

10.0 General Facilities

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**CONDITION
AND SITE**

CONDITION & SITE SECTIONS for **dogs & cats [3.1(b)]** and **nonhuman primates [3.75(b)]** have been incorporated into:

- **STORAGE and**
- **HOUSEKEEPING**

DRAINAGE	Facilities must have a method to eliminate excess water/fluids. [3.1(f), 3.52(e), 3.75(c), 3.101(c), 3.126(d), 3.127(c)]
Criteria	<p>Methods of drainage must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• rapidly eliminate excess water/fluids• keep the animal dry• minimize:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ pest infestation▶ vermin infestation▶ harmful odors▶ disease hazards <p>Methods of eliminating excess water/fluid</p> <p><i>Open drainage systems</i></p> <p>Open drainage systems include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• lagoons• sumps• settlement ponds• natural or artificial land contours <p>Open drainage systems must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be away from animal areas• have drains which are properly:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ constructed▶ installed▶ maintained <p><i>Closed drainage systems</i></p> <p>Closed drainage systems must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• have traps• prevent back flow of gases• prevent back up of sewage• have drains which are properly:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ constructed▶ installed▶ maintained

	<p><i>Manual removal systems</i> Manual removal systems include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• mops• squeegee• vacuum
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Guinea Pigs & Hamsters Drainage is not specifically addressed in the standards.</p> <p>If there is a drainage problem, cite under the appropriate standard relating to moisture, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 3.26(b)-Ventilation• Section 3.31(a)(2)-Cleaning and Sanitation• Section 3.31(a)(4)-Housekeeping <p>Marine Mammals Drainage must be provided for primary enclosures and areas immediately surrounding pools. [3.101(c)(2)]</p> <p>Drainage systems must effectively remove all water from primary enclosure pools. [3.101(c)(1)]</p> <p>Drains must be placed so as to rapidly eliminate excess water (except in pools where it could harm the animals). [3.101(c)(2)]</p> <p>Drain covers and strainers must be securely fastened to prevent animal entrapment. [3.101(c)(2)]</p> <p>Drainage effluent must be disposed of in a manner that meets all applicable Federal, State and local pollution control laws. [3.101(c)(1) & (2)]</p> <p>Natural water areas, such as tidal basins, bays, and estuaries, are exempt from drainage requirements. [3.101(a)(4)]</p> <p>Other Animals Methods of drainage must meet applicable Federal, State and local laws.</p>

A wallow hole, if present, must:

- be appropriate to the species/number of animals
 - not impede access to the food/water/shelter
 - not be located so as to force animals to go through it
 - be maintained to reduce and/or prevent odors/pest/disease hazards
 - not encompass entire enclosure
 - be appropriate for the season
-

LIGHTING	<p>Facilities must provide sufficient lighting. [3.2(c), 3.3(c), 3.5(c), 3.26(c), 3.51(c), 3.76(c), 3.77(c), 3.79(c), 3.126(c)]</p>
Criteria	<p>Sufficient lighting must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be uniformly distributed • be natural or artificial • permit routine inspection • permit proper cleaning • permit adequate observation of the animals • be appropriate to the species • provide for the animals' well-being <p>Animals must be protected from excessive illumination.</p>
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats <i>Indoor Housing</i> [3.2(c)] Animals must have a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light.</p> <p><i>Sheltered Housing</i> [3.3(c)] The indoor portion of the sheltered housing facility must have a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light.</p> <p><i>Mobile/Traveling Housing</i> [3.5(c)] Animals must have a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light.</p> <p>Nonhuman Primates <i>Indoor Housing</i> [3.76(c)] Animals must have a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light.</p> <p><i>Sheltered Housing</i> [3.77(c)] The indoor portion of the sheltered housing facility must have a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light.</p>

Mobile/Traveling Housing [3.79(c)]

Animals must have a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light.

<p>PERIMETER FENCE</p>	<p>Outdoor facilities housing nonhuman primates, marine mammals, and wild/exotics mammals must be enclosed by a fence of sufficient height to keep unwanted animals and unauthorized persons out. [3.78(d), 3.103(c), 3.127(d)]</p>
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Nonhuman Primates Perimeter fence must: [3.78(d)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict access by unauthorized humans • restrict access of animals the size of dogs, skunks and raccoons • be at least 6 feet in height • be located at least 3 feet from the primary enclosure <p>NOTE: Fences not meeting the height and distance requirements must have a variance approved by the APHIS AC Administrator or Regional Director. (see page 10.4.3)</p> <p>A perimeter fence is not required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outside walls of the primary enclosure: [3.78(d)(1)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are made of a sturdy, durable material, such as concrete, wood, plastic, metal or glass ▶ prevent entry of humans and unwanted animals ▶ securely contain the animal housed in the enclosure • housing facility is surrounded by a natural barrier which has been approved by the APHIS AC Administrator or Regional Director [3.78(d)(2)] <p>Marine Mammals Perimeter fence must: [3.103(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict access by unauthorized humans • restrict access of unwanted animals • be at least 8 feet in height for polar bears • be at least 6 feet in height for other marine mammals • be located at least 3 feet from the primary enclosure <p>NOTE: Fences not meeting the height and distance requirements must have a variance approved by the APHIS AC Administrator or Regional Director. (see page 10.4.3)</p>

