

*Journal*

## Title 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

### Chapter I—Animal and Plant Health Service, Department of Agriculture

#### SUBCHAPTER A—ANIMAL WELFARE

#### MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER

*Statement of considerations.* The Act of August 24, 1966 (Public Law 89-544), was extensively amended by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-579) (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.). Such revision of the previous legislation necessitates or makes appropriate numerous changes in, and additions to, the regulations and standards governing the humane care and handling, treatment, and transportation of certain animals.

On October 22, 1971, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (36 F.R. 20472) a notice with respect to proposed amendments to Parts 1, 2, and 3 of Subchapter A, Chapter I, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations. Such notice gave interested persons a period of 45 days from the date of publication of the notice in which to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed amendments.

Comments on the proposal were received from 352 persons. The responses were from animal importers, educational and research institutions, members of Congress, local, State, and national organizations representing the interests of animal welfare, animal acts, biomedical research, circuses, dealers, hobby breeders, kennel clubs, zoos, and numerous individuals interested in animal welfare.

The opinions expressed related predominantly to (1) the use of the word "Laboratory" in the title of this subchapter, (2) the definition of euthanasia, (3) license fees, (4) the annual report of research facilities, (5) identifying young puppies and kittens, (6) the identification of animals other than dogs and cats, (7) the definition of "animal", (8) exercise requirements for research animals, (9) the use of the word "anxiety," (10) more specific space requirements for animals other than dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, and nonhuman primates, and (11) the standards for veterinary care.

The word "Laboratory" was included in the title of the proposal in error, and is being deleted from the title of the

Subchapter A, since it is no longer appropriate as the revision of Public Law 89-544 now includes regulation of animals intended for exhibition or for pets, as well as animals used for research purposes.

Organization nomenclature was changed as a result of a reorganization within the Department of Agriculture due to the transfer of the functions involved in this subchapter from the Agricultural Research Service to the Animal and Plant Health Service. The name of the Animal Health Division was also changed to Veterinary Services.

Many comments were made concerning the proposed change in the definition of "Euthanasia" indicating that the wording of the current definition of the term was preferred. After considering this matter in the light of such comments, the proposed definition of "Euthanasia" has been changed to include the wording in the current definition with a modification to make it clear that the destruction of an animal must be accomplished by a method which produces instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death without visible evidence of pain or distress.

A number of comments were received that the minimum license fee should be lowered to be more appropriate for the large number of dealers who sell small numbers of animals, such as 4-H club members and old people who are supplementing a small retirement income. This adjustment was made for such dealers and also for the exhibitors who hold only a few animals, and those persons who are not dealers or exhibitors but who desire to obtain licenses under section 3 of the Act and § 2.1(b) of the regulations.

The proposed annual report of research facilities, set forth in § 2.28 of the proposal, which requires the research facility to report the number of experiments involving pain or anxiety without the use of an appropriate anesthetic, analgesic or tranquilizing drug, was the subject of a considerable number of comments. Many members of the scientific community felt that certain routine procedures involving momentary pain, such as tattooing or hypodermic injections, should not be required to be reported. Some commented that to report the number of experiments involving pain was too much detail. On the other hand, a nearly equal number of comments received from members of animal welfare organizations stated that more detailed information should be required on the use of anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizing drugs. The reporting requirement of the number of experiments con-

<sup>1</sup>The heading for Subchapter A is changed to read as set forth above.

ducted without the use of such drugs is necessary to furnish the information needed for the report the Secretary is required to make to Congress, under section 25 of the Act. Such reporting would not interfere with the design, guidelines or performance of actual research by the research facility. However, routine procedures, e.g. injections, tattooing, and blood sampling, involving some necessary pain and distress, need not be reported because the pain and discomfort involved in such procedures are of a transient nature.

Several persons who commented questioned the feasibility of filing the annual report required under § 2.28 on or before February 1, 1972. After further considering this matter in the light of such comments, it does not appear that it would be feasible for each research facility to submit the initial required report on or before February 1, 1972, since the regulations will not become effective before December 24, 1971. It appears that each research facility will not have an adequate opportunity to assemble the information necessary to prepare the required report with respect to the 1971 calendar year as required by the proposed regulations. Accordingly, we have revised § 2.28 of the regulations to provide that such annual report will be submitted on or before February 1, 1973, and on or before February 1 of each calendar year thereafter. This does not mean that the registered research facilities will not have to comply with the provisions relating to the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs of the regulations as published between the effective date of December 24, 1971, and the time of the initial annual report on or before February 1, 1973.

Many persons who commented indicated that the official tag as a means of identifying young puppies and kittens constituted a hazard to the animals' welfare should the tag get caught on the enclosure. Therefore, the proposed regulations were modified to permit the use of plastic type collars, similar to wrist bands used in obstetric and pediatric wards of human hospitals, for identifying puppies and kittens under 16 weeks of age.

Comments were received concerning § 2.50(f) of the proposed regulations regarding the identification of animals, other than dogs or cats, confined in a container. Several persons felt that the use of a label for identification of two or more animals in a container, with the label bearing certain required information, would be a duplication of record-keeping requirements under the regulations. In this connection, it was noted that the proposed regulations with re-

spect to identifying only one animal in a container permitted the marking of the container with a painted or stenciled number. Such identification with respect to two or more animals would fulfill the requirements of the Act without a duplication of the recordkeeping requirements and the proposed provisions were modified to permit such identification.

It was also pointed out that the need to include the age and sex in the description of such animals as rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, and certain zoo animals was not practical as there is no real criteria for determining age and large numbers of animals are bought, sold, and transported without regard to sex. Therefore, the reference to the requirement for the age and sex of animals, other than dogs, or cats, was deleted.

Some of the persons who commented appear to have a misunderstanding of the proposed definition of "animal" in that they felt that animals captured in the wild would not be covered by said definition. The word "and" following "raised in captivity" was changed to "or" to clarify our intent that all warm-blooded animals normally found in the wild, regardless of whether they were captured in the wild, raised in captivity or were domesticated in some foreign country and considered as a domestic animal in that country, would be covered.

Although mandatory exercise requirements were not mentioned in the proposal (36 F.R. 20473-20480), a number of comments were received indicating that dogs held and used for research should be removed from cages and placed in runs or rooms for exercise each day. In the more than 4 years since the promulgation of the initial regulations and standards under Public Law 89-544, there has been no definitive research to indicate that exercise for dogs should be a mandatory requirement. Several preliminary studies have been conducted to determine possible parameters for such scientific studies. However, the Department has not had funds for conducting the necessary research. The Department recognizes that under the Animal Welfare Act it is responsible for developing minimum standards for the humane care and handling of animals, as charged by Congress, but on the basis of facts available at this time, it does not feel that exercise outside a cage should be included as a mandatory requirement of this amendment. However, within 60 days following the effective date of these amendments, the Department will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of our intent to revise the standards and request data, views, and arguments from the public as to what standards, if any, should be issued with respect to the exer-

cise requirements for animals. The Department will then meet with groups of biological scientists, captive wild animal experts, and animal welfare representatives for the purpose of assembling and evaluating the written data, views, and arguments as submitted and all other available knowledge and material to determine the relationship of exercise to the health and well being of an animal.

Concern was also expressed by many scientists about the use of the term "anxiety" and that the term might be misinterpreted. It was stated that the word anxiety is a psychiatric term that is only applicable to humans. Common usage by the general public in describing certain animal behavioral patterns as "anxiety" would appear to make such term applicable in evaluating the psychological well being as an integral part of "humaneness." However, since the scientific interaction of environmental variables which cause animals "anxiety" is not well understood, the term "anxiety" was replaced with the word "distress" which is more descriptive of the physical visible state of the animal.

Several comments were received to the effect that more specific space requirements for animals, other than dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, rabbits, guinea pigs, and hamsters, should be promulgated. The Department utilized the expertise and knowledge of an expert committee comprised of nationally recognized zoo curators, directors, and veterinarians to assist in developing the standards. It was the consensus of the committee that definitive information is not available at this time on the minimum space required for the large number and variety of warmblooded animals covered under the Act. The problem is compounded in magnitude by the differences in sizes, activity patterns, social patterns and environmental needs of the animals. Although information is being accumulated on space requirements for a number of animals, the Department does not have adequate data and information available to be specific on space requirements at this time. However, within 60 days following the effective date of these amendments, the Department will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of our intent to revise the standards and request data, views, and arguments from the public as to what standards, if any, should be issued with respect to the space requirements of animals.

The appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs was the subject of many comments. The comments related to the above discussion on the annual report for research facilities. It was felt by many that the Depart-

ment was requiring the research facility to conduct research on the use of these three classes of drugs. This was not the intent, and wording has been changed to clarify the point.

The regulations and standards set forth herein differ in a number of respects from the provisions in the above cited notice of rule making. The differences are due primarily to changes made pursuant to comments received from interested persons and to changes made to clarify or editorially correct wording in the regulations and standards. The provisions in § 2.6 of the regulations are changed to effectuate more fully the intent of section 19 of the Act with respect to suspension or revocation of licenses.

The regulations and standards will implement the amendments made to the Act of August 24, 1966 (Public Law 89-544), by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-579). It is essential that implementing regulations and standards be adopted and published as soon as possible in order to comply with the Act's intent that such regulations and standards become effective on or before December 24, 1971. Therefore, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that further notice and other public rule making procedure on the regulations and standards are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

This revision of the regulations and standards set forth in Parts 1 through 3 shall not affect any violations that occurred or liabilities that were incurred prior to the effective date of such revision.

1. Parts 1 and 2 are amended to read as follows:

## **PART 1—DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **§ 1.1 Definition.**

For the purposes of this subchapter, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Act" means the Act of August 24, 1966 (Public Law 89-544), commonly known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, as amended by the Act of December 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-579), the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

(b) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or his representative who shall be an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(d) "Veterinary Services" means the office of the Animal and Plant Health Service to which is assigned responsibility for the performance of functions under the Act.

(e) "Deputy Administrator" means the Deputy Administrator for the Veterinary Services or any other official of Veterinary Services to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(f) "Veterinarian in Charge" means a veterinarian of the Veterinary Services who is assigned by the Deputy Administrator to supervise and perform the official work of Veterinary Services in a given State and who reports directly to the Deputy Administrator. As used in Part 2 of this subchapter, the Veterinarian in Charge shall be deemed to be the one in charge of the official work of Veterinary Services in the State in which the dealer, exhibitor, research facility, or operator of an auction sale has his principal place of business.<sup>3</sup>

(g) "Veterinary Services representative" means any inspector or other person employed full time by the Department who is responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) "State" means a State, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

(i) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.

(j) "Dog" means any live or dead dog (*Canis familiaris*).

(k) "Cat" means any live or dead cat (*Felis catus*).

(l) "Animal" means any live or dead dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, or any other warmblooded animal, which is domesticated or raised in captivity or which normally can be found in the wild state, and is being used, or is intended for use, for research, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes or as a pet. Such term excludes birds, aquatic animals, rats and mice, and horses and other farm animals, such as, but not limited to livestock or poultry, used or intended for use as food or fiber, or livestock or poultry, used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber.

(m) "Farm animal" means any warm-

blooded animal (other than dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, or rabbit) normally raised on farms in the United States and used or intended for use as food or fiber.

(n) "Wild state" means living in its original, natural condition; not domesticated.

(o) "Nonhuman primate" means any nonhuman member of the highest order of mammals, including prosimians, monkeys, and apes.

(p) "Commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation among the several States, or between any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but through any place outside thereof; or within any territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

(q) "Affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing or substantially affecting commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to the inhumane care of animals used or intended for use for purposes of research, experimentation, exhibition, or held for sale as pets, by burdening or obstructing or substantially affecting commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(r) "Research facility" means any school (except an elementary or secondary school), institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use live animals in research, tests, or experiments, and that (1) purchases or transports live animals affecting commerce, or (2) receives funds under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments: *Provided, however,* That a "research facility" shall not include any such school, institution, organization, or person that does not use or intend to use live dogs or cats and which is exempted by the Administrator, upon application to him in specific cases and upon his determination that such exemption does not violate the purpose of the Act, except that the Administrator will not exempt any school, institution, organization, or person that uses substantial numbers of live animals—the principal function of which school, institution, organization, or person is biomedical research or testing.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The name and address of the Veterinarian in Charge in the State concerned can be obtained by writing to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

<sup>4</sup> A list of such exempted schools, institutions, organizations, or persons shall be published periodically by Veterinary Services in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained upon request from the Veterinarian in Charge.

(s) "Dealer" means any person who for compensation or profit delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a common carrier, buys or sells any animals whether alive or dead, affecting commerce, for research or teaching purposes, or for exhibition purposes, or for use as pets, but such term excludes any retail pet store except such store which sells any animals to a research facility, an exhibitor, or a dealer.

(t) "Retail pet store" means any retail outlet where animals are sold only as pets at retail. Those species from the wild state (e.g. primates, anteaters, and ocelots) and which as adults in captivity require special conditions to provide safety in handling to either humans or the subject animals, shall not be considered as pet animals.

(u) "Operator of an auction sale" means any person who is engaged in operating an auction at which animals are purchased or sold, affecting commerce.

(v) "Exhibitor" means any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals, which were purchased in commerce or the intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation, as determined by the Secretary in specific instances, and such term includes carnivals, circuses, animal acts, and zoos exhibiting such animals whether operated for profit or not; but such term excludes retail pet stores, organizations sponsoring and all persons participating in State and county fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences, as may be determined by the Secretary in specific instances.

(w) "Licensee" means any person licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(x) "Class 'A' dealer" means a dealer whose business involving animals includes only those animals that he breeds and raises as a closed or stable colony and those animals that he acquires for the sole purpose of maintaining or enhancing his breeding colony.

(y) "Class 'B' dealer" means any dealer who does not meet the definition of a Class "A" dealer.

(z) "Class 'C' licensee" means any exhibitor subject to the licensing requirements.

(aa) "Registrant" means any research facility or exhibitor registered pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(bb) "Standards" means the requirements with respect to the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals by dealers, exhibitors, re-

search facilities, and operators of auction sales as set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter.

(cc) "Primary enclosure" means 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.

(dd) "Housing facility" means any room, building, or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

(ee) "Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to remove and destroy, to the maximum degree that is practical, agents injurious to health.

(ff) "Ambient temperature" means the temperature surrounding the animal.

(gg) "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method which produces instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death without visible evidence of pain or distress, or a method that utilizes anesthesia produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death following such loss of consciousness.

(hh) "Nonconditioned animals" means animals which have not been subjected to special care and treatment for sufficient time to stabilize and, where necessary, to improve their health to make them more suitable for research purposes.

(ii) "Dwarf hamster" means any species of hamster, such as the Chinese and Armenian species, whose adult body size is substantially less than that attained by the Syrian or Golden species of hamsters.

(jj) "Handling" means petting, feeding, manipulation, crating, shifting, transferring, immobilizing, restraining, treating, training, working or performing any similar activity with respect to any animal.

(kk) "Business year" means a 12-month period during which business is conducted, either on a calendar or fiscal year basis.

(ll) "Administrator" means Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other official of the Animal and Plant Health Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(Sec. 3, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2133; sec. 5, 80 Stat. 351; as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2135; sec. 6, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2136; sec. 10, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2140; sec. 11, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2141; sec. 12, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2142; sec. 13, 80 Stat. 352, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2143; sec. 16, 80 Stat. 352, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2146; sec. 17, 80 Stat. 352, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2147; sec. 21, 80 Stat. 353, 7 U.S.C. 2151; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 36 F.R. 20707, 36 F.R. 22857)

## PART 2—REGULATIONS

### LICENSING

- Sec.
- 2.1 Application.
  - 2.2 Acknowledgement of standards.
  - 2.3 Demonstration of compliance with standards.
  - 2.4 Issuance of licenses.
  - 2.5 Duration of license.
  - 2.6 Annual fees; and termination of licenses.
  - 2.7 Annual report by licensees.
  - 2.8 Notification of change of name, address, control, or ownership of business.
  - 2.9 Officers, agents, and employees of licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.
  - 2.10 Licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

### REGISTRATION

- 2.25 Requirements and procedures.
- 2.26 Acknowledgement of standards.
- 2.27 Notification of change of operation.
- 2.28 Annual report of research facilities.

### IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

- 2.50 Time and method of identification.
- 2.51 Form of official tag.
- 2.52 How to obtain tags.
- 2.53 Use of tags.
- 2.54 Lost tags.
- 2.55 Removal of tag.

