

EXHIBIT G

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SUBJECT: Rules Pertaining To Rabies Control

DESCRIPTION: The regulations are being revised pursuant to Act 159 of 2009 which modernizes Arkansas's Rabies Control Act. The act updated rabies requirements based upon changes in vaccines since 1975. It empowers the State Board of Health to establish reasonable vaccination requirements against rabies and deletes outdated requirements.

Proposed Changes to Current Rules and Regulations

- Revises the legal authority to reflect the current Arkansas legal code.
- Updates definitions and removes responsibility for vaccine approval from the State Veterinarian at Livestock and Poultry.
- Revises quarantine provisions:
 - Removes the requirement that a quarantined dog or cat be observed by a licensed veterinarian and allows local public officials to ensure the dog or cat is confined and observed.
 - Allows quarantined animals to be treated by a veterinarian.
 - Permits the release of the confined dog or cat if it shows no signs of illness compatible with rabies and requires vaccination of the animal against rabies by licensed veterinarian.
 - Adds the ability to euthanize and test other animals for which there is no known incubation period at the discretion of the Department of Health.
- Updates instructions for shipping specimens to the public health laboratory for testing:
 - Provides the new address for the Public Health Laboratory.
 - Deletes the requirement to ship by commercial bus.
 - Provides instructions for requesting the local health unit to send the specimen by courier.
 - Permits a charge for laboratory examination of an animal brain for rabies.
 - Updates the form required for submitting a rabies sample and that results will be reported to the submitter.
- Modernizes rabies vaccination requirements:
 - Requires an initial vaccination of dogs and cats within 30 days of reaching four months of age or upon purchase or arrival in the state, unless there is documented evidence of current vaccination.
 - Requires revaccination during the 12th month after the initial vaccination and revaccination thereafter based upon the interval prescribed in the 2008 Compendium of Animal Rabies and Control.
- Revises the penalty for non-compliance:
 - Deletes the \$5--\$25 fine for conviction of a misdemeanor.
 - Permits the Board of Health to assess a civil penalty.

The penalty shall not exceed \$1,000 for each violation.

Each day of a continuing violation may be deemed a separate violation.

A person accused of non-compliance must be given the opportunity for a hearing on the violation before a penalty can be assessed.

- Adds that the Health Department is available for consultation and risk assessment of animal bites regarding post-exposure treatment.
- For dogs or cats exposed to rabies, requires complete confinement and observation in a secure cage or enclosure for a period of 45 days instead of 90 days.

PUBLIC COMMENT: A public hearing was held on August 31, 2009, and the public comment period expired that date.

Five persons attended the public hearing. It was noted at the hearing that the agency had received several phone calls and emails from veterinarians, all of whom favored 3-year vaccinations. The comments made at the hearing were as follows:

Dr. Allison Patchell, Veterinarian, Heber Springs, AR

(1) Dr. Patchell had a question concerning the definition of a "vaccination against rabies." She noted that the definition is an "injection, intramuscular or otherwise, of canine or feline antirabies vaccine, as approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Arkansas State Board of Health, and administered by a licensed veterinarian, or agent of the Health Department." She asked if "agent" means employee or contract person and under what circumstances would that be put into effect. RESPONSE: This was copied from statutes as they were originally written. Historically, there were not veterinarians in every part of the state, so this would have allowed the Department of Health to go into an area and administer rabies vaccines to protect the public health in that area, should there be a major rabies outbreak. The department responded that this would likely not be invoked today because there are vets in all but maybe seven counties.