Perimeter fence must be constructed so that it: [3.103(c)]

- protects the marine mammals by restricting unwanted animals and unauthorized persons from:
 - ▶ going through it
 - ▶ going under it
 - ▶ having contact with the marine mammals
- can function as a secondary containment system if necessary

For natural seawater facilities, such as lagoons, the perimeter fence must:

- prevent access from adjoining land by unwanted animals and unauthorized persons
- encompass the land portion of the facility from one end of the natural seawater facility shoreline as defined by low tide to the other end of the natural seawater facility shoreline as defined by low tide

Other Animals - Wild/Exotic Animals

Perimeter fence must: [3.127(d)]

- restrict access by unauthorized humans
- restrict access of unwanted animals
- be located at least 3 feet from the primary enclosure
- be at least 8 feet in height for **potentially dangerous animals**, including but not limited to:
 - ▶ large felines, such as:
 - lions
 - tigers
 - leopards
 - cougars
 - ▶ bears
 - ▶ wolves
 - ▶ rhinoceros
 - ▶ elephants
- be at least 6 feet in height for **other wild/exotic animals**, including but not limited to:
 - ▶ lynx
 - ▶ bobcats
 - ▶ raccoons
 - ▶ fox

NOTE: Fences not meeting the height and distance requirements must have a variance approved by the APHIS AC Administrator or Regional Director. (see below)

Perimeter fence must be constructed so that it: [3.127(d)]

- protects the animals by restricting unwanted animals and unauthorized persons from:
 - ▶ going through it
 - ▶ going under it
 - ▶ having contact with the animals
- can function as a secondary containment system, if necessary

A perimeter fence is not required if the outdoor housing facility:
[3.127(d)(5)]

- houses only farm animals, including, but not limited to:
 - ▶ cows
 - ▶ pigs
 - ▶ sheep
 - ▶ goats
 - ▶ donkeys
 - ▶ horses (for regulated purposes)
- houses wild/exotic hoofstock maintained under agricultural farm conditions, such as:
 - ▶ reindeer
 - ▶ elk
 - ▶ caribou
 - ▶ bison
 - ▶ buffalo
- has an effective and customary containment system, and
- has effective security measures in place

Variance Request

A variance from the perimeter fence requirements may be requested if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- outside walls of the primary enclosure are: [3.103(c)(1) & 3.127(d)(1)]
 - ▶ made of a sturdy, durable material, such as concrete, wood, plastic, metal or glass, and
 - ▶ constructed so as to prevent entry of humans and unwanted animals

- housing facility is protected by an effective natural barrier which: [3.103(c)(2) & 3.127(d)(2)]
 - ▶ restricts the animals to the facility, and
 - ▶ prevents entry of unwanted animals and unauthorized persons, and
- appropriate alternative security measures are employed [3.103(c)(3) & 3.127(d)(3)]

Request for a perimeter fence variance should be:

- submitted in writing, preferably on facility letterhead
- signed by a person who has legal authority to request the variance
- sent to the AC Regional Director for the State in which the research facility is located

NOTE: If a facility needs approval for a variance quickly, the responsible official may fax or email the request to the Regional Office but a hard copy with the signature of the responsible official must follow.