### RECORDS

- 2.75 Records, dealers.
- 2.76 Records, exhibitors.
- 2.77 Records, research facilities.
- 2.78 Records, operators of auction sales.
- 2.79 Records, disposition.

### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND HOLDING PERIOD

- 2.100 Compliance with standards.
- 2.101 Holding period.

### MISCELLANEOUS

- 2.125 Information as to business: Furnishing of by dealers, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and research facilities.
- 2.126 Access and inspection of records and property.
- 2.127 Publication of names of persons subject to the provisions of this subpart.
- 2.128 Inspection for missing animals.
- 2.129 Confiscation and destruction of animals.

**AUTHORITY:** The provisions of this Part 2 issued under sec. 3, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2133; sec. 5, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2135; sec. 6, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2136; sec. 10, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2140; sec. 11, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2141; sec. 12, 80 Stat. 351, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2142; sec. 13, 80 Stat. 352, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2143; sec. 16, 80 Stat. 352, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2146; sec. 17, 80 Stat. 352, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2147; sec. 21, 80 Stat. 353, 7 U.S.C. 2151; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended, 36 F.R. 20707, 36 F.R. 22857.

### § 2.1 Application.

(a) Any person operating or desiring to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale (where any dogs or cats are sold affecting commerce), except persons who are exempted from the licensing requirements under section 3 of the Act, shall apply for a license on a form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge in the State in which such person operates or intends to operate. If such person operates in more than one State, he shall apply in the State in which he has his principal place of business. The completed application form shall be filed with such Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) (1) Any person who is not a dealer or exhibitor, but who desires to obtain a license, shall follow the requirements for dealers and exhibitors set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and in §§ 2.2 and 2.3, and shall agree in writing, on a form furnished by Veterinary Services, to comply with all the requirements of the Act and the provisions of this subchapter.

(2) A license will be issued to any such applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.2 and 2.3 have been met, and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge a fee of \$5 by certified check, cashier's check, or money order. In addition to the fee required to be paid upon application for a license, such licensee shall submit to the Veterinarian in Charge a fee of \$5, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, on or before each anniversary date of his license.

(3) The failure of any such person to comply with any provisions of the Act, or any of the provisions of the regulations or standards in this subchapter, shall constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of such license by the Secretary.

### § 2.2 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied to the applicant with each request for an application for a license, and the applicant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing the application form provided for such purpose by Veterinary Services.

### § 2.3 Demonstration of compliance with standards.

Each applicant must demonstrate that his premises and any facilities or equipment used in his business comply with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this sub-

chapter. This may be done in any manner which the Deputy Administrator deems adequate to effectuate the purposes of the Act, such as the examination of the applicant's premises, facilities, and equipment by a Veterinary Services representative or the submission of an affidavit by the applicant to the effect that his premises, facilities, and equipment comply with such standards. Any such affidavit shall be subject to such verification as the Deputy Administrator shall prescribe. Upon request by the Veterinarian in Charge, the applicant must make his premises, facilities, and equipment available at a time or times mutually agreeable to said applicant and Veterinary Services for inspection by a Veterinary Services representative for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with said standards. If the applicant's premises, facilities, or equipment do not meet the requirements of the standards, the applicant will be advised of existing deficiencies and the corrective measures that must be taken and completed before such premises, facilities, and equipment will be in compliance with the standards.

**§ 2.4 Issuance of licenses.**

Except as otherwise provided in §§ 2.1 (b) and 2.10, a license will be issued to any applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 have been met, when the Secretary has determined that the applicant's premises, facilities, and equipment comply with the standards and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge the annual fee as prescribed in § 2.6 by certified check, cashier's check, or money order.

**§ 2.5 Duration of license.**

(a) A license issued under this part shall be valid and effective unless:

(1) Said license has been revoked or is suspended pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

(2) Said license is voluntarily terminated upon the request of the licensee in writing to the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) A license which is invalid under paragraph (a) of this section shall be surrendered to the Veterinarian in Charge in the State where the license was issued.

**§ 2.6 Annual fees; and termination of licenses.**

(a) In addition to the fee required to be paid upon application for a license under § 2.4, each licensee shall submit to the Veterinarian in Charge the annual fee prescribed in this section, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, on or before each anniversary date of his license.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this para-

a dealer shall be based on the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, or exhibitors, or through an auction sale, by the dealer or applicant during his preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) in the case of a person who operated during such year.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph, the amount of the annual license fee for an operator of an auction sale shall be that of a Class "B" dealer and shall be based on the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived in commissions of fees charged to the public for the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, or exhibitors at the auction sale during the preceding business year.

(3) In the case of an applicant for a license as a dealer or operator of an auction sale who operated at least 6 months of his preceding business year but not the entire year, the annual license fee shall be computed by estimating the yearly volume of business on the basis of the business done during the period of operation.

(4) In the case of an applicant for a license as a dealer or operator of an auction sale who did not operate for at least 6 months during his preceding business year, the annual fee will be based on the anticipated yearly volume of business to be derived from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors or through an auction sale.

(5) The amount of the annual fee required to be paid upon application for a license as an exhibitor under § 2.4, shall be based on the number of animals which are held by the applicant at the time the application is signed and dated. The amount of the annual license fee for an exhibitor to be paid on or before each anniversary date of his license, shall be based on the number of animals which the exhibitor is holding at the time he signs and dates the annual report as required in § 2.7: *Provided, however*, That such report is not signed and dated more than 30 days prior to the anniversary date of the license.

(c) The license fee shall be computed in accordance with the following tables:

**TABLE 1—DEALERS AND OPERATORS OF AN AUCTION SALE**

	Total gross dollar amount		Fee	
	Over	But not over	Class A dealer	Class B dealer
\$0 .....		\$500	\$5	\$5
\$500 .....		2,000	15	15
\$2,000 .....		10,000	25	50
\$10,000 .....		25,000	100	200
\$25,000 .....		50,000	150	300
\$50,000 .....		100,000	200	500
\$100,000 .....			250	750

**TABLE 2—EXHIBITORS—CLASS "C" LICENSEE**

Number of animals:	Fee
1-5 -----	\$ 5
6-25 -----	10
26-50 -----	25
51-500 -----	50
501 and up -----	100

(d) If a person meets the licensing requirements for more than one class of license, he shall be required to pay the fee for the type business which is predominant for his operation, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) In any situation in which a licensed dealer or operator of an auction sale shall have demonstrated in writing to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has good reason to believe that his total gross dollar amount of business for the forthcoming business year will be less than the previous business year, then his estimated gross dollar amount of business shall be used for computing the license fee for the forthcoming business year: *Provided, however,* That if such gross dollar amount for that year does in fact exceed the amount estimated, the difference in amount of the fee paid and that which was due based upon such actual gross dollar amount of business, shall be payable in addition to the required annual fee for the next subsequent year, on the anniversary date of his license as prescribed in this section.

(f) The failure of any licensee to pay the annual fee prescribed by this section or, or before each anniversary date of his license or to file the report provided for in § 2.7 shall constitute grounds for the suspension of such license until the prescribed fee is paid or report is filed pursuant to the regulations in this subchapter. Repeated failure of a licensee to pay the annual license fee or to file the prescribed report when due shall constitute grounds for revocation or suspension for a definite period of the license. Any other violation of the Act, or the regulations or standards thereunder also constitutes grounds for suspension or revocation of a license pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

**§ 2.7 Annual report by licensees.**

(a) Each year within 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license, a licensee shall file with the Veterinarian in Charge a report, upon a form which will be furnished to him, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) A person licensed as a dealer shall set forth in his annual report the gross dollar amount derived from the sale of animals by the licensee to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, and through an auction sale during the preceding business year, and such other informa-

tion as may be required thereon.

(c) A person licensed as an operator of an auction sale shall set forth in his annual report the gross dollar amount derived from commissions or fees charged to the public for the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, or exhibitors at the auction sale during the preceding business year, and such other information as may be required thereon.

(d) A person licensed as an exhibitor shall set forth in his annual report the number of animals which are held by him at the time he signs and dates the report: *Provided, however,* That such report is not signed and dated more than 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license.

**§ 2.8 Notification of change of name, address, control or ownership of business.**

A licensee shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in the name, address, management or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation within 10 days after making such change.

**§ 2.9 Officers, agents, and employees of licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.**

Any person who has been or is an officer, agent, or employee of a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked and who was responsible for or participated in the violation upon which the order of suspension or revocation was based will not be licensed within the period during which the order of suspension or revocation is in effect.

