

13.0 Transportation

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<p>ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS</p>	<p>Shipments of transport enclosures must contain informational documents. [3.13, 3.14, 3.35, 3.36, 3.60, 3.61, 3.87, 3.112, 3.113, 3.137]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Shipping documents include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carrier waybill • food and water instructions • acclimation certificate <p>Shipping documents must be attached to a primary enclosure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • securely • in a readily accessible manner • on the outside of any primary enclosure in the shipment <p>A plastic pocket or sleeve on the enclosure may contain the shipping documents.</p>
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs and Cats [3.14(h)] For surface transportation, the shipping documents must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • held by the operator of the primary conveyance, or • attached to a primary enclosure for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ easy detachment for examination ▶ easy and secure re-attachment <p>Additional information to provide with the shipment includes, but is not limited to, instructions for the administration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medications • drugs • other special care <p>Guinea Pigs and Hamsters [3.35(b)] Shipping documents must include a certificate of compliance if the transport enclosure does not conform to the structural strength requirements.</p> <p>A certificate of compliance must be provided by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the registered research facility, or • any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States having laboratory animal facilities

The certificate of compliance must contain:

- the signature of the consignor
- a certifying statement (e.g., "I hereby certify that the (*number*) primary enclosure(s) which is/are used to transport the animal(s) in this shipment complies (comply) with the USDA standards for primary enclosures (9 CFR Section 3.36).")

NOTE: The certificate of compliance is **not** valid if:

- the primary enclosure is obviously defective or damaged and
- it is apparent that the primary enclosure cannot reasonably be expected to contain the live guinea pig/hamster without causing suffering or injury

Rabbits [3.60(b)]

Shipping documents must include a certificate of compliance if the transport enclosure does not conform to the structural strength requirements.

A certificate of compliance must be provided by :

- the registered research facility, or
- any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States having laboratory animal facilities

The certificate of compliance must contain:

- the signature of the consignor
- a certifying statement (e.g., "I hereby certify that the (*number*) primary enclosure(s) which is/are used to transport the animal(s) in this shipment complies (comply) with the USDA standards for primary enclosures (9 CFR Section 3.36).")

NOTE: The certificate of compliance is **not** valid if:

- the primary enclosure is obviously defective or damaged and
- it is apparent that the primary enclosure cannot reasonably be expected to contain the live rabbit without causing suffering or injury

Nonhuman Primates [3.87(g)]

For surface transportation, the shipping documents must be:

- held by the operator of the primary conveyance, or
- attached to a primary enclosure for:
 - ▶ easy detachment for examination
 - ▶ easy and secure re-attachment

Additional information to provide with the shipment includes, but is not limited to, instructions for administration of:

- medications
- drugs
- other special care

Marine Mammals

Documents accompanying the shipment must be: [3.113(g)]

- in the possession of the shipping attendant, or
- attached to the primary enclosure:
 - ▶ on the outside
 - ▶ in an easily accessible manner

Shipping documents must include a certificate of compliance if the transport enclosure does not conform to the structural strength requirements of Section 3.113. [3.112(b)]

The certificate of compliance must:

- be provided by : [3.112(b)]
 - ▶ the registered research facility, or
 - ▶ any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States having laboratory animal facilities
- accompany the shipment to its destination

The certificate of compliance must contain: [3.112(b)]

- the name and address of the consignor
- the number, age and sex of the animals in the primary transport enclosure
- a certifying statement [e.g., "I hereby certify that the (*number*) primary transport enclosure(s) that are used to transport the animal(s) in this shipment complies (comply) with USDA standards for primary transport enclosures (9 CFR part 3)."]

- the signature of the consignor, and
- the date the certificate was signed

NOTE: The certificate of compliance is **not** valid if:

- the primary enclosure is obviously defective or damaged and
- it is apparent that the primary enclosure cannot reasonably be expected to contain the marine mammal without causing suffering or injury

CARE IN TRANSIT	An animal in transit must be cared for properly. [3.17, 3.39, 3.64, 3.90, 3.116, 3.140]
Species Specific	Dogs and Cats <i>Surface Transportation</i> [3.17(a)] The dog/cat must be observed at least once every 4 hours by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the operator of the conveyance• a person accompanying the operator An animal must be observed to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• there is sufficient air for normal breathing• the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours• there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ labored breathing▶ excessive salivation▶ vomiting/diarrhea▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure <p>NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.</p> <i>Air Transportation</i> [3.17(b)] The carrier must observe the dog/cat: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at least once every 4 hours if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight• if the cargo area is not accessible during flight<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ whenever the animal is being loaded and unloaded▶ whenever the animal cargo area is accessible An animal must be observed to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• there is sufficient air for normal breathing• the ambient temperature in the cargo space not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours• there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ labored breathing▶ excessive salivation▶ vomiting/diarrhea

- ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

If a dog/cat is obviously ill, injured, or in physical distress, it must not be transported in commerce, except to receive veterinary care. [3.17(c)]

A dog/cat may ONLY be removed from its primary transport enclosure: [3.17(d)]

- for cleaning of the enclosure
- for veterinary care
- in an emergency
- to be transferred to another primary enclosure or facility that meets the AWA primary enclosure standards

The Care in Transit regulations are in effect until: [3.17(e)]

- the consignee takes physical delivery of the animal, or
- the animal is returned to the consignor

Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

Surface Transportation [3.39(a)]

The guinea pigs or hamsters must be observed at least once every 4 hours by:

- the operator of the conveyance
- a person accompanying the operator

An animal must be observed to ensure:

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
- the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours.

NOTE: Hamsters accompanied by an acclimation certificate may be transported at less than 45° F for more that 4 hours.

[3.37(g)]

- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing
 - ▶ excessive salivation
 - ▶ vomiting/diarrhea

- ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

Air Transportation [3.39(a)]

The carrier must observe the guinea pig/hamster:

- at least once every 4 hours if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight
- if the cargo area is not accessible during flight
 - ▶ whenever the animal is being loaded and unloaded
 - ▶ whenever the animal cargo area is accessible

An animal must be observed to ensure: [3.39(a)]

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
- the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours.

NOTE: Hamsters accompanied by an acclimation certificate may be transported at less than 45° F for more that 4 hours.

[3.37(g)]

- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing
 - ▶ excessive salivation
 - ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
 - ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

No guinea pig or hamster in obvious physical distress may be transported in commerce. [3.39(a)]

A guinea pig or hamster may not be removed from its primary transport enclosure, UNLESS placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the AWA primary enclosure standards.

[3.39(b)]

Rabbits

Surface Transportation [3.64(a)]

The rabbits must be observed at least once every 4 hours by:

- the operator of the conveyance
- a person accompanying the operator

An animal must be observed to ensure:

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
 - the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours
- NOTE: Rabbits accompanied by an acclimation certificate may be transported at less than 45° F for more than 4 hours.