The written variance request should include the following information: (see "Perimeter Fence Variance Request Letter" page 10.4.6)

- the research facility's name and address
- the research facility's business name, if applicable
- the research facility's registration number
- a description of the animal's primary enclosure(s), including:
 - ▶ size
 - ▶ wall/fence height
 - ▶ construction materials used for the enclosure walls
- a description of the species of animal in each enclosure, including:
 - ▶ number of animals within each enclosure
 - ▶ age
 - ▶ health status

- a description of the location of the facility, such as:
 - ▶ rural
 - ▶ urban
 - ▶ remote
 - ▶ residential
 - ▶ closeness of neighbors
 - ▶ natural barriers
- a description of the barrier fence, including:
 - ▶ construction materials of the barrier fence
 - ▶ distance from the enclosure walls
 - ▶ height of barrier
- a description of current perimeter fence including:
 - ▶ height
 - ▶ construction material used for the fence
- a description of alternative security measures, such as:
 - ▶ security guards/personnel
 - ▶ cameras
 - ▶ alarms

Supplemental documentation may be included in the variance request, such as:

- pictures
- drawings of the layout of the facility and enclosures



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Animal and Plant
Health Inspection
Services

Animal Care

Dear Licensee/Registrant

APHIS published a change to the standards which requires all outdoor housing facilities to be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. All facilities must meet this requirement on or before May 17, 2000 or have a variance from this standard.

Potentially dangerous animals require an 8 feet perimeter fence. Examples of these species include, but are not limited to, bears, wolves, rhinoceros, elephants, large felines (lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, jaguars), etc. All other species require a 6 feet perimeter fence. Examples of these species include, but are not limited to, ferrets, raccoons, skunks, elk, deer, antelope, small exotic felines (margay, fishing cat, lynx), etc. The perimeter fence must be located at least 3 feet from the primary enclosure. Fences not meeting these requirements must be approved by the Administrator.

You may request a variance from the perimeter fence requirements if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- the outside walls of the primary enclosures are made of sturdy, durable material and are constructed in a manner that restricts the entry of animals and unwanted persons
- the outdoor housing facility is protected by an effective barrier that restricts the regulated animals to the facility and restricts entry by animals and unwanted persons
- appropriate alternative security measures are used

To request a variance, please submit in writing the following information:

- your name and address
- your business name, if applicable
- license or registration number
- a description of the animal's primary enclosures (size, wall/fence height, construction materials used for the enclosure walls)
- describe the species of animals in each enclosure (number within each enclosure, age, health status)
- describe the location of your facility (rural, urban, remote, residential, closeness of neighbors, etc.)
- description of barrier fence (construction materials of the barrier, distance from enclosure walls, height of barrier)
- description of current perimeter fence (height, construction materials used for the perimeter fence)
- description of alternative security measures, such as security guards/personnel, cameras, alarms, etc.

We recommend you include pictures and/or a drawing of the layout of your facility and enclosures to assist us in evaluating your facility.

10.4.6



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Mail your request and supporting documents to:

USDA-APHIS-Animal Care

We appreciate your efforts to comply with the Animal Welfare Act. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call our office at () .

Sincerely,

Regional Director
Animal Care –

10.4.7



Animal Care is a part of the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

PHYSICALLY SEPARATE BUSINESSES	Housing facilities for dogs, cats, or nonhuman primates maintained by a research facility or Federal research facility do not have to be physically separated from other businesses on the same premises. [3.1(b), 3.75(b)]
Examples	Other businesses include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• research facility licensed as a dealer• boarding kennel• veterinary hospital• training facility
Exception	If a research facility is also operating a pound or shelter, the two businesses must be on physically separate premises (see Section 8.6).

<p>SHELTER FROM THE ELEMENTS</p>	<p>Animals must be provided with adequate shelter from the elements at all times. [3.3, 3.4, 3.26, 3.51, 3.76, 3.102, 3.126]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Adequate shelter must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the animal's health and well-being • allow all animals in the enclosure to have access to the shelter at the same time • protect the animal from adverse weather conditions
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs & Cats</p> <p><i>Sheltered Housing</i> [3.3(d)] Sheltered portion of the sheltered facility must be large enough to allow each animal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sit • stand • lie down, and • turn around freely <p><i>Outdoor Housing</i> [3.4(b)] Outdoor facilities must contain one or more sheltered structures.</p> <p>The sheltered structure must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be accessible to each animal [3.4(b)] • be large enough to allow all animals to simultaneously sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner and turn about freely [3.4(b)] • have a roof, floor, and sides [3.4(b)] • provide adequate protection/shelter from cold & heat [3.4(b)(1)] • provide protection from direct rays of the sun [3.4(b)(2)] • provide protection from the direct effects of wind, rain or snow [3.4(b)(2)] • have a wind/rain break at the entrance [3.4(b)(3)] • provide a way for the animal to keep warm, such as: [3.4(b)(4)]

- ▶ clean, dry bedding when ambient temperature is below 50° F
 - additional clean, dry bedding must be added when ambient temperature is 35° F or lower
- ▶ alternate methods for keeping animals warm include, but are not limited to:
 - heat lamp (properly working)
 - heating pad (properly working)
 - insulated shelter structure