**§ 2.10 Licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.**

Any person whose license has been suspended for any reason will not again be licensed in his own name or in any other manner within the period during which the order of suspension is in effect, and any person whose license has been revoked shall not be eligible to apply for a new license in his own name or in any other manner for a period of 1 year from the effective date of such revocation. No partnership, firm, corporation or other legal entity in which any such person has a substantial financial interest, will be licensed during such period. After revocation, the revoked license shall be surrendered by the holder of the license upon the request of the Secretary.

**REGISTRATION**

**§ 2.25 Requirements and procedures.**

Each research facility and each exhibitor not required to be licensed under section 3 of the Act and the regulations

of this subchapter shall register with the Secretary by completing and filing a properly executed form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge. Such registration form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge. Where a school or department of a university or college uses or intends to use animals for research, tests, or experiments, the university or college rather than the school or department will generally be considered the research facility and be required to register with the Secretary. In any situation in which a school or department of a university or college is a separate legal entity and its operations and administration are independent of those of the university or college, upon a proper showing thereof to the Secretary, the school or department will be registered rather than the university or college. A subsidiary of a business corporation, rather than a parent corporation, will be registered as a research facility or exhibitor unless the subsidiary is under such direct control of the parent corporation that to effectuate the purposes of the Act the Secretary determines that it is necessary that the parent corporation be registered.

#### § 2.26 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied with each registration form, and the registrant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing a form provided for such purpose by Veterinary Services. Such form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge.

#### § 2.27 Notification of change of operation.

A registrant shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in his name or address or any change in his operations which would affect his status as a research facility or exhibitor within ten days after making such change.

#### § 2.28 Annual report of research facilities.

Each research facility shall submit on or before February 1, 1973, and on or before February 1 of each calendar year thereafter to the Veterinarian in Charge in the State where registered, an annual report signed by a legally responsible official covering the previous calendar year and showing that professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, during experimentation, are being followed by the research facility during actual research or experimentation. Such report shall include:

(a) The location of the facility or facilities where animals were used in actual research or experimentation;

(b) The common names and approximate numbers of animals used;

(c) The number of experiments conducted involving necessary pain or distress to the animals without the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs and a brief statement explaining the reasons for the same: *Provided, however,* That routine procedures (e.g. injections, tattooing, and blood sampling) do not need to be reported; and

(d) Certification by the attending veterinarian of the research facility or by an institutional committee of at least three members, one of whom is a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, established for the purpose of evaluating the care, treatment and use of all warmblooded animals held or used for research, or experimentations, that the type and amount of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs used on animals during actual research or experimentation was appropriate to relieve all unnecessary pain and distress for the subject animals.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

#### § 2.50 Time and method of identification.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class A dealer sells or otherwise removes dogs or cats from his premises for delivery, affecting commerce, to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, affecting commerce, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet, each such dog or cat shall be identified by an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats: *Provided, however,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog that has been identified by means of a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to the Deputy Administrator: *And provided further,* That no official tag

<sup>1</sup>In general, well fitted collars made of leather or plastic will be acceptable under this provision. The use of certain types of chains presently used by some dealers may also be deemed acceptable. A determination of the acceptability of a material proposed for usage as collars from the standpoint of humane considerations will be made by Veterinary Services on an individual basis in consultation with the dealer or exhibitor involved. The use of materials such as wire or elastic that might readily cause discomfort or injury to dogs or cats will not be acceptable.

need be affixed to any puppy or kitten less than 16 weeks of age that is identified by means of a plastic type collar acceptable to the Deputy Administrator and which has the information (which shall be legibly placed thereon) as required for an official tag pursuant to § 2.51.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class B dealer or exhibitor purchases or otherwise acquires a dog or cat, affecting commerce, he shall immediately affix to such animal's neck an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 by means of a collar made of material generally acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats, but if the dog or cat is not purchased or acquired, affecting commerce, by said dealer or exhibitor, such animal must be so tagged at the time it is delivered for transportation, transported, or sold, affecting commerce, by said dealer or exhibitor: *Provided, however,* That if such dog or cat is already identified by an official tag which has been applied by another dealer or exhibitor, it is not necessary that any subsequent dealer or exhibitor replace the tag on such animal, but the Class B dealer or exhibitor may replace such previously attached tag with his own official tag, and in which event, the Class B dealer or exhibitor shall correctly list both official tag numbers in his records of purchase which shall be maintained in accordance with §§ 2.75 and 2.77 and the new official tag number shall be used on all records of subsequent sales of such dog or cat: *And provided further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog or cat that has been identified by means of a distinctive and permanent tattoo marking approved by the Deputy Administrator: *And provided still further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any puppy or kitten less than 16 weeks of age that has been identified by means of a plastic type collar acceptable to the Deputy Administrator and which has the information (which shall be legibly placed thereon) as required for an official tag pursuant to § 2.51.

(c) When any dealer or exhibitor has made a reasonable effort to affix an official tag to an adult cat, as set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, and has been unable to do so, or when the cat exhibits extreme distress from the attachment of a collar and tag, the dealer or exhibitor shall attach the collar and tag, to the door of the primary enclosure containing the cat and take proper measures to maintain the identity of the cat in relation to the tag. Each primary enclosure shall contain no more than one adult cat without an affixed collar and

official tag.

(d) Unweaned puppies or kittens need not be individually identified as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section while they are maintained as a litter with their dam in the same primary enclosure provided she has been so identified.

(e) All live dogs or cats delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, affecting commerce, by a research facility, shall be identified, at the time of such delivery for transportation, purchase, or sale, by the official tag or tattoo, which was affixed to the animal at the time it was acquired by the research facility, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a tag, tattoo, or collar, applied to the live dog or cat by the research facility and which individually identifies such dog or cat by description or number.

(f) (1) All animals, except dogs and cats, delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, affecting commerce, by any dealer or exhibitor shall be identified by the dealer or exhibitor at the time of such delivery for transportation, transportation, purchase, or sale, as provided in this paragraph.

(2) When one or more animals, other than dogs or cats, are confined in a container, the animal or animals shall be identified by (i) a label attached to the container which shall bear a description of the animals in the container, including the number of animals, species of the animals, any distinctive physical features of the animals, and any identifying marks, tattoos, or tags attached to the animals, (ii) marking the container with a painted or stenciled number, which number shall be recorded in the records of the dealer or exhibitor together with a description of the animal or animals, including the species, and any distinctive physical features of the animal; or (iii) by a tag or tattoo applied to each animal in the container by the dealer or exhibitor and which individually identifies such animal by description or number.

(3) When any animal, other than a dog or cat, is not confined in a container, it shall be identified on a form<sup>2</sup> which shall accompany the animal at the time it is delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, affecting commerce, and shall be kept and maintained by the dealer or exhibitor as part of his records.

<sup>2</sup> Such forms will be furnished to the dealer or exhibitor, upon request, by the Administrator.

§ 2.51 Form of official tag.

The official tag shall be made of a durable alloy such as brass, bronze, or steel or of a durable plastic. Aluminum of a durable thickness and quality may be used. Such tag shall be circular in shape and not less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Each tag shall be embossed or stamped with the letters "USDA" and numbers and letters identifying the State, dealer, and animal, as set forth in Figure 1. Such tags shall be serially numbered and there shall be no duplication of numbers by any one dealer or exhibitor.

Denoting State and dealer or exhibitor respectively -

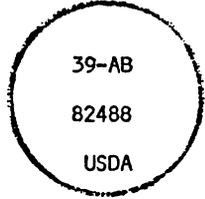
39-AB

Denoting the animal -

82488

Figure 1 -

USDA



§ 2.52 How to obtain tags.

Dealers or exhibitors may obtain, at their own expense, official tags from commercial tag manufacturers.<sup>3</sup> At the time a dealer or exhibitor is issued a license, the Department will assign him dealer or exhibitor identification letters and inform him of the State number to be used on his official tags.

(b) If a dealer, exhibitor or research facility finds it necessary humanely to dispose of a live dog or cat to which is affixed or which is identified by an official tag, or upon the death of such dog or cat from other causes, the dealer, exhibitor, or research facility shall remove and retain such tag for the required period.

§ 2.53 Use of tags.

