

**TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**  
**TITLE 25. HEALTH SERVICES**  
**PART I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES**  
**CHAPTER 169. ZOONOSIS 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.

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