[3.62(g)]

- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing
 - ▶ excessive salivation
 - ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
 - ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

Air Transportation [3.64(a)]

The carrier must observe the rabbit:

- at least once every 4 hours if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight
- if the cargo area is not accessible during flight
 - ▶ whenever the animal is being loaded and unloaded
 - ▶ whenever the animal cargo area is accessible

An animal must be observed to ensure: [3.39(a)]

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
 - the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours.
- NOTE: Rabbits accompanied by an acclimation certificate may be transported at less than 45° F for more than 4 hours.

[3.37(g)]

- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing

- ▶ excessive salivation
- ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
- ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

No rabbit in obvious physical distress may be transported in commerce. [3.64(a)]

A rabbit may not be removed from its primary transport enclosure, UNLESS placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the AWA primary enclosure standards. [3.64(b)]

Nonhuman Primates

Surface Transportation [3.90(a)]

The nonhuman primates must be observed at least once every 4 hours by:

- the operator of the conveyance
- a person accompanying the operator

An animal must be observed to ensure:

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
- the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours
- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing
 - ▶ excessive salivation
 - ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
 - ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

Air Transportation [3.90(b)]

The carrier must observe the nonhuman primate:

- at least once every 4 hours if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight

- if the cargo area is not accessible during flight
 - ▶ whenever the animal is being loaded and unloaded
 - ▶ whenever the animal cargo area is accessible

An animal must be observed to ensure:

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
- the ambient temperature in the cargo space is not greater than 85° F or less than 45° F for more than 4 hours
- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing
 - ▶ excessive salivation
 - ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
 - ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

If a nonhuman primate is obviously ill, injured, or in physical distress, it must **not** be transported in commerce, except to receive veterinary care. [3.90(c)]

A nonhuman primate must not be removed from its primary transport enclosure, **UNLESS** it is placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the AWA primary enclosure standards. [3.90(d)]

Only the following persons may remove a nonhuman primate from its transportation enclosure **unless** required for the health and well being of the animal: [3.90(d)]

- persons experienced and authorized by the shipper
- persons authorized by the consignor
- persons authorized by the consignee

The Care in Transit regulations are in effect until: [3.90(e)]

- the consignee takes physical delivery of the animal, or
- the animal is returned to the consignor

Marine Mammals

All marine mammal shipments must be accompanied by: [3.116(a)]

- a licensed veterinarian, and/or
- an employee and/or attendant of:
 - the shipper, or
 - the receiver

The person accompanying the shipment must: [3.116(a)]

- be knowledgeable about marine mammal care and transport
- be experienced in marine mammal care and transport
- provide for the good health and well-being of the marine mammal
- observe the marine mammal to determine when it needs veterinary care
- obtain any needed veterinary care as soon as possible

Ways to assess if the person accompanying the shipment is knowledgeable and experienced in marine mammal care and transport include, but are not limited to, asking the person:

- how many years of experience he/she has working with marine mammals
- how long has he/she worked with the specific marine mammal(s) being transported
- how many years of experience he/she has transporting marine mammals
- what type of experience he/she has transporting marine mammals
- to describe the procedures to be followed before, during, and after transit

Any transport of greater than 2 hours duration requires a transport plan which: [3.116(a)]

- has been approved by the attending veterinarian
- specifies if a veterinarian is required to accompany the animal

If the attending veterinarian does not accompany the marine mammal, communication with the veterinarian must be

maintained to provide timely and accurate information on:
[3.116(a)]

- problems of animal health
- behavior
- well-being of the animal

Note: This communication must be maintained in accordance with Sections 2.33(b)(3) and 2.40(b)(3) of the AWA regulations.

The following marine mammals may be transported in commerce ONLY with the approval of the attending veterinarian: [3.116(b)]

- a pregnant female in the last half of pregnancy
- a dependent unweaned young animal
- a nursing mother with young
- an animal with a medical condition requiring veterinary care that would be compromised by the transport.

NOTE: The attending veterinarian must:

- note the existence of any of the above conditions on the health certificate
- determine whether a veterinarian should accompany the shipment

Carriers must: [3.116(c)]

- inform the crew as to the presence of marine mammals aboard the craft
- inform the individual accompanying the animal of any unexpected delays as soon as they become known
- if a delay occurs, accommodate (except as precluded by safety considerations) requests by the shipper or his/her agent:
 - ▶ to provide access to the animals
 - ▶ to take other necessary actions for the welfare of the animal

A marine mammal may **only** be removed from its primary transport enclosure by: [3.116(g)]

- its trainer, or
- other persons capable of handling the animal safely

Cetaceans and Sirenians

A sufficient number of employees or attendants of the shipper/receiver must accompany the marine mammal(s) to: [3.116(d)]

- keep the skin moist or prevent drying by such methods as
 - ▶ intermittent spraying of water
 - ▶ application of a nontoxic emollient
- assure that the pectoral flippers have freedom of movement at all times
- make adjustments in the position of the animal when necessary to prevent skin necrosis at weight pressure points
- keep the animal cooled or warmed sufficiently to prevent:
 - ▶ overheating
 - ▶ hypothermia
 - ▶ temperature related stress
- calm the animal to avoid:
 - ▶ struggling
 - ▶ thrashing
 - ▶ any unnecessary activity that may cause overheating or physical trauma

Pinnipeds and Polar Bears

A sufficient number of employees or attendants of the shipper or receiver must accompany the marine mammal(s) to: [3.116(e)]

- keep the animal cooled or warmed sufficiently to prevent:
 - ▶ overheating
 - ▶ hypothermia
 - ▶ temperature related stress
- calm the animal to avoid:
 - ▶ struggling
 - ▶ thrashing
 - ▶ any unnecessary activity that may cause overheating or physical trauma

Sea Otters

Sea otters must be transported in primary enclosures that contain false floors which: [3.116(f)]

- allow water and waste to freely pass through
- keep the interior of the enclosure free from waste materials

Moisture must be provided during transport by: [3.116(f)]

- ice, or
- water sprayers

Other Animals

Surface Transportation [3.140(a)]

The animals must be observed at least once every 4 hours by:

- the operator of the conveyance
- a person accompanying the operator

An animal must be observed to ensure:

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
- the ambient temperature in the cargo space is within prescribed limits for the species
- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing
 - ▶ excessive salivation
 - ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
 - ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

Air Transportation [3.140(a)]

The carrier must observe the animal:

- at least once every 4 hours if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight
- if the cargo area is not accessible during flight
 - ▶ whenever the animal is being loaded and unloaded
 - ▶ whenever the animal cargo area is accessible

An animal must be observed to ensure:

- there is sufficient air for normal breathing
- the ambient temperature in the cargo space is within prescribed limits for the species
- there are no signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - ▶ labored breathing

- ▶ excessive salivation
- ▶ vomiting/diarrhea
- ▶ frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on the transport enclosure

NOTE: If any veterinary care is need, it must be obtained at the closest available veterinary facility.

