

<p>STRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION</p>	<p>Primary enclosures must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair. [3.6, 3.28, 3.53, 3.80, 3.104, 3.125]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Primary enclosures must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the animal from injury • contain the animal securely • restrict entrance of other animals
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs & Cats Primary enclosures must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have no sharp points or edges that could injure the animal [3.6(a)(2)(I)] • keep the animal clean and dry [3.6(a)(2)(v)] • provide shelter and protection from extreme temperature and weather conditions [3.6(a)(2)(vi)] • provide sufficient shade to shelter all the animals in the enclosure at one time [3.6(a)(2)(vii)] • provide access to clean food and water [3.6(a)(2)(viii)] • enable all surfaces in contact with the animal to be cleaned and sanitized, or replaced when worn or soiled [3.6(a)(2)(ix)] <p>Floors of primary enclosures must: [3.6(a)(2)(x)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the animal’s feet and legs from injury • not allow the animal’s feet to pass through it <p>If floor of primary enclosure is of mesh or slatted construction, it must: [3.6(a)(2)(xi)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have floors that do not sag or bend between the structural supports • have metal rods >1/8 of an inch in diameter • have metal rods <1/8 of an inch in diameter coated with a material such as plastic or fiberglass <p><i>Dogs only</i> [3.6(c)(4)] <i>Tethering</i></p>

Permanent tethering is prohibited for use as a primary enclosure.

Temporary tethering is allowed if:

- 3 days or fewer with the approval of the APHIS inspector (verbal or written)
- longer than 3 days with written approval from APHIS Animal Care (AC) Regional Office

An approval request for tethering a dog longer than 3 days must:

- be in writing
- contain the reason/justification for tethering the dog
- contain the length of time the dog will be tethered
- be sent to the appropriate AC Regional Office

Factors to consider when approving or disapproving temporary tethering include, but are not limited to:

- reason for tethering, i.e., routine cleaning and/or maintenance
- availability of shelter
- length of tether
- type and strength of tether
- length of time on tether
- method of attachment of tether to animal
- possible entanglements with other animals or objects
- access to food and water
- breed and behavioral characteristics
- protection from predators
- safety of the animal from the public
- safety of the public from the animal

Electric Fencing

Electric fencing should **NOT** be used as the containment fence for primary enclosures for dogs. If the electric current fails:

- the dogs could escape, or
- other animals could enter the enclosure

NOTE: If electric fencing is being used, this should be cited under Section 3.6(a)(2)(iii) and (iv).

Other uses of electric fencing, such as separation of dogs within a primary enclosure or as an adjunct to the containment fencing, should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for compliance.

Some factors to consider when evaluating electric fencing used to separate dogs within an enclosure include, but are not limited to:

- safety for the dogs
- reliability
- effectiveness
- number of strands
- space between the strands
- closeness of the bottom strand to the ground
- back-up systems in case of power failure

If you are unsure of whether an electric fence is in compliance, you should contact your SACS.

Cats only [3.6]

Primary enclosures must contain:

- a receptacle with sufficient clean litter [3.6(b)(3)]
- a resting surface which is: [3.6(b)(4)]
 - elevated
 - impervious to moisture
 - easily cleaned and sanitized
 - replaced when soiled or worn
 - large enough to hold all the cats in the enclosure

Mobile Housing for *dogs & cats* [3.6(c)(4), 3.6(b)(5), Policy #6]

While traveling, dog/cat primary enclosures must meet all the transportation requirements (see Transportation Section).

When not traveling, dog/cat primary enclosures must meet all minimum requirements for permanent primary enclosures.

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Primary enclosures must:

- be constructed of smooth material which is impervious to

moisture, including racks, shelving and other accessories [3.28(a)(1)]

- provide access to food and water [3.28(a)(2)]
- have floors that:
 - have clean bedding if solid [3.28(a)(3)]
 - allow feces to pass through if mesh or wire [3.28(a)(4)]
 - protect the animal's feet and legs from injury if mesh or wire [3.28(a)(4)]

Rabbits

Primary enclosures must:

- enable the animal to remain clean and dry [3.53(a)(2)]
- provide access to food and water [3.53(a)(3)]
- have floors that:
 - protect the animal's feet and legs from injury
 - have litter if solid [3.53(a)(4)]
- have a nest box with clean nesting material if housing a female with a litter <1 month of age [3.53(a)(5)]

Nonhuman Primates

Primary enclosures must:

- have no sharp points or edges that could injure the animal [3.80(a)(2)(i)]
- prevent accidental opening of the enclosure [3.80(a)(2)(iii)]
- prevent physical contact by unwanted animals [3.80(a)(2)(iv)]
- keep the animals clean and dry [3.80(a)(2)(v)]
- provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions [3.80(a)(2)(vi)]
- provide sufficient shade to shelter all the animals in the enclosure at one time [3.80(a)(2)(vii)]
- provide access to clean food and water [3.80(a)(2)(viii)]
- enable all surfaces in contact with the animal to be cleaned and sanitized, or replaced when worn or soiled

[3.80(a)(2)(ix)]

- have floors that protect the animal from injury
[3.80(a)(2)(x)]

Marine Mammals

Nonfood items provided for environmental enhancement in the primary enclosure or pool must: [3.101(g)]

- be cleanable, sanitizable and/or replaceable
- be large enough and strong enough to prevent ingestion
- not be readily breakable
- not likely to cause injury to the animal

Other Animals

Electric fencing may be acceptable for use as the primary enclosure, for example:

- elephants in travel status
- performing bear or elephant training area
- performing bear exercise area

The use of electric fencing should be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Some criteria to evaluate when determining if electric fencing is an adequate primary enclosure include, but are not limited to:

- type of animal in the enclosure, such as:
 - dangerous or non-dangerous
 - large or small
 - old or young
 - ability to jump over the fencing
- height of the electric fencing
- number of strands
- space between the strands
- closeness of the bottom strand to the ground
- back-up system in event of a power failure
- location of the enclosure, such as:
 - near a house or facility where it can be viewed
 - rural location
- other security measures

NOTE: Electric wire may also be used as an adjunct to

conventional fencing.
