(b) Executive Commissioner of the HHSC's designee. The Executive Commissioner of the HHSC's designee is the commissioner of the Department of State Health Services, whom the Executive Commissioner of the HHSC appoints to act as his or her designee as described in the Texas Health and Safety Code, §826.045.

The provisions of this §169.34 adopted to be effective May 17, 1995, 20 TexReg 3332; amended to be effective February 21, 1996, 21 TexReg 963; amended to be effective July 12, 1998, 23 TexReg 7224; amended to be effective December 20, 2007, 32 TexReg 9341; amended to be effective March 31, 2013, 38 TexReg 1994