No animal in obvious physical distress may be transported in commerce. [3.140(a)]

A wild or dangerous animal may **only** be removed from its transportation primary enclosure: [3.140(b)]

- when extreme emergency conditions exist, and
- a temporary primary enclosure is available which is strong enough to prevent the escape of the animal

An animal must not be removed from its primary transport enclosure, **UNLESS** it is placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the AWA primary enclosure standards. [3.140(b)]

**FOOD AND
WATER**

Animals in transit must be provided food and water.
[3.16, 3.38, 3.63, 3.89, 3.115, 3.139]

Species Specific

Dogs & Cats

Food

Dogs/cats must be offered food: [3.16(a)]

- within 4 hours before being transported
- *if 16 weeks of age or older*, then at least once every 24 hours while in-transit
- *if less than 16 weeks of age*, then at least once every 12 hours while in-transit

Water

Dogs/cats must be offered potable water: [3.16(a)]

- within 4 hours before being transported
- at least once every 12 hours while in-transit

These time periods begin from the time the dog/cat was last offered food and water prior to beginning transport.

Any dog/cat consigned to a carrier or intermediate handler by a research facility, including a Federal research facility must:

- be accompanied by a certification statement containing the following information: [3.16(a)]
 - ▶ a statement that the dog/cat was offered food and water within 4 hours of delivery
 - ▶ the date and time the food and water was offered
- have easily noticed written instructions for the in-transit food and water requirement for a 24-hour period securely attached to the transport enclosure [3.16(b)]

Food and water receptacles must be: [3.16(c)]

- securely attached to the inside of the transport enclosure
- placed so that the receptacles can be filled from outside the enclosure
- designed, constructed and installed so that the dog/cat cannot leave the enclosure through the food and water openings

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Any guinea pig or hamster being transported by the research facility for more than 6 hours requires: [3.38(a)]

- access to food and potable water, or
- access to a type of food, which provides the food and water requirements, such as apples, potatoes, specially-prepared gel packs

Any guinea pig or hamster consigned to a carrier or intermediate handler must have: [3.38(b)]

- an adequate supply of food/potable water in the transport enclosure, or
 - an adequate supply of a type of food, which provides the food and water requirements, in the transport enclosure
-

Rabbits

Any rabbit being transported by the research facility for more than 6 hours requires: [3.63(a)]

- access to food and potable water, or
- access to a type of food, which provides the food and water requirements, such as apples, potatoes, specially-prepared gel packs

Any rabbit consigned to a carrier or intermediate handler must have: [3.63(b)]

- an adequate supply of food/potable water in the transport enclosure, or
 - an adequate supply of a type of food, which provides the food and water requirements, in the transport enclosure
-

Nonhuman Primates

The following food and water requirements apply to both registered research facilities and Federal research facilities.

Food

Nonhuman primates must be offered food: [3.89(a)]

- within 4 hours before being transported
 - *if 1 year of age or older*, then at least once every 24 hours while in-transit
 - *if less than 1 year of age*, then at least once every 12 hours while in-transit
-

Water

Nonhuman primates must be offered potable water: [3.89(a)]

- within 4 hours before being transported
- at least once every 12 hours while in-transit

These time periods begin from the time the nonhuman primate was last offered food and water prior to beginning transport.

Any nonhuman primate consigned to a carrier or intermediate handler must:

- be accompanied by a certification statement containing the following information: [3.89(a)]
 - ▶ a statement that the animal was offered food and water within 4 hours of delivery
 - ▶ the date and time the food and water was offered
- have easily noticed written instructions for the in-transit food and water requirement for a 24-hour period securely attached to the transport enclosure [3.89(b)]

Food and water receptacles must be: [3.89(c)]

- securely attached to the inside of the transport enclosure
- placed so that the receptacles can be filled from outside the enclosure
- designed, constructed and installed so that the animal cannot leave the enclosure through the food and water openings

Marine Mammals

Food

Marine mammals must be offered food: [3.115(b)]

- as often as necessary and appropriate for the species, or
- as determined by the attending veterinarian

Water

Marine mammals that require drinking water must be offered potable water: [3.115(a)]

- within 4 hours of being placed in the transport primary enclosure

- as often as necessary and appropriate to the species to prevent dehydration which would jeopardize the animal's health and well being

Other Animals

Food

Animals must be fed: [3.139(b)]

- at least once every 24 hours while in-transit, or
- as often as required by standard husbandry practices, hibernation, veterinary treatment or other professionally accepted practices

Water

Animals must be offered potable water: [3.139(a)]

- within 4 hours prior to being transported
- at least once every 12 hours during transport in the dealer's primary conveyance, or
- as often as required by standard husbandry practices, hibernation, veterinary treatment or other professionally accepted practices

NOTE: Some species do not drink water and get fluid requirements from their food.

A sufficient quantity of food and potable water for a period of at least 24 hours must accompany the animal. [3.139(c)]

Any animal consigned to a carrier or intermediate handler must have written food/water instructions affixed to the outside of the transport enclosure. [3.139(d)]

<p>HEALTH CERTIFICATES</p>	<p>A dog, cat, nonhuman primate, or marine mammal delivered for transportation in commerce by a research facility, including a Federal research facility, must be accompanied by a health certificate. [2.38, 3.112, Policy #18]</p>
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs and Cats A health certificate is required when a research facility, including a Federal research facility: [2.38(h)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivers a dog or cat to a carrier or intermediate handler • transports a dog or cat across a state line <p>NOTE: A dog/cat transported within the State and in the research facility's private vehicle does not require a health certificate. [Policy #18]</p> <p>The health certificate must: [2.38(h)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be issued by a licensed veterinarian • state that the animal was inspected on a specific date NOTE: This date must be within 10 days prior to delivery of the animal for transport. • state that the animal appeared to be free of any infectious disease or physical abnormality that would endanger the animal, other animals or the general public <p>NOTE: If a health certificate contains a stamped veterinarian's signature, a copy should be forwarded to the Regional Office. The stamped signature may be a violation of a State law.</p> <p>The U.S. Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals (APHIS Form 7001) may be used for the health certification (see page 13.4.4). [2.38(h)(3)]</p> <p>Nonhuman Primates A health certificate is required when a research facility, including a Federal research facility: [2.38(h)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivers a nonhuman primate to a carrier or intermediate handler • transports a nonhuman primate across a state line

NOTE: A nonhuman primate transported **within** the State and in the research facility's private vehicle does not require a health certificate. [Policy #18]

The health certificate must: [2.38(h)(1)]

- be issued by a licensed veterinarian
- state that the animal was inspected on a specific date
NOTE: This date must be within 10 days prior to delivery of the animal for transport.
- state that the animal appeared to be free of any infectious disease or physical abnormality that would endanger the animal, other animals or the general public

NOTE: If a health certificate contains a stamped veterinarian's signature, a copy should be forwarded to the Regional Office. The stamped signature may be a violation of a State law.