NOTE: Ambient temperature is the temperature of the air immediately surrounding the animal. The best method to obtain the ambient temperature is to:

1. confine the animal inside the shelter
2. wait 15 minutes
3. measure the air temperature in the shelter (If using a mercury thermometer, wait approximately 15 minutes for it to stabilize)

Unacceptable shelter structures include, but are not limited to:

- metal barrels
- cars
- refrigerators
- freezers

One or more separate outside areas of shade must:

- be provided in addition to the shelter structure.
- be large enough to contain all the animals in the enclosure
- protect the animal from the direct rays of the sun

Guinea Pigs

Outdoor Housing [3.27(b)]

Guinea pigs must **not** be housed outdoors UNLESS

- the outdoor facility is located in an appropriate climate, and
- prior approval has been obtained from the Animal Care Deputy Administrator

The request to house a guinea pig(s) outdoors must:

- be in writing

- contain a reason/justification for housing the animal outdoors
- contain a description of how the following criteria will be met:
 - ▶ outdoor housing facility will have a temperature range of 45° - 85° F
 - ▶ guinea pig will be acclimated to whatever temperatures it will be encountering within the above range
 - ▶ facility has a means of monitoring and recording the temperature in the animal area
 - ▶ facility has a written procedure delineating what shelter or care is available when the ambient temperature exceeds the permissible range, e.g.:
 - ventilation and/or shade in hot weather
 - shelter and/or bedding in cold weather
 - ▶ animal will be adequately protected from predators
- be submitted to the appropriate Regional Office

The variance will be periodically reviewed and may be rescinded if:

- the above conditions are not met
- the health and well-being of the guinea pig is in danger

Hamsters [3.27(a)]

Hamsters **MUST NOT** be housed outdoors under any circumstances or in any conditions.

Rabbits

Outdoor Housing [3.52]

Sufficient shade must be provided to protect the animal from the direct rays of the sun. [3.52(a)]

If ambient temperature exceeds 90° F, artificial cooling, such as a fan or sprinkler system, must be provided. [3.52(a)]

Access to shelter must be provided:

- to keep animal dry during rain and snow [3.52(b)]
- when ambient temperature falls below 40° F [3.52(c)]

Nonhuman Primates

Sheltered Housing [3.77]

Shelter structures must:

- protect the animal from adverse weather conditions [3.77(d)]
- provide access and protection for all the animals in the enclosure [3.77(e)]

Multiple shelter structures must be provided in enclosures with aggressive or dominant animals. [3.77(e)]

Outdoor Housing [3.78]

Shelter structures must:

- protect the animal from adverse weather conditions [3.78(b)]
- provide access and protection for all the animals in the enclosure [3.78(c)]
- provide heat to prevent the temperature inside the structure from falling below 45° F EXCEPT as directed by the attending veterinarian [3.78(b)]

Multiple shelter structures must be provided in enclosures with aggressive or dominant animals. [3.78(c)]

Marine Mammals

Shelter must be provided from direct sunlight. [3.103(b)]

STORAGE	Food, bedding, toxic substances, and other items must be properly stored. [3.1, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 3.101, 3.107, 3.125]
FOOD	
Criteria	<p>Storage methods must protect the food from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spoilage (harmful microbial growth)• contamination• deterioration of nutritive value• vermin infestation <p>Perishable food must be stored appropriately.</p> <p>Storage areas for food must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. [3.1(b), 3.31(b), 3.56(c), 3.75(b), 3.107(c), 3.131(c)]</p>
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats [3.1(e)] Supplies of food must be stored off the floor and away from the wall.</p> <p>Distance off the floor and away from the wall is adequate if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a broom or vacuum cleaner can readily fit underneath and behind the food• can easily see when cleaning is necessary• food can be moved to facilitate cleaning <p>Open bags of food must be stored in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids.</p> <p>Only food currently being used may be stored in the animal area.</p> <p>Guinea Pigs & Hamsters [3.25(c)] Supplies of food must be stored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in containers with tightly fitting lids, or• in the original container

Nonhuman Primates [3.75(e)]

Supplies of food must be stored off the floor and away from the wall.

Distance off the floor and away from the wall is adequate if:

- a broom or vacuum cleaner can readily fit underneath and behind the food
- can easily see when cleaning is necessary
- food can be moved to facilitate cleaning

Open bags of food must be stored in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids.

Only food currently being used may be stored in the animal area.