(2) Dr. Patchell had a question concerning "confinement, quarantine and observation." She read that "confinement may be in a public pound or a licensed veterinary hospital," but the next sentence read, "When appropriate facilities are not available, it is the owner's responsibility to prepare and maintain satisfactory confinement facilities." She asked who makes that decision about "appropriate facilities" and should "may" be changed to "will"? RESPONSE: The department did not believe "may" should be changed to "will." The decision is generally made either by the department's environmental health specialists in the field, formerly called sanitarians, who help monitor quarantines, or Dr. Susan Weinstein. In general, the department always does their 6-month quarantines and isolations at home. It is felt that to require that at a veterinarian's office or a public pound would be a financial burden to the citizens. The environmental health specialist goes out and ensures that the enclosure, or other confinement, is satisfactory. On the 10-day quarantines where a dog or cat bites a person, most of those are done at vet hospitals or a public shelter. If there are no county shelters,

or they are outside city limits, then their only options may be a veterinarian or at home, and generally, that is looked at on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Dr. Patchell asked about the tag system. She noted that veterinarians use a color-coded tag to be able to tell from a distance if that animal is currently vaccinated for rabies. She asked whether there is going to be a three-year tag color. RESPONSE: Every other state that has a state-wide law that allows 3-year vaccinations issue the color and shape tag for the year that the vaccine was given. So, if the red heart is 2008, and you see a red heart, then your assumption could be that it is good until 2011. That is what every other state does.

(4) Dr. Patchell's followed up with a question asking how to know whether you can do a 3 year or a 1 year. RESPONSE: You wouldn't; you would have to get documentation.

(5) Dr. Patchell commented that she felt, for bookkeeping purposes, the Health Department should consider making this effective January 1, 2010. RESPONSE: Dr. Weinstein agreed with Dr. Patchell and said that she thought it made good sense administratively and hoped the board would see the wisdom of that.

(6) Dr. Patchell noted that horses are becoming more and more like companion animals instead of livestock and wondered where the Health Department stands on vaccinations for horses. She noted that horse are at risk for rabies, and she did not know whether they are vaccinated on a regular basis. She further stated that, when you are working around horses, you are in their mouths a lot, and the minute a horse exhibits some type of choking behavior or salivation, the owner puts his hands in its mouth, which could cause an abrasion or something. RESPONSE: The rules and regulations match the law, so the Rabies Control Act does not require vaccines for horses, cattle, or anything other than dogs and cats. It is generally not a public health hazard as in dogs or cats. If an individual horse or cow comes down with rabies, they are generally not roaming the neighborhood like a dog or cat. The public health aspect of dogs and cats is that they are so social that often there are many people exposed if a dog or cat comes down with rabies. Generally, if a large animal comes down with rabies, the only exposure is easily identifiable and is usually the owners.

Dr. Michelle Belviy, Veterinarian, Little Rock, AR

Dr. Michelle Belviy asked about lost tags. If someone loses their tag for a three-year vaccination and it's two years out since they have had that rabies tag, where do veterinarians go from there? Do they re-issue tags or are there extra tags? RESPONSE: The department advised re-issuing a tag for the current year. The certification from the veterinarian is the actual documentation, not the tag.

Additionally, comments were expressed that the vaccination requirements in the Department's rules and regulations still allowed for an option for veterinarians to use the 1-year vaccinations. There was a concern that the legislative intent behind Act 159 was to authorize a flat 3-year vaccination requirement.

Dr. Weinstein with the Department of Health responded as follows:

"We have worded the vaccination portion as the American Veterinary Medical Association recommends in their Model Rabies Act.

The AVMA endorses the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control developed by the National Association of State and Public Health Veterinarians, which is the document we referenced. In drafting the current wording I asked my colleagues in other states how they worded this in their laws, and what they recommended worked best. Most advocated this wording.

Many states have the interval dependent upon the particular licensed vaccine chosen, which allows the veterinarian to make a medical choice for their patients that they feel is in the best interests of their patient. Hence if a vet chooses a 3-year licensed product, which is what the vast majority of AR vets are currently using, it will be good for three years. If they decide, in their medical opinion, that it is better to use a 1-year licensed product, they can choose to use that and it will be good for one year. There currently is a 4-year licensed product available for cats, and if this product is used, it will be good for four years. In the future, as longer duration vaccines become available, wording the Rule this way allows us to extend the interval between vaccines to the changing availability of vaccines. It will be a simple update of the Rules to reference the current year's Compendium with the newer rabies vaccines that last even longer. These new products are on the near horizon, I've been told by the manufacturers.

I believe that the market will determine that any vets still deciding to use a 1-year licensed rabies vaccine will not have too many clients requesting that vaccine."