Official tags obtained by a dealer or exhibitor shall be applied to dogs or cats in the manner set forth in § 2.50 and in as near consecutive numerical order as possible. No tag number shall be used to identify more than one animal.

(c) All official tags removed and retained by a dealer, exhibitor, or research facility shall be held until called for by a Veterinary Services representative or for a period of 1 year.

§ 2.54 Lost tags.

Each dealer or exhibitor shall be held accountable for all official tags that he acquires. In the event an official tag is lost from the neck of a dog or cat while in the possession of a dealer or exhibitor, a diligent effort shall be made to locate and reapply such tag to the proper animal. If the lost tag is not located, the dealer or exhibitor shall affix another official tag to the animal in the manner prescribed in § 2.50, and make a notation of the tag number on his official records.

(d) When official tags are disposed of, they must be disposed of in such a manner as to preclude their reuse as animal identification.

RECORDS

§ 2.75 Records, dealers.

(a) In connection with each animal purchased or otherwise acquired, held, transported, or sold or otherwise disposed of, a dealer shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Services:

§ 2.55 Removal of tag.

(a) When a dog or cat wearing or identified by an official tag arrives at a research facility, such tag shall be removed and retained by the research facility: *Provided, however,* That at the discretion of the research facility such tag may be used to continue the identification of such dog or cat.

(1) The name and address of the person from whom acquired, and the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number if licensed as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale;

(2) The dates of acquisition and disposition;

(3) The description and identification of the animal, including any official tag number or tattoo number as affixed, pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54;

(4) When animals are sold by a dealer, the method of transportation of such animals; and (i) the name of the common carrier or (ii) the license number or other identification of the means of conveyance; and the name and address of the driver of the means of conveyance;

(5) The nature and method of disposition, e.g. sale, death, euthanasia, or

<sup>3</sup>A list of the commercial manufacturers who produce such tags and are known to the Department may be obtained from the Veterinarian in Charge. Any manufacturer who desires to be included in such a list should notify the Deputy Administrator.

donation.

(b) One copy of ANH Form 18-5, revised, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals acquired by a dealer, and one copy of ANH Form 18-6, revised, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals sold or otherwise disposed of by a dealer.

#### § 2.76 Records, exhibitors.

(a) In connection with each animal purchased or otherwise acquired, held, transported, or sold or otherwise disposed of, an exhibitor shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by Veterinary Services: *Provided, however,* That any exhibitor may transport to a new location for exhibition purposes such animals, for which a form has been completed and is being kept by the exhibitor in accordance with this section, without completing a new form.

(1) The name and address of the person from whom acquired, and the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number if licensed as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale;

(2) The dates of acquisition and disposition;

(3) Description and identification of animals including any official tag number or tattoo number affixed pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54;

(4) When animals are sold by an exhibitor, the method of transportation of such animals; and (i) the name of the common carrier or (ii) the license number or other identification of the means of conveyance; and the name and address of the driver of the means of conveyance;

(5) The nature and method of disposition; e.g., sale, death, euthanasia, or donation.

(b) One copy of ANH Form 18-19, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals acquired by an exhibitor, and one copy of ANH Form 18-20, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of animals sold or otherwise disposed of by the exhibitor.

#### § 2.77 Records, research facilities.

(a) In connection with each live dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, a research facility shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person from whom such live dog or cat was purchased or acquired, and his license number if licensed as a dealer, exhibitor,

or operator of an auction sale;

(2) The date acquired; and

(3) The description and identification of such live dog or cat, including the official tag number or tattoo number, if one is affixed, and any identification number or letter assigned to the live dog or cat by such research facility.

(b) In connection with each live dog or cat transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of by a research facility to another person, such research facility shall keep and maintain, on forms supplied by and in the manner prescribed by Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person to whom the live dog or cat is transported, sold, or otherwise disposed of;

(2) The date of such sale or disposition;

(3) The method of transportation; and

(4) The name of the common carrier, or the identification of the means of conveyance, and the name and address of the driver of such means of conveyance.

(c) One copy of ANH Form 18-6, revised, completed as required by this section, shall accompany each shipment of dogs or cats sold or otherwise disposed of by a research facility.

#### § 2.78 Records, operators of auction sales.

(a) In connection with each animal consigned to an auction sale, for which a commission or fee may or may not be charged, an operator of an auction sale shall keep and maintain the following information on the forms supplied and in the manner prescribed by Veterinary Services:

(1) The name and address of the person who consigned such animal to the auction sale and his USDA license number if licensed as a dealer or exhibitor;

(2) The date of consignment;

(3) The description and identification of such animal, including the official tag number or tattoo number, if one is affixed to the animal when consigned;

(4) The auction sales' number assigned to the animal; and

(5) The name and address of the buyer and his USDA license number if licensed as a dealer or exhibitor.

(b) A copy of the form required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be given to the consignor and purchaser of each animal sold at the auction sale.

#### § 2.79 Records, disposition.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility shall, within a period of 2 years from the making thereof, destroy or dispose of, without the consent in

writing of the Deputy Administrator, any books, records, documents, or other papers required to be kept and maintained under this part.

(b) The records required to be kept and maintained under this part shall be held for such period in excess of the 2-year period specified in paragraph (a) of this section if necessary to comply with any Federal, State, or local law. When the Deputy Administrator notifies the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility in writing that specified records shall be retained pending completion of an investigation or proceeding under the Act, such dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility shall hold such records until their disposition is authorized by Veterinary Services.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND HOLDING PERIOD

##### § 2.100 Compliance with standards.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, and research facility shall comply in all respects with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter setting forth the standards for the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals: *Provided, however*, That nothing in these rules, regulations, or standards shall effect or interfere with the design, outlines, guidelines, or performances of actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

##### § 2.101 Holding period.

(a) Any dog or cat acquired by a dealer<sup>4</sup> or exhibitor shall be held by him, under his supervision and control, for a period of not less than 5 business days after acquisition of such animal: *Provided, however*, That (1) dogs or cats which have completed a 5-day holding period may be disposed of by subsequent dealers or exhibitors after a minimum holding period of 1 calendar day by each such subsequent dealer or exhibitor, excluding time in transit; (2) any dog or cat suffering from disease, emaciation or injury may be destroyed by euthanasia prior to the completion of the holding period required by this section. (For purposes of this paragraph, "business day" shall mean any day of the week during which the dealer or exhibitor normally operates his business. For purposes of this paragraph, "calendar day" shall mean from midnight of the day when an animal is received until the next

midnight (example: If a dog or cat is received at 6 p.m. on the third day of a month, the "calendar day" referenced in the proviso would not expire until the morning of the fifth day.))

(b) During the period in which any dog or cat is being held as required by this section, such dog or cat shall be unloaded from any means of conveyance in which it was received, for feed, water, and rest, and handled, cared for, and treated in accordance with the standards set forth in §§ 3.1 through 3.10 of this subchapter.

(c) If any dealer or exhibitor obtains the prior approval of the Veterinarian in Charge, he may arrange to have another person hold such animals for the required period provided for in paragraph (a) of this section: *Provided, however*, That such other person agrees in writing to comply with the regulations of this Part 2 and the standards in Part 3 of this subchapter and to allow inspection by a Veterinary Services representative of his premises: *And provided further*, That the dogs and cats still remain under the control of the dealer or exhibitor: *And provided further*, That approval will not be given for a dealer or exhibitor holding a license as set forth in § 2.4 to have animals held for purposes of this section by another licensed dealer or exhibitor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### § 2.125 Information as to business; furnishing of by dealers, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and research facilities.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, and research facility shall furnish to any Veterinary Services representative, any information concerning the business of the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility which may be requested by such representative in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. Such information shall be furnished within such reasonable time as may be specified in the request for such information.

##### § 2.126 Access and inspection of records and property.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility, shall, during ordinary business hours, permit Veterinary Services representatives, or other Federal officers or employees designated by the Secretary, to enter his place of business to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations in this part, and to make copies of such

<sup>4</sup>An operator of an auction sale is not considered to have acquired a dog or cat which is sold through the auction sale.

records, and permit Veterinary Services representatives to enter his place of business, to inspect such facilities, property and animals as such representatives consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. The use of a room, table, or other facilities necessary for the proper examination of such records and inspection of such property or animals shall be extended to such authorized representatives of the Secretary by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility, his agents and employees.