The U.S. Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination for Small Animals (APHIS Form 7001) may be used for the health certification (see page 13.4.4). [2.38(h)(3)]

Marine Mammals

A health certificate is required when a research facility, including a Federal research facility, delivers a marine mammal to a carrier or intermediate handler. [3.112(a)]

The health certificate must: [3.112(a)]

- be signed by the attending veterinarian
- state that the animal was examined within the prior 10 days
- state that the animal was found to be in acceptable health for transport

NOTE: If a health certificate contains a stamped veterinarian's signature, a copy should be forwarded to the Regional Office. The stamped signature may be a violation of a State law.

Exemption

Dogs, Cats and Nonhuman Primates

The Secretary of Agriculture may provide an exemption to the health certificate requirement on an individual basis for a dog/cat or

nonhuman primate shipped to a research facility when the research facility requires an animal not eligible for a health certificate. [2.38(h)(2)]

Requests for an exemption must:

- be in writing
- contain the reason/justification for the exemption
- be sent to:

USDA, APHIS, AC
4700 River Road, Unit 84
Riverdale, MD 20737-1234

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

**UNITED STATES INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL
CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH EXAMINATION
FOR SMALL ANIMALS**

3 NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF OWNER/CONSIGNOR

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

6. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION (To be completed by owner/consignor)

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

6. VACCINATION HISTORY (To be completed by veterinarian)

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

6. OTHER VACCINATIONS, TESTS OR TREATMENT

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

6. ATTACH ORIGINAL SIGNATURE

USDA Licensor Registration No. if applicable Telephone

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13.4.5

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average .03 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information, and 6 annual hours for recordkeeping. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, OIRM, Room 404-W, Washington, D.C. 20250; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

APHIS FORM 7001 (REVERSE)

MARKINGS AND LABELING	Transport enclosures must be properly labeled. [3.14, 3.36, 3.61, 3.81, 3.113, 3.137]
Criteria	A removable transport enclosure is properly labeled for all covered animals if it contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• markings on the top and one or more sides of the enclosure• directional arrows indicating the upright position• the words "Live Animal" (see page 13.5.2)<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ in letters at least 1" in height▶ on top of the enclosure and on one or more sides
Species Specific	Nonhuman Primates [3.87(f)] Removable and permanently affixed transport enclosures must contain the words "Wild Animal" or "Live Animal" in English. Marine Mammals [3.113(f)] The transport enclosure, when not permanently affixed to the cargo space, must be marked with the words "Live Animal" or "Wild Animal": <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on top (when present), and• on at least one side, or• on all sides whenever possible Other Animals [3.137(e)] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The words "Wild Animal" may also be used.

**↑ LIVE ↑
ANIMALS**

Pet travel questions? Call (800) 545-USDA.

**LIVE
ANIMALS**

Pet travel questions? Call (800) 545-USDA.

MINIMUM AGE REQUIREMENT	Dogs and cats must be at least eight (8) weeks of age and have been weaned to be transported in commerce. [2.130]
Criteria	Transporting a dog/cat in commerce includes, but is not limited to, delivering a dog/cat to a: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• carrier or intermediate handler for transport• broker or pet store• private individual <p>The eight weeks of age, i.e., 56 days, does not include the day of birth. (see chart on page 13.6.2)</p>
Exception	Dogs and cats less than 8 weeks of age may be transported in commerce: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• directly to a registered research facility• directly to a Federal research facility• by a private individual who acquired the dog/cat directly from a research facility at the research facility premises

Minimum Age Requirements for Transporting Dogs and Cats

9CFR 2.130 minimum age requirements:

No dog or cat shall be delivered by any person to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation, in commerce, or shall be transported in commerce by any person, except to a registered research facility, unless such dog or cat is at least eight (8) weeks of age and has been weaned.

This chart shows the first day dogs and/or cats may be sold [56 days (8 weeks) from the date of birth]. The day of birth is NOT included as part of 56 days.

		Month Kittens/Puppies were Born											
Day of Birth	Jan*	Feb*	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Feb 26	Mar 29	Apr 26	May 27	Jun 26	Jul 27	Aug 26	Sep 26	Oct 27	Nov 26	Dec 27	Jan 26	
2	Feb 27	Mar 30	Apr 27	May 28	Jun 27	Jul 28	Aug 27	Sep 27	Oct 28	Nov 27	Dec 28	Jan 27	
3	Feb 28	Mar 31	Apr 28	May 29	Jun 28	Jul 29	Aug 28	Sep 28	Oct 29	Nov 28	Dec 29	Jan 28	
4	Mar 1	Apr 1	Apr 29	May 30	Jun 29	Jul 30	Aug 29	Sep 29	Oct 30	Nov 29	Dec 30	Jan 29	
5	Mar 2	Apr 2	Apr 30	May 31	Jun 30	Jul 31	Aug 30	Sep 30	Oct 31	Nov 30	Dec 31	Jan 30	
6	Mar 3	Apr 3	May 1	Jun 1	Jul 1	Aug 1	Aug 31	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Jan 1	Jan 31	
7	Mar 4	Apr 4	May 2	Jun 2	Jul 2	Aug 2	Sep 1	Oct 2	Nov 2	Dec 2	Jan 2	Feb 1	
8	Mar 5	Apr 5	May 3	Jun 3	Jul 3	Aug 3	Sep 2	Oct 3	Nov 3	Dec 3	Jan 3	Feb 2	
9	Mar 6	Apr 6	May 4	Jun 4	Jul 4	Aug 4	Sep 3	Oct 4	Nov 4	Dec 4	Jan 4	Feb 3	
10	Mar 7	Apr 7	May 5	Jun 5	Jul 5	Aug 5	Sep 4	Oct 5	Nov 5	Dec 5	Jan 5	Feb 4	
11	Mar 8	Apr 8	May 6	Jun 6	Jul 6	Aug 6	Sep 5	Oct 6	Nov 6	Dec 6	Jan 6	Feb 5	
12	Mar 9	Apr 9	May 7	Jun 7	Jul 7	Aug 7	Sep 6	Oct 7	Nov 7	Dec 7	Jan 7	Feb 6	
13	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 8	Jun 8	Jul 8	Aug 8	Sep 7	Oct 8	Nov 8	Dec 8	Jan 8	Feb 7	
14	Mar 11	Apr 11	May 9	Jun 9	Jul 9	Aug 9	Sep 8	Oct 9	Nov 9	Dec 9	Jan 9	Feb 8	
15	Mar 12	Apr 12	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 9	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 10	Feb 9	
16	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 11	Jun 11	Jul 11	Aug 11	Sep 10	Oct 11	Nov 11	Dec 11	Jan 11	Feb 10	
17	Mar 14	Apr 14	May 12	Jun 12	Jul 12	Aug 12	Sep 11	Oct 12	Nov 12	Dec 12	Jan 12	Feb 11	
18	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 13	Jun 13	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 12	Oct 13	Nov 13	Dec 13	Jan 13	Feb 12	
19	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 13	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 14	Feb 13	
20	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 14	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 15	Feb 14	
21	Mar 18	Apr 18	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 15	Oct 16	Nov 16	Dec 16	Jan 16	Feb 15	
22	Mar 19	Apr 19	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 16	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 17	Feb 16	
23	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 18	Jun 18	Jul 18	Aug 18	Sep 17	Oct 18	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 18	Feb 17	
24	Mar 21	Apr 21	May 19	Jun 19	Jul 19	Aug 19	Sep 18	Oct 19	Nov 19	Dec 19	Jan 19	Feb 18	
25	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 19	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 20	Feb 19	
26	Mar 23	Apr 23	May 21	Jun 21	Jul 21	Aug 21	Sep 20	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 21	Feb 20	
27	Mar 24	Apr 23	May 22	Jun 22	Jul 22	Aug 22	Sep 21	Oct 22	Nov 22	Dec 22	Jan 22	Feb 21	
28	Mar 25	Apr 24	May 23	Jun 23	Jul 23	Aug 23	Sep 22	Oct 23	Nov 23	Dec 23	Jan 23	Feb 22	
29	Mar 26	Apr 25	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 23	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	Jan 24	Feb 23	
30	Mar 27		May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 24	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 25	Feb 24	
31	Mar 28		May 26		Jul 26		Sep 25	Oct 26		Dec 26		Feb 25	