An attorney with the Bureau of Legislative Research asked the following questions:

(1) The legislative attorney noted that the department added the civil penalties pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 20-7-101, but questioned why the \$5-25 criminal fines were deleted when they were still in the statute. RESPONSE: The criminal fine language was removed because the department and board cannot assess the criminal penalties, only civil. The criminal charges continue to be in place, but the local prosecutor would bring those charges.

(2) Are the majority of states that authorize the 3-year vaccinations permitting an option as in its rules and regulations, or do they primarily have flat 3-year vaccinations? RESPONSE: Some states have flat 3-year vaccinations, and some contain an option for 1-year licensed products.

The proposed effective date is December 1, 2009.

CONTROVERSY: This is not expected to be controversial.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: There is no cost to the agency to implement the rule. Dog and cat owning citizens potentially would reduce their cost as most veterinarians will choose to use a three year duration vaccine.

LEGAL AUTHORIZATION: Arkansas Code Annotated § 20-19-312 authorizes the State Board of Health to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out purposes or provisions of the Rabies Control Act, Ark. Code Ann. § 20-19-301 *et seq.* Act 159 of 2009 amended the Rabies Control Act to require all dogs and cats to be vaccinated against rabies "annually or as required by the State Board of Health." Ark. Code Ann. § 20-19-305.



Arkansas Department of Health

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Governor Mike Beebe

Paul K. Halverson, DrPH, FACHE, Director and State Health Officer

Summary of Proposed Changes to Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Rabies Control

It is proposed to amend Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Rabies Control pursuant to the procedures of the Administrative Procedures Act process, as amended, by authority of Act 434 of 1967 as amended.

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Mark-up 7/1/09

RULES PERTAINING TO RABIES CONTROL



Arkansas Department of Health
Mark-up 7/1/2009

RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO RABIES CONTROL

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AUTHORITY

The following Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Rabies Control are duly adopted and promulgated by the Arkansas State Board of Health pursuant to the authority expressly conferred by the Laws of the State of Arkansas, including, without limitation, ~~Act 96 of 1913 (Arkansas Statutes, 1947, Section 82-110) and Act 11, First Extraordinary Session, 1968 (Arkansas Statutes, 1947, Section 82-2408)~~ Ark. Code Ann. §20-7-101 et seq. and Ark. Code Ann. §§20-19-301-312.

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

The following terms are defined for the purpose of these Regulations:

- A. Dog: All members of the canine family.
- B. Cat: All members of the feline family.
- C. Owner: Any person who:
 - 1. ~~having~~Has a right of property in a dog, cat or other animal, or
 - 2. Keeps, or harbors, cares for, or acts as the custodian of a dog, cat or other animal, ~~or has it in his care, or acts as its custodian, or~~
 - 3. Knowingly permits a dog, cat or other animal to remain on or about any premises occupied by him or her.

D. Other animal: Any warm-blooded animal, dogs and cats excepted, which may be affected by rabies.

E. Has been bitten: ~~Has been seized with teeth or jaws, so that the skin of the person or thing seized has been nipped or gripped, or has been wounded or pierced; includes contact of saliva with any break or abrasion of the skin. The skin has been penetrated by an animal's teeth and saliva has contacted a break or abrasion of the skin.~~

F. Vaccination against rabies: The injection, intramuscular or otherwise, of canine or feline antirabies vaccine, as approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Arkansas State Veterinarian Board of Health, and administered by a licensed veterinarian, or agent of the Health Department, or State Veterinarian. ~~All dogs and cats shall be vaccinated annually against rabies in accordance with Act 171 of 1945 as amended by Act 374 of 1951 and Act 447 of 1961, and in accordance with Act 11 of 1968 as amended by Act 725 of 1975. Lay or owner vaccinated animals cannot be accepted as being officially vaccinated.~~

G. Quarantine

1. Quarantine of dogs and cats suspected of having rabies. The complete confinement and observation in a secure cage or enclosure free from human contact for a period of ten (10) days.
2. Quarantine of an area. All dogs and cats, vaccinated or unvaccinated, at all times during a specified period will be kept in a cage, pen or enclosure, and exercised on a leash. Stray dogs and cats will be apprehended and humanely destroyed in accordance with local ordinance.