**§ 2.127 Publication of names of persons subject to the provisions of this part.**

Lists of persons licensed or registered, pursuant to the provisions of this part, shall be published periodically by Veterinary Services in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained, upon request, from the Veterinarian in Charge.

**§ 2.128 Inspection for missing animals.**

(a) Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale and research facility shall, upon request, during ordinary business hours, permit, under the following conditions, police or law officers of legally constituted law enforcement agencies with general law enforcement authority (not those agencies whose duties are limited to enforcement of local animal regulations) to enter the place of business of such dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility to inspect animals and records for the purpose of seeking animals that are missing:

(1) The police or law officer shall furnish to the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility a written description of the missing animal and the name and address of its owner before making such a search.

(2) The police or law officer shall abide by all security measures required by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility to prevent the spread of disease, including the use of sterile clothing, footwear, and masks where required, or to prevent the escape of an animal.

(b) Such inspection for missing animals by law enforcement officers shall not extend to animals that are undergoing actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

**§ 2.129 Confiscation and destruction of animals.**

(a) If an animal being held by a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, or an animal being held by a research facility which is no longer required by such research facility to carry

out the research, test, or experiment for which it has been utilized, is found by a Veterinary Services representative to be suffering as a result of the failure of the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility to comply with any provision of the regulations or the standards set forth in this subchapter, the Veterinary Services representative shall make a reasonable effort to notify the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility of the condition of such animal and request that the condition be corrected and that adequate veterinary care be given when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering, or that the animal be destroyed by euthanasia. In the event that the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility refuses to comply with such request, the Veterinary Services representative may confiscate or destroy such animal by euthanasia if in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator the circumstances warrant such action.

(b) In the event that the Veterinary Services representative is unable to locate or notify the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility as required in this section, the Veterinary Services representative shall contact a local police or law officer to accompany him to the premises and shall provide for adequate veterinary care when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering or, if in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator the condition of the animal cannot be corrected by veterinary care, the Veterinary Services representative shall confiscate and destroy the animal by euthanasia with such costs as may be incurred to be borne by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility.

(c) Prior to making any decision regarding the destruction of any animal of a species designated by the Department of the Interior or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as an endangered species, the Deputy Administrator shall, when possible in his judgment, consult with representatives of said Department and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

**PART 3—STANDARDS**

**Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats**

**FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS**

- Sec.
- 3.1 Facilities, general.
- 3.2 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.4 Primary enclosures.

## ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.5 Feeding.
- 3.6 Watering.
- 3.7 Sanitation.
- 3.8 Employees.
- 3.9 Classification and separation.
- 3.10 Veterinary care.

### TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.11 Vehicles.
  - 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats.
- 3.13 Food and water requirements.
- 3.14 Care in transit.

### Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

#### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.25 Facilities, general.
- 3.26 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.27 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.28 Primary enclosures.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.29 Feeding.
- 3.30 Watering.
- 3.31 Sanitation.
- 3.32 Employees.
- 3.33 Classification and separation.
- 3.34 Veterinary care.

### TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.35 Vehicles.
- 3.36 Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs and hamsters.
- 3.37 Feed and water requirements.
- 3.38 Care in transit.

### Subpart C—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Rabbits

#### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.50 Facilities, general.
- 3.51 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.52 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.53 Primary enclosures.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.54 Feeding.
- 3.55 Watering.
- 3.56 Sanitation.
- 3.57 Employees.
- 3.58 Classification and separation.
- 3.59 Veterinary care.

### TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.60 Vehicles.
- 3.61 Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits.
- 3.62 Food and water requirements.
- 3.63 Care in transit.

### Subpart D—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates

#### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

- 3.75 Facilities, general.
- 3.76 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.77 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.78 Primary enclosures.

## ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.79 Feeding.
- 3.80 Watering.

### Sec.

- 3.81 Sanitation.
- 3.82 Employees.
- 3.83 Classification and separation.
- 3.84 Veterinary care.
- 3.85 Vehicles.
- 3.86 Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates.
- 3.87 Food and water requirements.
- 3.88 Care in transit.

### Subpart E—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Warmblooded Animals Other Than Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, and Nonhuman Primates

#### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

### Sec.

- 3.100 Facilities, general.
- 3.101 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.102 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.103 Space requirements.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.104 Feeding.
- 3.105 Watering.
- 3.106 Sanitation.
- 3.107 Employees.
- 3.108 Separation.
- 3.109 Veterinary care.
- 3.110 Handling.
- 3.111 Vehicles.
- 3.112 Primary enclosures used to transport animals.
- 3.113 Food and water requirements.
- 3.114 Care in transit.

### Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

#### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

### § 3.1 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *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.

(d) *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 infestation, odors, and

disease hazards.

(e) *Washrooms and sinks. Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.*

### § 3.2 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the dogs or cats from cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F. for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the dogs or cats from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

### § 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all dogs and cats kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Dogs and cats kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all dogs and cats kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 50° F. Sufficient clean bedding material or other means of protection from the weather elements shall be provided when the ambient temperature falls below that temperature to which a dog or cat is acclimated.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

### § 3.4 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for dogs and cats shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General*—(1) *Requirements for primary enclosures for dogs and cats.*

(i) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the dogs and cats from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(ii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean.

(iii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the dogs or cats contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(iv) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury.

(2) *Additional requirements for primary enclosures housing cats.* (i) In all enclosures having a solid floor, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter shall be provided to contain excreta.

(ii) Each primary enclosure shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces which, in the aggregate, shall be of adequate size to comfortably hold all occupants of the primary enclosure at the same time. Such resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats.

(b) *Space requirements*—(1) *Dogs and cats.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit and lie in a comfortable normal position.

(2) *Dogs.* (i) In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each dog housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum square footage of floor space equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, plus 6 inches, expressed in square

feet.<sup>1</sup> Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

(i) *Dog houses with chains.* If dog houses with chains are used as primary enclosures for dogs kept outdoors, the chains used shall be so placed or attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Such chains shall be of a type commonly used for the size dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well fitted collar. Such chains shall be at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail and shall allow the dog convenient access to the dog house.

(3) *Cats.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each adult cat housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum of 2½ square feet of floor space. Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned cats shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

##### § 3.5 Feeding.

(a) Dogs and cats shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the dog or cat.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all dogs or cats and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Feeding pans shall be durable and kept clean. The food receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. Disposable food receptacles may be used but must be discarded after each feeding. Self feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food, and they shall be sanitized regularly to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of feed.

##### § 3.6 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the dogs and cats at all times, potable liquids shall be offered to such animals at least twice daily for periods of not less than 1 hour, except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Watering receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

##### § 3.7 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the dogs or cats contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When a hosing or flushing method is used for cleaning a primary enclosure commonly known as a cage, any dog contained therein shall be removed from such enclosure during the cleaning process, and adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals in other such enclosures from being contaminated with water and other wastes.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.* (1) Prior to the introduction of nonconditioned dogs or cats into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for dogs or cats shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

##### § 3.8 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

<sup>1</sup> This requirement may be computed by using the following equation:

$$(\text{length of dog in inches} + 6) \times (\text{length of dog in inches} + 6)$$

$$\text{Required area in square inches}$$

$$\text{---} = \text{Required square feet of floor space}$$

### § 3.9 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Females in season (estrus) shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes.

(b) Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed individually in a primary enclosure.

(c) Puppies or kittens shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies.

(d) Dogs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with cats, nor shall dogs or cats be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(e) Dogs or cats under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs or cats and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

### § 3.10 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each dog and cat shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind dogs or cats shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely dis-

posed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held: *Provided, however,* That the provision shall not effect compliance with any State or local law requiring the holding, for a specified period, of animals suspected of being diseased.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

### TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

#### § 3.11 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting dogs or cats shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

#### § 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport dogs and cats.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments or transport cages, cartons or crates, used to transport dogs or cats, shall be well-constructed and well-ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The temperature within such enclosures shall not be allowed to exceed the atmospheric temperature. Moreover, the ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 95° F. at any time nor exceed 85° F. for a period of more than 4 hours, nor be allowed at any time to fall below 45° F. unless the animals are acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups. Puppies or kittens shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with adult dogs or cats other than their dams. Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be transported individually in a primary enclosure. Any female dog or cat in season (estrus) shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with any male.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs or cats shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained

therein has sufficient space to turn about freely, to stand erect, and to lie in a natural position.