* During a leap year, animals born from Jan 4 to Feb 28 can be sold one day earlier than the chart reading. Animals born on Feb 29 may be sold April 25.

To use the chart:

1. Find the month the animals were born at the top of the chart.
2. Find the day of the month the animals were born on the left side of the chart.
3. Move down from the month and across from the day until the rows intersect. This is the day the animals become 8 wks. old and may be sold legally under USDA regulations.

Example: A puppy born on Aug 18 can be sold on or after Oct 13.

<p>PRIMARY CONVEYANCE</p>	<p>The animal cargo space of a primary conveyance used to transport an animal(s) must be constructed so that the animal(s) is protected and its health and comfort is ensured at all times. [3.15, 3.37, 3.62, 3.88, 3.114, 3.138]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>An animal is protected and its health and comfort ensured if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is protected from temperature extremes • it is protected from exhaust fumes • the animal cargo space has sufficient air supply for normal breathing • the primary enclosure is positioned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ to assure each animal has sufficient air for normal breathing ▶ so that the animal can be removed in an emergency • the interior cargo space is kept clean <p>Animals must be protected if transported with materials that may be harmful, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleaning solutions • fertilizer • propane tanks • dry ice • human remains <p><i>During surface transportation, animals must be easily accessible.</i></p> <p>Criteria for determining accessibility include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number and placement of doors on vehicles • width of aisles so animals can be seen • space between stacked crates for adequate air movement
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs & Cats</p> <p><i>During surface transportation, animal areas must be:</i> [3.15(e)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temperature regulated to not exceed 85° F or fall below 45° F for more than 4 hours • vented by auxiliary means, such as fans, blowers or air conditioning when the cargo space ambient temperature is 85° F or warmer

During air transportation, animal areas must be: [3.15(d)]

- pressurized while above 8,000 feet
- heated or cooled as necessary to ensure the animal's health and well-being

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Animal areas must be: [3.37(g)]

- mechanically sound and provide fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, etc.
- maintained below 85° F and above 45° F **except** hamsters may be shipped at a lower temperature if accompanied by an acclimation certificate
- vented by auxiliary means when the ambient temperature is 75° F or warmer

Rabbits

Animal areas must: [3.62(g)]

- be mechanically sound and provide fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, etc.
- maintained below 85° F and above 45° F **except** rabbits may be shipped at a lower temperature if accompanied by an acclimation certificate
- vented by auxiliary means when the ambient temperature is 75° F or warmer

Nonhuman Primates

Animal areas must:

- *during surface transportation, maintain a temperature gradient between 45° to 85° F* [3.88(e)]
- *during air transportation, maintain an ambient temperature that ensures the health and well-being of the animal, in accordance with accepted professional husbandry practices* [3.88(d)]
- provide that primary enclosures containing nonhuman primates can be positioned far enough away from their natural enemies so that the nonhuman primate cannot touch or see the other animals [3.88(f)]

Marine Mammals

The primary conveyance used must be sufficiently temperature controlled: [3.114(a)]

- to provide an appropriate environmental temperature for the species being transported
- to provide for the safety and comfort of the marine mammal

If the primary conveyance cannot be sufficiently temperature controlled, other safeguards must be employed to maintain the animal at an appropriate temperature, including, but not limited to: [3.114(a)]

- cooling the animal with cold water
- adding ice to water-filled enclosures
- using fans

Adequate lighting for marine mammal attendants to properly inspect the animals at any time must be available and provided by:

[3.114(g)]

- the carrier, or
- the shipper

PRIMARY ENCLOSURE-CONSTRUCTION	An animal transported in commerce must be contained in an adequately ventilated, properly constructed primary enclosure. [3.14, 3.36, 3.61, 3.87, 3.113, 3.137]
Criteria	<p>A primary enclosure, such as a compartment, transport cage, carton, or crate, used to transport an animal in commerce must be properly constructed.</p> <p>The transport primary enclosure must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be strong enough to contain the animal securely and comfortably • be able to withstand the normal rigors of transportation • have an interior without any sharp points, edges, or protrusions that could injure the animal • be designed so that the animal can be quickly and easily removed in an emergency • have adequate devices, such as handles or handholds, on the exterior to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ enable the enclosure to be lifted without tilting ▶ ensure that anyone handling the enclosure can avoid contact with the animal unless necessary • be constructed to prevent leakage of fluids during transit • be constructed of a material that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ cleanable and sanitizable, or ▶ disposable <p>Non-disposable primary enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized prior to reuse.</p>
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats</p> <p>The primary enclosure must be designed and constructed to: [3.14(a)(9)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent seepage of waste products by having a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ solid, leakproof bottom containing unused litter, or ▶ removable leakproof collection tray under a slatted or wire mesh floor

- prevent any part of the animal from protruding outside the enclosure in a way that could result in injury to the animal or to any nearby person or animal

A slatted or wire mesh floor must be designed and constructed:
[3.14(a)(9)]

- to protect the animal's feet and legs from injury
- to not allow the animal's feet to pass through the openings

Any material, treatment, paint, preservative or other chemical used in or on the primary enclosure must be safe and non-toxic to the animal. [3.14(a)(7)]

Nonhuman Primates

The primary enclosure must be designed and constructed to:
[3.87(a)(10)]

- prevent seepage of waste products by having a:
 - ▶ solid, leakproof bottom containing unused litter, or
 - ▶ removable leakproof collection tray under a slatted or wire mesh floor
- prevent any part of the animal from protruding outside the enclosure in a way that could result in injury to the animal or to any nearby person or animal