H. Special circumstances: Bites upon the head, face, neck or upper extremities; deep lacerations; multiple bite wounds inflicted by unvaccinated dogs, cats or other animals.

I. Confinement, quarantine and observation

1. Dogs and cats: Health authorities of the state, county and city, and law enforcement officers, have the authority to order confinement, quarantine and observation of any dog or cat which has bitten a human. Confinement may be in a public pound or a licensed veterinary hospital. When appropriate facilities are not available, it is the owner's responsibility to prepare and maintain satisfactory confinement facilities. The dog or cat will be quarantined from contact with other animals and humans. It will be Local public officials acting in cooperation shall ensure the dog or cat is confined and observed by a licensed veterinarian for a period of ten (10)

days from the date the person was bitten. Alternately, the animal may be humanely euthanized and tested for rabies at the Public Health Laboratory. Quarantined animals may be treated by a veterinarian, but rabies vaccine shall not be administered to the animal until the quarantine period is complete. During the observation period, the dog or cat should neither undergo therapeutic, surgical nor corrective treatment; it The dog or cat is not to be revaccinated, sold, transferred, destroyed, euthanized or otherwise disposed of. If the dog or cat dies or is killed during the 10-day observation period, intentionally or unintentionally, the head shall be shipped immediately to the Public Health Laboratory as outlined in Section I. J. The owner is responsible for all costs, including confinement fees, veterinary fees and transportation costs. At the end of the 10-day observation period, if the dog or cat shows no signs of illness compatible with rabies ~~is certified by the observing veterinarian to be free from rabies,~~ and if the dog or cat does not have a record of current vaccination status, it will be vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian prior to release. Dogs or cats having current rabies vaccination need not be revaccinated upon release.

2. Other animals: The incubation period of rabies in all other animals is variable and a specific period of confinement is not practical. If there is no known incubation period, the animal may be euthanized and tested at the discretion of the Department of Health. Consult health authorities for detailed instructions.

J. Shipment to the public health laboratory for tests for diagnosis of rabies.

1. For dogs, cats, skunks, foxes, raccoons, opossums, coyotes, wolves and similarly sized animals, ship the head only.
2. Ship entire carcass of small size animals such as rats, mice, chipmunks, squirrels, bats, etc.
3. Ship to the Arkansas Department of Health, ~~Division of Public Health Laboratories~~ Laboratory, 4815 West Markham Street 201 So. Monroe, Little Rock, Arkansas 7220472205, in the special rabies specimen buckets and boxes supplied by the Laboratory and distributed to all licensed veterinarians and local health units. Because a human life may be endangered, and because early diagnosis of rabies is highly advantageous in selecting treatment for the victim, the fastest and most direct transportation is encouraged. This can be accomplished by personally transporting the animal head to the Laboratory. If private transportation is not available, ~~commercial bus transportation should be used since it has proved to be the most expeditious and since the Arkansas Rabies Control Law requires commercial bus lines to accept for shipment properly packaged rabies specimens. Shipment by U. S. Mail is~~

~~prohibited by U. S. Postal Regulations.~~ the specimen may be taken to a local health unit to be transported to the Public Health Laboratory. The specimen must be delivered to the local health unit in a timely fashion. Any veterinary fees, and all transportation costs, are the responsibility of the owner. When ownership is not established, these costs are the victim's responsibility. ~~There is no~~ may be a charge by the Public Health Laboratory for the examination of an animal brain for rabies.

4. It is essential that all information relative to the possible rabies exposure accompany the rabies specimen.

This includes the complete name, address and phone number of the exposed individual, the owner, the physician and veterinarian attending the case. This information is available when the ~~Clinical Rabies History Form VPH-2~~ Rabies Sample Submission Form HL-12 (which is included in each rabies specimen box) is completely and accurately filled out. The Public Health Laboratory will report its findings by the most expeditious means to the ~~attending physician, veterinarian, local health unit or individual exposed submitter.~~

5. Brain or head only, large animals. Livestock and farm animals present a different situation. Entire carcasses must not be sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Little Rock, Arkansas. The attending licensed veterinarian should remove the brain and ship it in the special rabies specimen container as outlined in Section I. J. 3. Otherwise, it is the owner's responsibility to transport the head only, packed in wet ice, not dry ice, placed in a plastic bag in a leakproof container, to the Public Health laboratory. The shipment of large animal heads to the Laboratory is very unsatisfactory and dangerous.