(d) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport dogs or cats shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

### § 3.13 Food and water requirements.

(a) If dogs or cats are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

(1) The vehicle shall stop at least once every 12 hours, and remain stopped for a period of at least 1 hour, during which time potable water shall be continuously provided for the dogs and cats.

(2) Each adult dog and cat shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period. Puppies and kittens shall have food made available to them every 6 hours.

(b) Dogs shall be removed from the vehicle and given fresh water and an opportunity for exercise if they have been confined in the vehicle for a period of 36 hours.

### § 3.14 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect the animals frequently to determine whether they need emergency veterinary care and if so, to obtain such care at the earliest opportunity.

## Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

#### § 3.25 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against spoilage or deterioration and infestation

or contamination by vermin. Food supplies shall be stored in containers with tightly fitting lids or covers or in the original containers as received from the commercial sources of supply. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provisions 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 infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

#### § 3.26 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 60° F. nor to exceed 85° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to rise above 85° F.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the guinea pigs or hamsters from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

#### § 3.27 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) Hamsters shall not be housed in outdoor facilities.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in outdoor facilities unless such facilities are located in an appropriate climate and prior approval for such outdoor housing is obtained from the Director.

**§ 3.28 Primary enclosures.**

All primary enclosures for guinea pigs and hamsters shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the guinea pigs and hamsters from injury. Such enclosures, including their racks, shelving and other accessories, shall be constructed of smooth material substantially impervious to liquids and moisture.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the guinea pigs or hamsters contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(3) Primary enclosures having a solid floor shall be provided with clean bedding material.

(4) Primary enclosures equipped with mesh or wire floors shall be so constructed as to allow feces to pass through the spaces of the mesh or wire: *Provided, however,* That such floors shall be constructed so as to protect the animals' feet and legs from injury.

(b) *Space requirements*—(1) *Guinea pigs and hamsters.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal contained therein to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) *Guinea pigs.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for guinea pigs:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine guinea pigs shall be at least 6½ inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Weight or stage of maturity	Minimum space per guinea pig (square inches)
Weaning to 350 grams.....	60
350 grams or more.....	90
Breeders.....	180

(3) *Hamsters.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this para-

graph the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for hamsters:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine hamsters shall be at least 5½ inches, except that in the case of dwarf hamsters, such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) A nursing female hamster, together with her litter, shall be housed in a primary enclosure which contains no other hamsters and which provides at least 121 square inches of floor space: *Provided, however,* That in the case of dwarf hamsters such floor space shall be at least 25 square inches.

(iii) The minimum amount of floor space per individual hamster and the maximum number of hamsters allowed in a single primary enclosure, except as provided for nursing females in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, shall be in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)		Maximum population per enclosure
	Dwarf	Other	
Weaning to 5 weeks....	5.0	10.0	20
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	12.5	16
10 weeks or more.....	9	15.0	13

**ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS**

**§ 3.29 Feeding.**

(a) Guinea pigs and hamsters shall be fed each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the guinea pig or hamster.

(b) Food comprising the basic diet shall be at least equivalent in quality and content to pelleted rations produced commercially and commonly available from feed suppliers.

(c) The basic diet of guinea pigs and hamsters may be supplemented with good quality fruits or vegetables consistent with their individual dietary requirements.

(d) Food receptacles, if used, shall be accessible to all guinea pigs or hamsters in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self-feeders are used for the feeding of pelleted feed, measures must be taken to prevent mold- ing, deterioration or caking of the feed.

Hamsters may be fed pelleted feed on the floor of a primary enclosure.

(e) Fruit or vegetable food supplements may be placed upon the bedding within the primary enclosure: *Provided, however*, That the uneaten portion of such supplements and any bedding soiled as a result of such feeding practices shall be removed from the primary enclosure when such uneaten supplements accumulate or such bedding becomes soiled to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to animals therein.

### § 3.30 Watering.

Unless food supplements consumed by guinea pigs or hamsters supply them with their normal water requirements, potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Open containers used for dispensing water to guinea pigs or hamsters shall be so placed in or attached to the primary enclosure as to minimize contamination from ex-

creta. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however*, That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

### § 3.31 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be cleaned and sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta or debris: *Provided, however*, That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(2) In the event a primary enclosure becomes soiled or wet to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to the animals therein due to leakage of the watering system, discharges from dead or dying animals, spoiled perishable foods, or moisture condensation, the guinea pigs or hamsters shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures.

(3) Prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(4) Primary enclosures for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam.

(b) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(c) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

### § 3.32 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

### § 3.33 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Except where harem breeding is practiced, preweaning guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adults other than their parents.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with hamsters, nor shall guinea pigs or hamsters be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(c) Guinea pigs or hamsters under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other guinea pigs or hamsters and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

### § 3.34 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each guinea pig and hamster shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind guinea pigs or hamsters shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of

anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

**TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS**

**§ 3.35 Vehicles.**

(a) Vehicles used in transporting guinea pigs or hamsters shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

**§ 3.36 Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs and hamsters.**

(a) Primary enclosures, such as cartons, boxes, or transport cages, used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Any such primary enclosures which cannot be readily sanitized shall be constructed of new material and shall be discarded after one usage. Any such primary enclosures which may be readily sanitized may be reused but shall be sanitized prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters for shipment. All primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. nor fall below 60° F.

(b) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and in compatible groups.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments.

(d) Not more than 15 guinea pigs shall be transported in the same primary enclosure. Not more than 25 hamsters shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(e) In addition to the other provisions of this section, the following requirements shall also apply to primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs or hamsters:

(1) *Guinea pigs.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport guinea pigs shall be at least 8 inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Weight (grams)	Minimum space per guinea pig (square inches)	
Up to 350.....		30
350 to 600.....		45
Over 600.....		55

(2) *Hamsters.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport hamsters shall be at least 6 inches except that in the case of dwarf hamsters such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) Each hamster transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)	
	Dwarf	Other
Weaning to 5 weeks.....	5	7.0
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	11.0
Over 10 weeks.....	9	15.0

**§ 3.37 Feed and water requirements.**

If guinea pigs or hamsters are transported for a period of more than 6 hours, the animals shall be fed the quantity and quality of fruits or vegetables sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs during transit.

**§ 3.38 Care in transit.**

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

## Subpart C—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Rabbits

### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

#### § 3.50 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for rabbits shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *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.

(d) *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 infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

#### § 3.51 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits need not be heated.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the rabbits from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

#### § 3.52 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all rabbits kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun. When the atmospheric temperature exceeds 90° F. artificial cooling shall be provided by a sprinkler system or other means.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all rabbits kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 40° F.

(d) *Protection from predators.* Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be fenced or otherwise enclosed to minimize the entrance of predators.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

#### § 3.53 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for rabbits shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the rabbits to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the rabbits contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the rabbits' feet and legs from injury. Litter shall be provided in all primary enclosures having solid floors.

(5) A suitable nest box containing clean nesting material shall be provided in each primary enclosure housing a female with a litter less than one month of age.

(b) *Space requirements.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for the animal to make normal postural

adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, exclusive of the space taken up by food and water receptacles, in accordance with the following table:

Category	Individual weights (pounds)	Minimum space per rabbit (square inches)
Groups.....	3 through 5.....	144
	6 through 8.....	288
	9 or more.....	432
Individual adults.....	3 through 5.....	180
	6 through 8.....	360
	9 through 11.....	540
	12 or more.....	720
Nursing females.....	3 through 5.....	576
	6 through 8.....	720
	9 through 11.....	864
	12 or more.....	1080

**ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS**

**§ 3.54 Feeding.**

(a) Rabbits shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the rabbit.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used for the feeding of dry feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed.

**§ 3.55 Watering.**

Sufficient potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty; *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

**§ 3.56 Sanitation.**

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.*

(1) Primary enclosures shall be kept reasonably free of excreta, hair, cobwebs and other debris by periodic cleaning. Measures shall be taken to prevent the wetting of rabbits in such enclosures if a washing process is used.

(2) In primary enclosures equipped with solid floors, soiled litter shall be removed and replaced with clean litter at least once each week.

(3) If primary enclosures are equipped with wire or mesh floors, the troughs or pans under such enclosures shall be cleaned at least once each week. If worm bins are used under such enclosures they shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized at least once every 30 days in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Prior to the introduction of rabbits into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

**§ 3.57 Employees.**

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

**§ 3.58 Classification and separation.**

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Rabbits shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals unless required for scientific reasons.