Marine Mammals [3.101(d)]

Perishable foods may be stored in:

- refrigerators
- freezers
- chilled or iced coolers for under 12 hours

Food, supplements, and medications may not be used beyond:

- the commonly accepted shelf life, or
- the expiration date listed on the label

BEDDING

Criteria

Examples of bedding include, but are not limited to:

- newspaper/newsprint
- straw/hay/baled bedding products
- cage/tray liners
- towels/blankets/carpet

Storage methods must protect the bedding from:

- spoilage
- contamination
- vermin infestation

Species Specific

Bedding must be:

- neatly stacked
- kept clean and dry

Storage areas for bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials.
[3.1(b), 3.31(b), 3.56(c), 3.75(b), 3.107(c), 3.131(c)]

Dogs & Cats [3.1(e)]

Supplies of bedding must be stored off the floor and away from the wall.

Distance off the floor and away from the wall is adequate if:

- a broom or vacuum cleaner can readily fit underneath and behind the bedding
- can see when cleaning is necessary
- bedding can be moved to facilitate cleaning

Open bags of bedding must be stored in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids.

Only bedding currently being used may be stored in the animal area.

Nonhuman Primates [3.75(e)]

Supplies of bedding must be stored off the floor and away from the wall.

Distance off the floor and away from the wall is adequate if:

- a broom or vacuum cleaner can readily fit underneath and behind the bedding
- can easily see when cleaning is necessary
- bedding can be moved to facilitate cleaning

Open bags of bedding must be stored in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids.

Only bedding currently being used may be stored in the animal area.

**TOXIC
SUBSTANCES**

Criteria

Toxic substances include, but are not limited to:

- cleaning agents
- sanitizing agents
- pesticides

Storage methods of toxic substances must:

- prevent contamination of food & bedding.
- keep the substances safely away from the animals

Only toxic substances which are required for normal husbandry may be stored in the animal area.

Species Specific

Dogs & Cats [3.1(e)]

Toxic substances must not be stored:

- in food storage area
- in food preparation area

Toxic substances should be stored in secured cabinets in animal area.

Nonhuman Primates [3.75(e)]

Toxic substances must not be stored:

- in food storage area
- in food preparation area

Toxic substances should be stored in secured cabinets in animal area.

Marine Mammals [3.101(d), 3.107(b)]

Toxic substances must be stored:

- in properly labeled containers
- in secured cabinets which are designed for toxic substances

	<p>No toxic or harmful substances (except cleaning agents) may be stored or maintained in marine mammal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• food storage areas• food preparation areas <p>Cleaning agents in food storage/preparation areas must be kept in cabinets that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• secured• designed to prevent food contamination• located to prevent food contamination
<p>OTHER ITEMS</p> <p>Criteria</p>	<p>Husbandry-related items may be kept in animal area.</p> <p>Examples of husbandry-related items include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cleaning equipment such as buckets, mops, brooms, gloves• fixtures/equipment such as power washers, bathtubs• bathing/grooming products• capture equipment

STRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION	Animal facilities must be structurally sound and in good repair. [3.1, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 3.101, 3.125]
Criteria	<p>An animal facility is structurally sound if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is maintained in good repair (see exception) • protects the animal from injury • contains the animal • restricts entrance of other/unwanted animals
Exception	If a research facility has developed, documented, and followed an effective and appropriate <i>maintenance program</i> for its animal facilities, a violation may not exist.
Species Specific	<p>Nonhuman Primates Furniture-type fixtures or objects must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sturdily constructed and • safe <p>Marine Mammals Lagoons and similar natural seawater facilities must maintain effective barriers fences: [3.101(a)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on all sides not contained by dry land • above high tide water level <p>NOTE: Other appropriate measures besides a barrier fence may be used but they must fulfill the requirements of these standards.</p> <p>Marine mammals must be protected from abuse and harassment by the viewing public. [3.101(a)(2)]</p> <p>Methods for protecting marine mammals from the viewing public include, but are not limited to: [3.101(a)(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sufficient number of uniformed or readily identifiable employees/attendants, and/or • physical barriers e.g. fences, walls, glass partitions, distance