SECTION II. VACCINATION

A. Initial Vaccination: The owner of every dog or cat four (4) months of age or older shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies. Vaccination at a younger age should be in accordance with the labels of USDA licensed rabies vaccines. Unvaccinated dogs or cats more than four (4) months of age, that are acquired or moved into the state must be vaccinated within thirty (30) days of purchase or arrival, unless there is documented evidence of current vaccination.

B. Revaccination: The owner of every dog or cat shall have the animal revaccinated during the twelfth (12) month after initial vaccination. Thereafter, the interval between revaccinations should conform to the Compendium of Animal Rabies and Control, 2008, Part III: Rabies Vaccines Licensed and

Marketed in the U.S., published by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. (Appendix A).

SECTION III. COMPLIANCE

A. Those responsible for complying:

1. Public health personnel.
2. Medical and veterinary medical practitioners.
3. Owners, as defined in Section I. C.
4. Law enforcement personnel.
5. Persons bitten by dogs, cats or other animals, or, in the case of a minor, the parents or guardian of the minor.

B. Violations considered as non-compliance:

1. Failure to have dogs or cats vaccinated against rabies.
2. Failure to control and confine dogs, cats or other animals which have been involved in biting incidents.
3. Resisting, obstructing or impeding an authorized officer enforcing the law.
4. Failure, refusal or neglect by an officer to carry out the provisions of the law.
5. Failure to notify health authorities and failure to comply with written instructions of health authorities regarding animal bites.

C. Penalty for non-compliance:

Trials for misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense. Every firm, person, or corporation who violates any of the rules or regulations issued or promulgated by the State Board of Health may be assessed a civil penalty by the board. The penalty shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation. Each day of a continuing violation may be deemed a separate violation for purposes of penalty assessments. However, no civil penalty may be assessed until the person charged with the violation has been given the opportunity for a hearing on the violation.

SECTION IIIIV. PROCEDURES WHEN HUMAN IS BITTEN BY DOG OR CAT

When a dog or cat is a rabies suspect:

In "Special circumstances", as defined in Section I. H., the Director of the Arkansas Department of Health, or his designated representative, may advise the immediate euthanasia of the dog or cat and expeditious shipment of the head to the Public Health Laboratory for diagnosis of rabies. Costs for euthanasia and for transportation are borne by the owner.

When ownership of the dog or cat is established, the dog or cat, vaccinated or unvaccinated, will be confined, quarantined and observed as outlined in Section I. G. 1. However, with the owner's consent, the dog or cat may be euthanized and the head shipped as outlined in Section I. J.

Stray dogs or cats, or where ownership cannot be established, will be euthanized and the head shipped in accordance with Sections I. J. All veterinary fees, including euthanasia and transportation costs, are the responsibility of the victim or, if a minor, by the victim's parents or guardian.

SECTION IVV. PROCEDURES WHEN A HUMAN IS BITTEN BY OTHER ANIMAL

A. Wild animals.

A wild animal should be humanely destroyed and the head or brain shipped as outlined in Section I. J. Care should be taken not to damage the head because the brain is used by the Laboratory to perform the examination for rabies.

B. Domesticated wild animals.

Since the incubation period in animals other than dogs or cats is variable, euthanasia of such domesticated wild animals ~~is~~ may be necessary even when they have been vaccinated against rabies. Immediate shipment of the head to the Public Health laboratory, in accordance with Section I. J., should be accomplished.

C. Domestic animals.

1. Human exposure to domestic livestock afflicted with rabies often presents a dangerous situation. Medical attention and treatment are necessary. Consult with health authorities for instructions.