(b) Rabbits under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other rabbits and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

### § 3.59 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each rabbit shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone working under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame or blind rabbits shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

#### TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

### § 3.60 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting rabbits shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

### § 3.61 Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments or transport cages, cartons or

crates, used to transport rabbits, shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals, and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. nor fall below that temperature to which the animals are acclimated.

(b) Rabbits transported in the same primary enclosure shall be in compatible groups and shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits shall be large enough to insure that each rabbit contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely, and to make normal postural adjustments. Not more than 15 rabbits shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(d) Rabbits shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

### § 3.62 Food and water requirements.

If rabbits are transported for a period of more than 6 hours, they shall be provided with food and water. This requirement may be met by providing feedstuff and water, or the quantity and quality of vegetables, sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs during transit.

### § 3.63 Care in transit.

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

## Subpart D—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates<sup>5</sup>

### FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

#### § 3.75 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *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.

(d) *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 infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

#### § 3.76 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning

and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the nonhuman primates from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

#### § 3.77 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Nonhuman primates kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to afford comfort and protection to such animals appropriate for the local climatic conditions and the nonhuman primate species concerned.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

#### § 3.78 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

<sup>5</sup> Nonhuman primates include a great diversity of forms, ranging from the marmoset weighing only a few ounces, to the adult gorilla weighing hundreds of pounds. They come from Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, and they live in different habitats. Their nutritional and activity requirements differ as do their social and environmental requirements. As a result, the conditions appropriate for one species do not necessarily apply to another; therefore, discretion must be used in interpreting these standards.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the nonhuman primates to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the nonhuman primates contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the nonhuman primates from injury.

(b) *Space requirements.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each nonhuman primate to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) Each nonhuman primate housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided with a minimum floor space equal to an area of at least three times the area occupied by such primate when standing on four feet.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

##### § 3.79 Feeding.

(a) Nonhuman primates shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the nonhuman primate.

(b) Food, and food receptacles if used, shall be accessible to all nonhuman primates and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used, measures shall be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of food.

##### § 3.80 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the nonhuman primates at all times, such water shall be offered to them at least twice daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be kept clean and all such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

##### § 3.81 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the nonhuman primates contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When

hosing or flushing methods are used for this purpose, measures shall be taken to prevent animals confined in such enclosures from being wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitization of enclosures.* (1) Prior to the introduction of nonhuman primates into primary enclosures previously occupied by other nonhuman primates, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housckeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

##### § 3.82 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

##### § 3.83 Classification and separation.

Nonhuman primates housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups and shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with animal species other than nonhuman primates.

##### § 3.84 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and

maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind nonhuman primates shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

### **§ 3.85 Vehicles.**

(a) Vehicles used in transporting nonhuman primates shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide fresh air to all animals being transported, without injurious drafts.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of exhaust from the vehicle's engine.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

### **§ 3.86 Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates.**

(a) Primary enclosures such as compartments, transport cages or crates, used to transport nonhuman primates

shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and insure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animal and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements. The temperature within such enclosures shall not be allowed to exceed the atmospheric temperature. Moreover the ambient temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 85° F. for more than 4 hours continuously nor allowed to fall below 45° F.

(b) Nonhuman primates transported in the same primary enclosure shall be in compatible groups and shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates shall be large enough to insure that each nonhuman primate contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments. Not more than 10 nonhuman primates shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(d) Nonhuman primates shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport nonhuman primates shall be cleaned and sanitized between shipments. All litter in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

### **§ 3.87 Food and water requirements.**

If nonhuman primates are transported for a period of more than 12 hours:

(a) Potable water shall be provided to each nonhuman primate at least once in each 12-hour period.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period.

### **§ 3.88 Care in transit.**

It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to provide or obtain adequate care for the animals in case of an emergency.

Subpart E—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Warmblooded Animals Other Than Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, and Nonhuman Primates

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.100 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

(b) *Water and power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available on the premises.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, showers, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.101 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Ambient temperatures.* Temperature in indoor housing facilities shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cooling to protect the animals from the extremes of temperature, to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below nor rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and to prevent discomfort of the animals at all times. Such 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.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate

for the species involved. Such lighting shall be uniformly distributed and of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable sanitary method shall be provided to eliminate rapidly, excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors and installed so as to prevent any backup of sewage. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

§ 3.102 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

(b) *Shelter from inclement weather.* Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

(c) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

§ 3.103 Space requirements.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY  
STANDARDS

§ 3.104 Feeding.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a

day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

(b) Food, and food receptacles, if used, shall be sufficient in quantity and located so as to be accessible to all animals in the enclosure and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. If self-feeders are used, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.

### § 3.105 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

### § 3.106 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitation of enclosures.* Subsequent to the presence of an animal with an infectious or transmissible disease, cages, rooms, and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180 F. at source) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with saturated live steam under pressure. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized when necessary as directed by the attending veterinarian.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

(d) *Pest control.* A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

### § 3.107 Employees.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

### § 3.108 Separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

### § 3.109 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease prevention and parasite control euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision of a veterinarian. The pest control program shall be reviewed by the veterinarian for the safe use of materials and methods. Such veterinarian shall be a graduate of an approved college of veterinary medicine.

(b) Animals shall be observed every day by the person in charge of the care of the animals or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, stressed, injured, or lame animals shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely destroyed, unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(c)(1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its Animal Care Committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

### § 3.110 Handling.

(a) Handling of animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully in a way so as not to cause unnecessary discomfort, behavioral stress, or physical harm to the animal. Care should be exercised also to avoid harm to the handler.

(b) Animals to which the public is afforded direct contact shall only be displayed for periods of time and under conditions consistent with the animals' health and not leading to their discomfort.

(c) During public display, the animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the public with sufficient distance allowed between animal acts and the viewing public to assure safety to both the public and the animals. Performing animals shall be allowed a rest period between performances equal to the time for one performance.

### TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

#### § 3.111 Vehicles.

(a) Vehicles used in transporting animals shall be mechanically sound and equipped to provide adequate fresh air, both when moving and stationary, to all animals being transported, without injurious drafts or discomfort.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the ingress of the vehicle's exhaust gases.

(c) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept physically clean.

(d) The ambient temperature shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cooling to protect the animals from the extremes of temperature and to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below or rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

#### § 3.112 Primary enclosures used to transport animals.

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, or crates, used to transport animals shall be well-constructed, well-ventilated, and designed to protect the health and assure the safety of the animals. Such enclosures shall be constructed or positioned in the vehicle in such a manner that (1) each animal in the vehicle has access to sufficient air for normal breathing, (2) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the animals and (3) the animals are afforded adequate protection from the elements.

(b) Animals transported in the same

primary enclosure shall be compatible. Socially dependent animals (e.g., siblings, dam, and young cagemates) must be allowed visual and olfactory contact.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport animals shall be large enough to insure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments: *Provided, however*, That certain species may be restricted in their movements according to professionally acceptable standards when such freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the animals or their handlers.

(d) Animals shall not be placed in primary enclosures over other animals in transit unless each enclosure is fitted with a floor of a material which prevents animal excreta or other wastes from entering lower enclosures.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport animals shall be cleansed and sanitized before and after each shipment. All bedding in the vehicle shall be clean at the beginning of each trip.

#### § 3.113 Food and water requirements.

(a) Potable water shall be provided to each animal at least once in each 12-hour period except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment or other professionally accepted practices. Those animals which, by common accepted practice, require watering more frequently shall be so watered.

(b) Each animal shall be fed at least once in each 24-hour period except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts or other professionally accepted practices. Those animals which, by common accepted practice, require feeding more frequently shall be so fed.

(c) A sufficient quantity of food and water shall accompany the animal to provide food and water for such animal for a period of at least 24 hours, except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

#### § 3.114 Care in transit.

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the attendant or driver to inspect the animals frequently enough to assure the health and comfort of the animals.

(b) In the event of a breakdown or delay of the vehicle, it is the responsibility of the animal caretaker or vehicle operator to assure that animals get adequate ventilation and protection from fumes, vehicle exhaust, extremes in temperature, and that the animals are not subjected to undue discomfort.

(c) In an emergency concerning the health and welfare of the animals, adequate veterinary care shall be provided without delay.