SURFACES	Surfaces must be made of materials that do not cause injury or illness to the animal and must be maintained on a regular basis. [3.1(c), 3.2(d), 3.3(e), 3.4(c), 3.75(c), 3.101(a), 3.125(a)]
Criteria	<p>Surfaces must be made of material that can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • readily cleaned and sanitized, or • removed or replaced if worn or soiled <p>Examples of removable/replaceable surfaces include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compacted earth/dirt • sand/gravel • grass • ceiling tiles • absorbent bedding
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats</p> <p><i>General Surfaces</i> [3.1(c)] Interior surfaces of indoor housing facilities and all surfaces in contact with the animal must be free of: [3.1(c)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excessive rust [3.1(c)(1)(i)] • jagged edges [3.1(c)(1)(ii)] • sharp points [3.1(c)(1)(ii)] <p><i>Indoor Housing Facilities</i> [3.2(d)] Surfaces that must be impervious to moisture are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • floors • walls • surfaces in contact with the animals • ceilings if not replaceable <p><i>Sheltered Housing Facilities</i> [3.3(e)(1)] Surfaces in contact with the animal that must be impervious to moisture are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indoor floor areas [3.3(e)(1)(i)] • hard outdoor floor areas [3.3(e)(1)(ii)] • walls, boxes, houses, dens and other structures [3.3(e)(1)(iii)]

Non-hard surfaces, such as compacted earth/dirt, sand, gravel, absorbent bedding or grass, must be: [3.3(e)(2)]

- exposed to sunlight, or
- replaceable

Outdoor Housing Facilities [3.4(c)]

Surfaces that must be impervious to moisture are:

- building surfaces in contact with the animal
- hard surfaces in contact with the animal

Surfaces that must be replaced when worn or soiled are:

- those which cannot be readily cleaned/sanitized
- floors of compacted earth/dirt, sand, gravel, absorbent bedding, or grass

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Indoor Housing Facilities [3.26(d)]

Interior building surfaces must be impervious to moisture.

Rabbits

Indoor Housing Facilities [3.51(d)]

Interior building surfaces must be impervious to moisture.

Nonhuman Primates

General Surfaces [3.75(c)]

Surfaces in contact with the animal must be free of:

- excessive rust [3.75(c)(1)(i)]
- jagged edges [3.75(c)(1)(ii)]
- sharp points [3.75(c)(1)(iii)]

Marine Mammals

General Surfaces [3.101(a)(3)]

Surfaces in the primary enclosure must be constructed of materials that are:

- durable
- non-toxic
- readily cleanable and sanitizable
- sufficient to maintain required water quality

All surfaces must be maintained in good repair as part of a regular,

ongoing maintenance program.

All facilities must have and follow a written protocol for cleaning surfaces to minimize health hazards to the animals.

TEMPERATURE	Animal facilities must protect the animal from temperature extremes to provide for its health and well-being. [For citations-see below]
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats</p> <p><i>Indoor Housing</i> [3.2(a)] Ambient temperatures must not be below 45° F or above 85° F for more than 4 consecutive hours.</p> <p>Ambient temperature must not fall below 50° F for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• non-acclimated animals• breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures• sick, aged, young, and/or infirm animals <p>Attending veterinarian may exempt above animals from the 50° F temperature requirement but only down to 45° F.</p> <p>When ambient temperature falls below 50° F, dry bedding, solid resting boards or other heat-conserving methods must be provided.</p> <p><i>Sheltered Housing</i> [3.3(a)] Ambient temperatures must not be below 45° F or above 85° F for more than 4 consecutive hours.</p> <p>Ambient temperature must not fall below 50° F for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• non-acclimated animals• breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures• sick, aged, young, and/or infirm animals <p>Attending veterinarian may exempt above animals from the 50° F temperature requirement but only down to 45° F.</p> <p>When ambient temperature falls below 50° F, dry bedding, solid resting boards or other heat-conserving methods must be provided.</p> <p><i>Outdoor Housing</i> [3.4(a)(1)] The following dogs & cats must not be housed outdoors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• non-acclimated animals [3.4(a)(1)(i)]

- breeds that cannot tolerate low temperatures [3.4(a)(1)(ii)]
- sick, aged, young, and/or infirm animals [3.4(a)(1)(iii)]

Attending veterinarian may approve outdoor housing for these animals.

If the ambient temperature falls below 50° F, dogs/cats of unknown acclimation status must not be housed outdoors. [3.4(a)(2)]

Mobile/Traveling Housing [3.5(a)]

Ambient temperatures must not be below 45° F or above 85° F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

Ambient temperature must not fall below 50° F for the following:

- non-acclimated animals
- breeds that cannot tolerate lower temperatures
- sick, aged, young, and/or infirm animals

When ambient temperature falls below 50° F, dry bedding, solid resting boards or other heat-conserving methods must be provided.

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Indoor Housing [3.26(a)]

Ambient temperature must be between 60° - 85° F.