2. Domesticated caged pets

A bite from a domestic caged pet does not constitute an exposure to rabies. Animals in this classification are guinea pigs, white rats and mice, hamsters, gerbils and rabbits.

SECTION ~~VVI~~ VI. HUMAN POST-EXPOSURE TREATMENT

The bite of any warm-blooded animal in Arkansas may be a potential source of rabies. An animal bite exposure to a human requires the immediate attention of a physician who must decide whether antirabies treatment is indicated. If so, the most effective treatment for the type of exposure must be administered. The Health Department is available for consultation and risk assessment of animal bites.

SECTION ~~VII~~ VII. PROCEDURES WHEN DOMESTIC DOG OR CAT IS EXPOSED TO RABIES

- A. Vaccinated dogs or cats shall be revaccinated immediately and restrained by the owner. This shall be done by complete confinement and observation in a secure cage or enclosure ~~leashing and confinement~~ for a period of at least ~~ninety (90)~~ forty-five (45) days, or the animals may be euthanized as a precaution.
- B. Unvaccinated dogs or cats either shall be euthanized immediately OR confined, quarantined and observed as outlined in Section I. G. except that the period will be for six (6) months, and animals will be vaccinated against rabies at least thirty (30) days prior to release. The owner is responsible for all costs.

SECTION ~~VIII~~ VIII. PROCEDURES WHEN DOMESTIC ANIMAL OTHER THAN DOG OR CAT IS EXPOSED TO RABIES

Report should be made to the Zoonotic Disease Section Chief ~~Director of the Division of Veterinary Public Health~~ for consultation concerning disposition of the animal.

SECTION ~~VIII~~ IX. AREA QUARANTINE

- A. Upon request of the proper local officials, a municipality, township, county or undesignated area may be placed under quarantine by the State Health Director as outlined in Section I. G. 2.

Mark-up 7/1/09

- B. In serious situations, the State Health Director may place an area under quarantine without waiting for local request.
- C. The occurrence of three or more cases of positive rabies in animals, confirmed by the official Health Department Laboratory in Little Rock, Arkansas, is sufficient basis for placing an area under quarantine.
- D. The proper officials of a government unit may require additional measures to supplement the quarantine of an area in serious situations where there is a possibility that rabies may spread to other animals and constitute a dangerous health hazard for the citizens of the State. These additional measures will be supplied by the Health Department.

SECTION ~~IX~~. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of these Rules and Regulations, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of these Rules and Regulations which can give effect without the invalid provisions or applications, and to this end the provisions hereto are declared to be severable.

SECTION ~~XX~~. REPEAL

All Regulations and parts of Regulations in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

CERTIFICATION

This will certify that the foregoing Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Rabies Control were adopted by the Arkansas State Board of Health at a regular executive session of said Board held in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1971, and that an Amendment thereto was subsequently adopted by the Arkansas State Board of Health at a regular ~~executive session~~ meeting of said Board held in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the ~~twenty-fourth~~ ____ day of ~~July~~ ____, ~~1975~~ ____.

(signed)

Rex C. Ramsay, Jr., M.D. Paul Halverson, DrPH, FACHE
Secretary of the State Board of Health
Director, Arkansas Department of Health

Dated at Little Rock, Arkansas, this ~~twenty-fourth~~ ____ day of ~~July~~ ____,
1975 ____.