A slatted or wire mesh floor must be designed and constructed:
[3.87(a)(10)]

- to protect the animal's feet and legs from injury
- to not allow the animal's feet to pass through the openings

Doors or other means of access into the enclosure must be secured with animal-proof devices that prevent accidental opening of the enclosure. [3.87(a)(5)]

Any material, treatment, paint, preservative or other chemical used in or on the primary enclosure must be safe and non-toxic to the animal. [3.87(a)(7)]

Two or more primary enclosures may be connected or attached to each other. [3.87(a)]

Marine Mammals

Primary enclosures used to transport all marine mammals must:

[3.113(e)]

- have solid bottoms to prevent leakage in shipment
- maintain the animal on floors that are:
 - ▶ sturdy
 - ▶ rigid
 - ▶ solid
 - ▶ provided with adequate drainage
- be cleaned and sanitized between uses

Polar Bears, Pinnipeds, Sea Otters

The primary enclosure must:

- be constructed from material that: [3.113(a)(2)]
 - ▶ is durable
 - ▶ is nontoxic
 - ▶ cannot be chewed
 - ▶ cannot be swallowed
- not allow the animal to put any body part(s) outside the enclosure that would result in injury to: [3.113(a)(5)]
 - ▶ the animal itself
 - ▶ nearby persons
 - ▶ persons handling the enclosure
- have openings that:
 - ▶ provide access into the enclosure [3.113(a)(6)]
 - ▶ are secured with locking devices of a type that cannot be accidentally opened [3.113(a)(6)]
 - ▶ are located to provide easy access to the marine mammal at all times for: [3.113(a)(7)]
 - emergency removal
 - potential treatment
- have air inlets that: [3.113(a)(8)]
 - ▶ are at heights which provide cross ventilation at all levels (particularly when the marine mammal is in a prone position)
 - ▶ are located on all four sides of the enclosure
 - ▶ cover not less than 20 percent of the total surface area of each side of the enclosure

- have projecting rims or other devices: [3.113(a)(9)]
 - ▶ on any ends or sides of the enclosure that have ventilation openings
 - ▶ that provide a minimum air circulation space of 3.0 inches (7.6cm) between the enclosure and any adjacent cargo/conveyance wall
- be constructed to provide sufficient air circulation to maintain the temperatures required by the transportation standards [3.113(a)(10)]

Cetaceans & Sirenians

Straps, slings, harnesses, or other devices used for body support or restraint must: [3.113(b)]

- be designed so as not to cause injury to the animal
- be designed to allow access to the animal by attendants to administer care during transit
- be equipped with special padding to prevent injury or trauma at critical weight pressure points
- prevent the animal from thrashing about and injuring itself or the attendants

<p>PRIMARY ENCLOSURE-HANDLING</p>	<p>The primary enclosure must be handled in such a manner as to avoid physical trauma, or distress to the animal. [3.19, 3.41, 3.66, 3.92, 3.118, 3.142]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>The primary enclosure must not be: [3.19(b)(2), 3.41(c), 3.66(c), 3.92(b)(2), 3.118(c), 3.142(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dropped, tossed or needlessly tilted • stacked in such a manner that it may fall
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs & Cats A primary enclosure containing an animal must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be attended when placed on conveyer belts, baggage claim conveyer belts, or inclined conveyer ramps that lead to baggage claim areas [3.19(b)(1)] • may be placed on conveyer ramps used to load and unload aircraft if attendants are located at each end of the ramp [3.19(b)(1)] • must be handled and positioned according to written instructions and arrow markings on the enclosure [3.19(b)(2)] <p>This section applies to the movement of an animal: [3.19(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from primary conveyance to primary conveyance • within a primary conveyance • within a terminal facility • to or from a terminal facility • to or from a primary conveyance <p>Nonhuman Primate A primary enclosure containing an animal must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be attended when placed on conveyer belts, baggage claim conveyer belts, or inclined conveyer ramps that lead to baggage claim areas [3.92(b)(1)] • may be placed on conveyer ramps used to load and unload

aircraft if attendants are located at each end of the ramp
[3.92(b)(1)]

- must be handled and positioned according to written instructions and arrow markings on the enclosure
[3.92(b)(2)]

This section applies to the movement of an animal: [3.92(c)]

- from primary conveyance to primary conveyance
- within a primary conveyance
- within a terminal facility
- to or from a terminal facility
- to or from a primary conveyance

**PRIMARY
 ENCLOSURE-
 SPACE**

Animals in transport enclosures must have adequate space.
 [3.14, 3.36, 3.61, 3.87, 3.113, 3.137]

Species Specific

Dogs & Cats [3.14]

The transport enclosure must be positioned in the primary conveyance so as to protect the animal from inclement weather. [3.14(e)(2)]

The transport enclosure must be large enough for each animal to: [3.14(e)(1)]

- turn about normally
- stand normally
- sit erect, and
- lie in a natural position

IF TRANSPORTED BY AIR: [3.14(f)]

IF dog or cat	THEN the maximum number of animals per transport enclosure is
6 months of age or older	one
8 weeks to 6 months of age, and weighs over 20 lbs	one
8 weeks to 6 months of age, and each weighs 20 lbs or less, and of comparable size	two
less than 8 weeks of age, and of comparable size, and weaned, and shipped to a research facility	unlimited
less than 8 weeks of age, and unweaned, and litter mates, and accompanied by their dam, and shipped to a research facility	unlimited

IF TRANSPORTED BY SURFACE VEHICLE OR PRIVATELY OWNED AIRCRAFT: [3.14(g)]	
IF dog or cat	THEN the maximum number of animals per transport enclosure is
8 weeks of age or older, and of comparable size, and other requirements in this section met	four
less than 8 weeks of age, and of comparable size, and weaned, and shipped to a research facility, and other requirements in this section met	unlimited
less than 8 weeks of age, and unweaned, and litter mates, and accompanied by their dam, and shipped to a research facility, and other requirements in this section met	unlimited

Guinea Pigs and Hamsters [3.36]

The transport enclosure must be large enough for each animal to:
[3.36(c)]

- turn about freely and
- make normal postural adjustments.