Outdoor Housing [3.27]

Hamsters must **not** be housed outdoors. [3.27(a)]

Guinea Pigs may be housed outdoors if: [3.27(b)]

- climate is appropriate
- prior approval has been obtained from the Animal Care Deputy Administrator

The request to house a guinea pig(s) outdoors should:

- be in writing
- contain a reason/justification for housing the animal outdoors
- contain a description of how the following criteria will be met:

- ▶ outdoor housing facility will have a temperature range of 45° - 85° F
- ▶ guinea pig will be acclimated to whatever temperatures it will be encountering within the above range
- ▶ research facility has a means of monitoring and recording the temperature in the animal area
- ▶ research facility has a written procedure delineating what shelter or care is available when the ambient temperature exceeds the permissible range, e.g.
 - ventilation and/or shade in hot weather
 - shelter and/or bedding in cold weather
- ▶ animal will be adequately protected from predators
- be submitted to the appropriate AC Regional Office

The variance will be periodically reviewed and may be rescinded if:

- the above conditions are not met
- the health and well-being of the guinea pig is in danger

Rabbits

Indoor Housing [3.51(a)]

Facilities do not need to be heated.

Outdoor Housing [3.52]

If ambient temperature exceeds 90° F, artificial cooling, such as fans and sprinkler systems, must be provided. [3.52(a)]

If ambient temperature falls below 40° F, shelter must be provided. [3.52(c)]

Nonhuman Primates

Indoor Housing [3.76(a)]

Ambient temperatures must not be below 45° F or above 85° F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

Sheltered Housing [3.77(a)]

Ambient temperatures must not be below 45° F or above 85° F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

The attending veterinarian may approve housing above 85° F.

Outdoor Housing [3.78]

Nonhuman primates may be housed outdoors if: [3.78(a)]

- acclimated as determined by attending veterinarian, and
- can tolerate temperature range and climatic conditions

Ambient temperatures inside shelters must not fall below 45° F, except as directed by the attending veterinarian. [3.78(b)]

Mobile/Traveling Housing [3.79(a)]

Ambient temperatures must not be below 45° F or above 85° F for more than 4 consecutive hours.

Marine Mammals

Indoor Housing [3.102(a)]

Air and water temperatures must:

- protect the animals from extreme temperatures
- provide for the animals' health and well being
- not change rapidly

Outdoor Housing [3.103]

Marine mammals may be housed outdoors if: [3.103(a)]

- acclimated to the air and water temperature, and
- can tolerate the air and water temperature range and climatic conditions

Cetaceans' outdoor pools must be:

- free of ice [3.103(a)(2)]
- maintained at a temperature range which meets their needs [3.103(a)(3)]

Sirenians' outdoor pools must be maintained at a temperature range which meets their needs. [3.103(a)(3)]

Pinnipeds' (ice/cold water dwelling) outdoor pools must be sufficiently free of ice to allow for entry and exit. [3.103(a)(1)]

Pinnipeds' (warm water dwelling) outdoor pools must be maintained at a temperature range which meets their needs. [3.103(a)(3)]

Polar bears' outdoor pools must be sufficiently free of ice to allow for entry and exit. [3.103(a)(1)]

Sea otters' outdoor pools must be free of ice. [3.103(a)(2)]

Other Animals

Outdoor Housing [3.127(a) & (b)]

Animals must be acclimated to the temperature extremes of their environment.

UTILITIES	Utilities must be available for required husbandry needs. [3.1(d), 3.25(b), 3.50(b), 3.75(d), 3.101(b), 3.125(b)]
WATER SUPPLY	
Criteria	<p>Water must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• clean• non-toxic• free of scum• uncontaminated• suitable for human consumption <p>Sources of water must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• adequate, and• reliable <p>There must be adequate amounts of water for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cleaning• drinking• other husbandry needs
Species Specific	<p>Marine Mammals [3.101(b)]</p> <p>Facilities must have a contingency plan for emergency sources of water which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is in writing• has been submitted to the appropriate Regional Office, and• has been approved by the Animal Care Deputy Administrator <p>The emergency contingency plan must include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• specific animal evacuation plans in the event of a disaster• description of back-up systems• relocation arrangements for marine mammals requiring artificially cooled or heated water• provisions for recall training and retrieval of animals, if they are going to be released

NOTE: Training for recall and retrieval should be done within the confines of the facility. Open water training requires a permit from NMFS.