APPENDIX A

Part III: Rabies Vaccines Licensed and Marketed in the U.S., 2008

Product Name	Produced by	Marketed by	For Use In	Dosage	Age at Primary Vaccination ^a	Boosters Recommended	Route of Inoculation
A) MONOVALENT (Inactivated)							
RABVAC 1	Fort Dodge Animal Health License No. 112	Fort Dodge Animal Health	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months ^b 3 months	Annually Annually	IM ^c or SC ^d IM or SC
RABVAC 3	Fort Dodge Animal Health License No. 112	Fort Dodge Animal Health	Dogs Cats Horses	1 ml 1 ml 2 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially Annually	IM or SC IM or SC IM
RABVAC 3 TF	Fort Dodge Animal Health License No. 112	Fort Dodge Animal Health	Dogs Cats Horses	1 ml 1 ml 2 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially Annually	IM or SC IM or SC IM
DEFENSOR 1	Pfizer, Incorporated License No. 189	Pfizer, Incorporated	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually	IM or SC SC
DEFENSOR 3	Pfizer, Incorporated License No. 189	Pfizer, Incorporated	Dogs Cats Sheep Cattle	1 ml 1 ml 2 ml 2 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially Annually Annually	IM or SC SC IM IM
RABDOMUN	Pfizer, Incorporated License No. 189	Schering-Plough	Dogs Cats Sheep Cattle	1 ml 1 ml 2 ml 2 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially Annually Annually	IM or SC SC IM IM
RABDOMUN 1	Pfizer, Incorporated License No. 189	Schering-Plough	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually	IM or SC SC
CONTINUUM RABIES	Intervet, Incorporated License No. 296	Intervet, Incorporated	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & quadrannually	SC SC
PROKRAB-1	Intervet, Incorporated License No. 296	Intervet, Incorporated	Dogs Cats Sheep	1 ml 1 ml 2 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months	Annually Annually Annually	IM or SC IM or SC IM
IMRAB 1	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually	SC SC
IMRAB 1 TF	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Dogs Cats	1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months	Annually Annually	SC SC
IMRAB 3	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Dogs Cats Sheep Cattle Horses Ferrets	1 ml 1 ml 2 ml 2 ml 2 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months 3 months 3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially Annually Annually Annually	IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC SC
IMRAB 3 TF	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Dogs Cats Ferrets	1 ml 1 ml 1 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months	1 year later & triennially 1 year later & triennially Annually	IM or SC IM or SC SC
IMRAB Large Animal	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Cattle Horses Sheep	2 ml 2 ml 2 ml	3 months 3 months 3 months	Annually Annually 1 year later & triennially	IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC
B) MONOVALENT (Rabies glycoprotein, live canary pox vector)							
PUREVAX Feline Rabies	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Cats	1ml	8 weeks	Annually	SC
C) COMBINATION (Inactivated rabies)							
CONTINUUM DAP-R	Intervet, Incorporated License No. 296	Intervet, Incorporated	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	1 year later & triennially	SC
CONTINUUM Feline HCP-R	Intervet, Incorporated License No. 296	Intervet, Incorporated	Cats	1 ml	3 months	1 year later & quadrannually ^e	SC
Equine POTOMAVAC + IMRAB	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Horses	1 ml	3 months	Annually	IM
D) COMBINATION (Rabies glycoprotein, live canary pox vector)							
PUREVAX Feline 3/ Rabies	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Cats	1ml	8 weeks	Annually	SC
PUREVAX Feline 4/ Rabies	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Cats	1ml	8 weeks	Annually	SC
E) ORAL (Rabies glycoprotein, live vaccinia vector) - RESTRICTED TO USE IN STATE AND FEDERAL RABIES CONTROL PROGRAMS							
RABORAL V-RG	Merial, Incorporated License No. 298	Merial, Incorporated	Coyotes Raccoons	N/A	N/A	As determined by local authorities	Oral

- a. Minimum age (or older) and revaccinated one year later
- b. One month = 28 days
- c. Intramuscularly
- d. Subcutaneously
- e. Non-rabies fractions have a 3 year duration (see label)

Source: Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2008, published by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Arkansas State Board of Health will hold a public hearing on August 31, 2009 at 10:00 a.m. in the Media Room, Fifth Floor, of the Arkansas Department of Health, 4815 West Markham Street, Little Rock, AR, to allow interested persons to comment on the proposed revisions to the Rules Pertaining to Rabies.

Copies of the proposed rules will be available for public inspection and copying at the Office of General Counsel of the Arkansas Department of Health, 4815 West Markham Street, Little Rock, AR.

The public may submit written comments to: Dr. Susan Weinstein, Public Health Veterinarian of the Arkansas Department of Health, 4815 West Markham Street, Slot 42, Little Rock, AR 72205-3867, or by e-mail address to Susan.Weinstein@arkansas.gov. no later than 5:00 p.m. on August 31, 2009.