Guinea Pigs

The transport enclosure must

- contain no more than 15 live guinea pigs [3.36(d)]
- have an interior height of at least [3.36(e)(1)(i)]
 - 6 inches for guinea pigs weighing up to 500 grams
 - 7 inches for guinea pigs weighing over 500 grams

- provide a minimum amount of floor space according to the table below: [3.36(e)(1)(ii)]

Weight (grams)	Square centimeters	Square inches
Up to 350	193.6	30
350 to 600	290.3	45
Over 600	354.8	55

Hamsters

The transport enclosure must:

- contain no more than 50 live hamsters [3.36(d)]
- have an interior height of at least [3.36(e)(2)(i)]
 - ▶ 5 inches for dwarf hamsters
 - ▶ 6 inches for larger hamsters
- provide a minimum amount of floor space for each hamster according to the table below: [3.36(e)(2)(ii)]

Age	Dwarf		Other	
	cm ²	in ²	cm ²	in ²
Weaning to 5 wks	32.2	5.0	45.2	7
5 to 10 wks	48.3	7.5	71.0	11
Over 10 wks	58.1	9.0	96.8	15

Rabbits [3.61]

The transport enclosure must

- contain no more than 15 rabbits [3.61(d)]
- be large enough for each animal to: [3.61(c)]
 - ▶ turn about freely
 - ▶ make normal postural adjustments

EXCEPTION: The common industry transfer cages, i.e., the wire cages with solid metal bottoms and partial solid metal sides and with small individual compartments which do not allow the rabbits to turn around, may be acceptable

transport enclosures if:

- they are being used for short term transport, usually not over 8-12 hours
- the rabbits are not showing any signs of distress
- the rabbits fit comfortably into the individual compartments

If in your professional judgment the rabbits' health and well-being are being jeopardized, you should cite the research facility for using these cages and the research facility must come into compliance with the transportation enclosure space requirements.

Nonhuman Primates [3.87]

The transport enclosure must be large enough for each animal to:
[3.87(e)]

- turn about freely in a normal manner
- sit in an upright, hands down position without its head touching the top of the transport enclosure

NOTE: An animal's movement may be restricted: [3.87(e)]

- according to professionally accepted standards
- if movement constitutes a danger to:
 - ▶ the animal
 - ▶ the handlers, or
 - ▶ other persons

Marine Mammals

Pinnipeds, Polar Bears, & Sea Otters

Primary enclosures must be large enough that each animal has sufficient space to: [3.113(c)(1)]

- turn about freely in a stance whereby all four feet or flippers are on the floor
- sit in an upright position
- lie in a natural position

Cetaceans & Sirenians

Primary enclosures must be large enough for support of the marine mammal's body in slings, harnesses or other

supporting devices (see below) without causing injury due to contact with the primary transport enclosure. [3.113(c)(2)]

Straps, slings, harnesses, or other devices used for body support or restraint must: [3.113(b)]

- be designed so as not to cause injury to the animal
- be designed to allow access to the animal by attendants to administer care during transit
- be equipped with special padding to prevent injury or trauma at critical weight pressure points
- prevent the animal from thrashing about and injuring itself or the attendants

A marine mammal's movement may be restricted: [3.113(c)(2)]

- according to professionally accepted standards
- if movement constitutes a danger to:
 - ▶ the animal
 - ▶ the handlers, or
 - ▶ other persons

Other Animals

The transport enclosure must be large enough for each animal to: [3.137(c)]

- turn about freely, and
- make normal postural adjustments

NOTE: An animal's movement may be restricted: [3.137(c)]

- according to professionally accepted standards
- if movement constitutes a danger to:
 - ▶ the animal
 - ▶ the handlers, or
 - ▶ other persons

PRIMARY ENCLOSURE-VENTILATION

A transport primary enclosure, such as a compartment, transport cage, carton, or crate, used to transport an animal in commerce must be adequately ventilated.
 [3.14, 3.36, 3.61, 3.87, 3.113, 3.137]

Criteria

For transport enclosures permanently affixed to the primary conveyance with the front opening as the only source of ventilation, the enclosure ventilation area must:

- be positioned to prevent blockage of front opening
- open directly to:
 - the outside
 - an unobstructed aisle way or passageway inside the conveyance
- be at least 90% of the total surface area
- be covered with bars, wire mesh, or smooth expanded metal having air space

Species Specific

Dogs & Cats
 Transport enclosures that are removable from the primary conveyance, such as crates, cartons, or cages, must have walls with ventilation openings that meet the following requirements: [3.14(c)]

Number of ventilated walls	Position of the walls	Required ventilation area
1	front	90%
2	opposing walls	16% of each wall
3	2 opposing walls	8% of total surface area of the two opposing walls
	3 rd wall	50% of the 3 rd wall
4	4 opposing	8% of each wall

The ventilated surface area must:

- be 14% of the total combined surface area of all the walls for the whole enclosure, and [3.14(c)(1)]
- have at least 1/3 of the total ventilation area located on the upper 1/2 of the enclosure [3.14(c)(1)(iv)]

Each wall with a ventilation opening must have a projecting rim to:

- prevent obstruction of openings
- provide a minimum of 0.75" air circulation space between the enclosure and any wall or object

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Transport enclosures that are removable from the primary conveyance, such as crates, cartons, or cages, must have walls with ventilation openings that meet the following requirements: [3.36]

Number of ventilated walls	Position of the walls	Required ventilation area
1	front	90%
2	opposing walls	16% of each wall
4	4 opposing	8% of each wall

The ventilated surface area must have [3.36(a)(5)]

- at least 1/3 of the total ventilation area located on the upper 1/2 of the enclosure, and
- at least 1/3 of the total ventilation area located on the lower 1/2 of the enclosure

Each wall with a ventilation opening must have a projecting rim to [3.36(a)(6)]

- prevent obstruction of openings
- provide a minimum of 0.75" air circulation space between the enclosure and any wall or object

Rabbits

Transport enclosures that are removable from the primary conveyance, such as crates, cartons, or cages, must have walls with ventilation openings that meet the following requirements: [3.61]

Number of ventilated walls	Position of the walls	Required ventilation area
1	front	90%
2	opposing walls	16% of each wall
4	4 opposing	8% of each wall

The ventilated surface area must have: [3.61(a)(4)]

- at least 1/3 of the total ventilation area located on the upper 1/2 of the enclosure, and
- at least 1/3 of the total ventilation area located on the lower 1/2 of the enclosure

Each wall with a ventilation opening must have a projecting rim to: [3.61(a)(5)]

- prevent obstruction of openings
- provide a minimum of 0.75" air circulation space between the enclosure and any wall or object

Nonhuman Primates

Transport enclosures that are removable from the primary conveyance, such as crates, cartons, or cages, must have walls with ventilation openings that meet the following requirements: [3.87(c)]

Number of ventilated walls	Position of the walls	Required ventilation area	Location of openings
1	front	90%	
2	opposing walls	16% of each wall	above midline of each wall
4	4 opposing	8% of each wall	above midline of each wall

Each wall with a ventilation opening must have a projecting rim to [3.87(c)(2)]

- prevent obstruction of openings
- provide a minimum of 0.75" air circulation space between the enclosure and any wall or object

Marine Mammals

Pinnipeds, Polar Bears, & Sea Otters

Transport primary enclosures that are removable must have:

- air inlets that: [3.113(a)(8)]
 - ▶ are at heights which provide cross ventilation at all levels (particularly when the marine mammal in a prone position)
 - ▶ are located on all 4 sides of the enclosure
 - ▶ cover not less than 20% of the total surface area of each side of the enclosure
- projecting rims or other spacing devices: [3.113(a)(9)]
 - ▶ placed on any ends and sides with ventilation openings
 - ▶ provide a minimum air circulation space of 3.0 inches (7.6 cm) between the enclosure and any adjacent cargo/conveyance wall
- sufficient air circulation space to maintain the temperatures required by the transportation standards [3.113(a)(10)]

Other Animals

Transport enclosures that are removable from the primary conveyance, such as crates, cartons, or cages, must have walls with ventilation openings that meet the following requirements:

[3.137(a)(4), 3.137(g)]

Number of ventilated walls	Position of the walls	Required ventilation area
1	front	90%
2	opposing walls	16% of each wall
4	4 opposing	8% of each wall

The ventilation area must: [3.137(a)(4)]

- have at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total ventilation area located on the **upper** $\frac{1}{2}$ of the enclosure, and
- have at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total ventilation area located on the **lower** $\frac{1}{2}$ of the enclosure

Each wall with a ventilation opening must have a projecting rim to:
[3.137(a)(5)]

- prevent obstruction of openings
- provide a minimum of 0.75" air circulation space between the enclosure and any wall or object

**SHELTER FROM
THE ELEMENTS**

A research facility which moves a live animal in transit must provide adequate shelter from the elements. [3.19, 3.41, 3.66, 3.92, 3.142]

Criteria

Adequate shelter includes, but is not limited to:

- shelter from sunlight
 - ▶ sufficient shade to protect the animal from the direct rays of the sun [3.19(a)(1), 3.41(a)(1), 3.66(a)(1), 3.92(a)(1), 3.142(a)(1)]
- shelter from the extreme heat
 - ▶ an animal cannot be exposed to surrounding ambient temperatures which exceed 85° F for more than 45 minutes [3.19(a)(1), 3.41(a)(1), 3.66(a)(1), 3.92(a)(1), 3.142(a)(1)]
 - ▶ ambient temperature is measured at a point not more than 3 feet from an outside wall of the primary enclosure and approximately midway up the side of the enclosure [3.18(d), 3.40, 3.65, 3.91(d), 3.141]
- shelter from rain & snow
 - ▶ sufficient protection must be provided to allow the animal to remain dry during rain, snow, sleet, etc. [3.19(a)(2), 3.41(a)(2), 3.66(a)(2), 3.92(a)(2), 3.142(a)(2)]
- shelter from cold temperature (see page 13.12.2)

When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health and well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. [2.131(d)]

An animal may not be subjected to any combination of the following climatic conditions that is detrimental to its health and well-being: [2.131(d)]

- temperature
- humidity
- time

When determining if climatic conditions are detrimental to an animal's health and well-being, the following factors must be taken into consideration: [2.131(d)]

- age
- species
- breed
- overall health status
- acclimation

**SHELTER
FROM COLD
TEMPERATURES**

Species Specific

Dogs & Cats

- transporting devices used to move an animal must be covered to protect the animal when the outdoor temperature falls below 50° F [3.19(a)(3)]
- an animal must not be exposed to an ambient temperature below 45° F for a period of more than 45 minutes **unless** accompanied by an acclimation certificate [3.19(a)(3)]
- ambient temperature is measured at a point not more than 3 feet from an outside wall of the primary enclosure and approximately midway up the side of the enclosure [3.18(d)]

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

- transporting devices used to move an animal must be covered to protect the animal when the outdoor temperature falls below 50° F [3.41(c)(3)]
- a *guinea pig* must not be exposed to an ambient temperature below 45° F for a period of more than 45 minutes [3.41(a)(3)]
- a *hamster* must not be exposed to an ambient temperature below 45° F for a period of more than 45 minutes **unless** accompanied by an acclimation certificate [3.37(g), 3.41(a)(3)]

- ambient temperature is measured at a point not more than 3 feet from an outside wall of the primary enclosure and approximately midway up the side of the enclosure [3.40]

Rabbits

- transporting devices used to move an animal must be covered to protect the animal when the outdoor temperature falls below 50° F [3.66(a)(3)]
- an animal must not be exposed to an ambient temperature below 45° F for a period of more than 45 minutes **unless** accompanied by an acclimation certificate [3.66(a)(3)]
- ambient temperature is measured at a point not more than 3 feet from an outside wall of the primary enclosure and approximately midway up the side of the enclosure [3.65]

Nonhuman Primates

- transporting devices used to move an animal must be covered to protect the animal when the outdoor temperature falls below 45° F [3.92(a)(3)]
- an animal must not be exposed to an ambient temperature below 45° F for a period of more than 45 minutes **unless** accompanied by an acclimation certificate [3.92(a)(3)]
- ambient temperature is measured at a point not more than 3 feet from an outside wall of the primary enclosure and approximately midway up the side of the enclosure [3.91(d)]

Other Animals

- transporting devices used to move an animal must be covered to protect the animal when the outdoor temperature falls below 50° F [3.142(a)(3)]
- an animal must not be exposed to an ambient temperature below 45° F for a period of more than 45 minutes **unless** accompanied by an acclimation certificate [3.142(a)(3)]

- ambient temperature is measured at a point not more than 3 feet from an outside wall of the primary enclosure and approximately midway up the side of the enclosure [3.141]

TRANSPORTED GROUPS - COMPATIBILITY	Live animals transported in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. [3.14, 3.36, 3.61, 3.87, 3.113, 3.137]
Criteria	Animals transported in the same enclosure must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of the same species • of comparable size • non-aggressive toward each other
Exception	Dogs and cats that are private pets, compatible, and of comparable size may be transported in the same primary enclosure
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats Acceptable groups for transportation include, but are not limited to, puppies and kittens 4 months of age or less: [3.14(d)(2)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a litter, or • with their dam <p>Unacceptable groupings for transportation include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overly aggressive or vicious dogs or cats with other animals [3.14(d)(3)] • female dogs or cats in heat with any male animal [3.14(d)(4)] <p>Nonhuman Primates Only one nonhuman primate must be placed in a transport enclosure except for: [3.87(d)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a mother and her nursing infant • an established male-female pair • an established family group • a compatible pair of juveniles that have not reached puberty <p>Nonhuman primates must be of the same species if transported in adjacent or connected primary enclosures. [3.87(d)(2)]</p>

A female nonhuman primate in estrus may **not** be transported with a male. [3.87(d)(1)(ii)]

Marine Mammals [3.113(d)]

Sexually immature marine mammals must only be transported with:

- their dams, or
- other juvenile marine mammals

Socially dependant animals, e.g., sibling, dam, or other member of a family group, must be allowed visual and olfactory contact whenever reasonable.

A female marine mammal must **not** be transported with any mature male marine mammal.

Other Animals [3.137(b)]

Sexually immature animals must only be transported with:

- their dams, or
- other juvenile animals

Socially dependant animals must be allowed visual and olfactory contact whenever reasonable.

A female animal in season must **not** be transported with any mature male animal.