POWER SUPPLY

Criteria

Power must be available for:

- heating
- cooling
- ventilation
- lighting
- other husbandry requirements

Sources of power must be:

- adequate, and
- reliable

Sources of power include, but are not limited to:

- electric
- oil/coal
- natural gas/propane
- wood
- gasoline
- battery
- electric generator
- wind generator
- solar power

Species Specific

Marine Mammals [3.101(b)]

Facilities must have a contingency plan for emergency sources of water which:

- is in writing
- has been submitted to the appropriate Regional Office, and
- has been approved by the Animal Care Deputy Administrator

The emergency contingency plan must include, but is not limited to:

- specific animal evacuation plans in the event of a disaster

- description of back-up systems
- relocation arrangements for marine mammals requiring artificially cooled or heated water
- provisions for recall training and retrieval of animals, if they are going to be released

NOTE: Training for recall and retrieval should be done within the confines of the facility. Open water training requires a permit from NMFS.

VENTILATION	The enclosed area(s) of animal facilities must be sufficiently ventilated. [3.2(b), 3.3(b), 3.5(b), 3.26(b), 3.76(b), 3.77(b), 3.79(b), 3.102(b), 3.126(b)]
Criteria	<p>Ventilation must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the animal's health and well being • minimize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ harmful odors ▶ drafts ▶ ammonia levels ▶ chlorine fumes ▶ noxious fumes ▶ moisture condensation which can cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ wet bedding □ wetting of the animal <p>Methods of providing ventilation include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • windows • vents • fans • air conditioning • doors
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats <i>Indoor Housing</i> [3.2(b)] Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is 85° F or higher.</p> <p>Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exhaust fans • blowers • air conditioning <p>Relative humidity must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintained at a level that ensures the health and well being of the animal • in accordance with the directions of the attending veterinarian, and

- in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices

Sheltered Housing [3.3(b)]

Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is 85° F or higher.

Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:

- exhaust fans
- blowers
- air conditioning

Mobile Housing [3.5(b)]

Animal facility must be sufficiently ventilated to minimize exhaust fumes.

Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is 85° F or higher.

Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:

- exhaust fans
- blowers
- air conditioning

Rabbits

Indoor Housing [3.26(b)]

Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is 85° F or higher.

Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:

- exhaust fans
- blowers
- air conditioning

Nonhuman Primates

Indoor Housing [3.76(b)]

Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is

85° F or higher.

Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:

- exhaust fans
- blowers
- air conditioning

Relative humidity must be:

- maintained at a level that ensures the health and well being of the animal
- in accordance with the directions of the attending veterinarian, and
- in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices

Sheltered Housing [3.77(b)]

Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is 85° F or higher.

Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:

- exhaust fans
- blowers
- air conditioning

Relative humidity must be:

- maintained at a level that ensures the health and well being of the animal
- in accordance with the directions of the attending veterinarian, and
- in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices

Mobile/Traveling Housing [3.79(b)]

Animal facility must be sufficiently ventilated to minimize exhaust fumes.

Auxiliary ventilation must be provided if ambient temperature is 85° F or higher.

Examples of auxiliary ventilation include, but are not limited to:

- exhaust fans
- blowers
- air conditioning

Marine Mammals

Indoor Housing [3.102(b)]

Ventilation must minimize harmful chlorine fumes.

Vertical air space averaging at least 6 feet (1.83 meters) must be provided in all primary enclosures, including pools of water.

WASHING FACILITIES	Washing facilities must be provided and conveniently located for research facility personnel to maintain cleanliness. [3.1(d), 3.25(e), 3.50(e), 3.75(d), 3.101(f), 3.125(b)]
Criteria	Washing facilities include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• washrooms• basins• sinks• tubs• showers• buckets
Species Specific	Marine Mammals Washing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized daily. [3.101(f)]

<p>WASTE DISPOSAL</p>	<p>Provisions must be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris [3.1(f), 3.25(d), 3.50(d), 3.75(f), 3.101(e), 3.125(d), 3.126(d), 3.127(c)]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Disposal facilities must be provided and operated to minimize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pest infestation • vermin infestation • harmful odors • disease hazards
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs & Cats [3.1(f)] Trash containers in housing facilities, food storage areas, and food preparation areas must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be leakproof • have tightly fitted lids on them at all times <p>Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must NOT be kept in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food storage areas • food preparation areas • food freezers • food refrigerators • animal areas <p>Nonhuman Primates [3.75(f)] Trash containers in housing facilities, food storage areas, and food preparation areas must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be leakproof • have tightly fitted lids on them at all times <p>Dead animals, animal parts, and animal waste must NOT be kept in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food storage areas • food preparation areas • food freezers • food refrigerators • animal areas

Marine Mammals [3.101(e)]

Disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris must comply with Federal, State and local pollution/environmental protection/public health laws and regulations.

Other Animals [3.125(d), 3.126(d), 3.127(c)]

Disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris must comply with Federal, State and local pollution/environmental protection laws and regulations.