

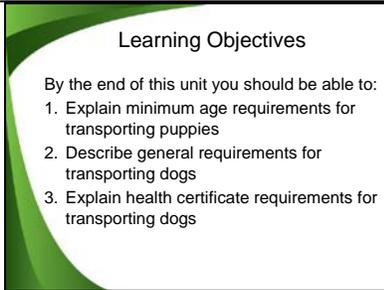
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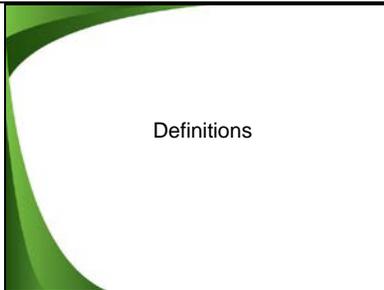
Transporting dogs from one location to another is regulated by USDA APHIS Animal Care. As a licensed dealer, you need to be aware the of transportation requirements under the AWA. This presentation will discuss the minimum age requirement, the general requirements for transporting dogs and health certificate requirements.

After completing this section, you should be able to:

1. Explain the minimum age requirements for transportation of puppies.
2. Describe the general requirements for transporting dogs.
3. Explain the health certificate requirements for transporting dogs.

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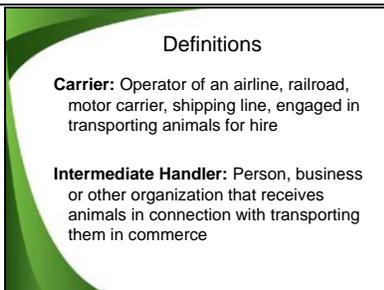
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First, we will define some terms you may see throughout this presentation.

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Before we begin discussing transportation, here are a few definitions which will help with understanding the terminology.

Carrier: The operator of an airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line or other enterprise engaged in the business of transporting animals for hire. Examples: airlines or a ground transportation company moving animals from their point of origin to a final destination.

Intermediate Handler: A person, business or other organization engaged in a business which receives animals in connection with their transport in commerce.

Examples: Local transportation company moving animals to airports or ground shipping carriers; Cargo handlers at an airport.

Note: A department, agency or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government can serve as an intermediate handler.

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Definitions

Commerce:

- Transporting a dog between a place in a State to any place outside the State, including a foreign country, OR
- Between points within the same State, but passing through any place outside the State, OR
- Within any territory, possession or the District of Columbia, which affects commerce described in the AWA.

USDA APHIS Animal Care enforces regulations related to the transportation of animals in commerce. It is important to understand the meaning of the term “commerce”, which can include trade, traffic, transportation or other means of commerce. Movement within commerce refers to transporting a dog.

Commerce: Movement in commerce refers to transporting a dog between a place in a State and any place outside of the State, including any foreign country, or between points within the same State, but through any place outside thereof, or within any territory, possession or the District of Columbia, or which affects the commerce described in the AWA. 7 U.S.C. § 2132(c), 9 CFR 1.1

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Minimum Age Requirements

There are age requirements in which dogs can be transported. This section will describe those minimum age requirements.

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Minimum Age

Puppies: At least 8 weeks old and weaned

Weaned: Accustomed to eating solid food and doing so for at least 5 days



Minimum Age for Transportation

Puppies may not be transported in commerce unless they are at least 8 weeks old and have been weaned.

Weaned: An animal has become accustomed to taking solid food and has done so without nursing for at least 5 days.

Photo: D. Ausen: ISU

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General Transportation Requirements

The regulations set out specific requirements which include standards for the enclosures used to transport dogs, limits on the number of dogs in each enclosure and care of dogs while in transport. This section will briefly describe these requirements.

9 CFR Part 3 Subpart A

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Primary Enclosure

- Compartment, transportation cage, carton or crate used to transport dogs
- Dogs must be in a primary enclosure when being transported



Dogs must be in a primary enclosure when being transported. A primary enclosure is a compartment, transportation cage, carton or crate used to transport dogs. Primary enclosures must meet certain minimum requirements. Anyone regulated under the AWA engaged in transporting or delivering an animal for transport in commerce must meet these requirements. We will discuss these requirements on the next two slides.

Photo: D. Bickett-Wedde: CFSPH

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General Construction

- Securely, comfortably contains dogs
 - Sturdy enough for transportation
 - Easily sanitizable or disposable
- Interior free of sharp points, edges or protrusion that might injure dogs
- Large enough for dog to have space to:
 - Turn around normally while standing
 - Stand normally
 - Stand and sit in a fully upright position
 - Lie in a natural position

Primary enclosures must:

- Securely and comfortably contain the dogs and be able to withstand the normal rigors of transportation. They must be constructed of a material which is either cleanable and sanitizable or disposable
- Have an interior free of sharp points, edges or protrusions that could injure the animal
- Be large enough so each dog has enough space to:
 - turn about normally while standing
 - stand normally
 - stand and sit in a fully upright position
 - lie in a natural position

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General Construction

- Securely contain dog so no part of its body is outside of the enclosure
- Open easily and quickly in emergencies
- Have exterior handles, handholds or other devices to easily lift enclosure
- Clearly marked "Live Animals" and indicate upright position



- Securely contain the dog so it cannot put any part of its body outside the enclosure in a way that might result in injury to the animal, handlers, or other persons or animals nearby.
- Open easily and quickly in order to remove the dog from the enclosure in an emergency.
- Have exterior handles, handholds or other devices that allow the enclosure to be lifted without tilting, and ensure that people handling the enclosure will not come into physical contact with the animal inside.
 - Exception: The enclosure is permanently affixed to the conveyance
- Be clearly marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animals" in letters at least 1 inch high and with arrows or other markings to indicate the correct upright position of the primary enclosure.
 - Exception: The enclosure is permanently affixed to the conveyance

(Photo: D. Bickett-Weddle: CFSPH: ISU)

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General Construction

- Free of toxic or harmful materials, treatments, paint or preservatives
- Properly ventilated
- Solid, leak-proof bottom or removable tray under slatted or mesh floor
 - Ensure dog's legs and feet cannot fall in between slates or holes in mesh
 - Use new safe, nontoxic litter

- Be free of materials, treatments, paint or preservatives or other chemicals toxic or harmful to the animal's health and well-being.
- Be properly ventilated (see requirements below)
- Have a solid, leak-proof bottom or a removable, leak-proof collection tray under a slatted or mesh floor that prevents seepage of waste products, such as excreta and body fluids, outside the enclosure.
 - If a slatted or mesh floor is used it must be designed and constructed so that the dog's legs and feet or any part of its body cannot fall between the slats or through the holes in the mesh.
 - Unless dogs are on raised slatted floors made of mesh, the primary enclosure must contain enough unused litter to absorb and cover excreta. The litter must be of a suitably absorbent material and be safe and nontoxic to dogs.

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Cleaning

- Clean and sanitize before reuse
- Follow requirements Section 3.11(b)
- If in transit more than 24 hours:
 - Clean enclosure and replace litter
 - Or move to another enclosure
- Keep dog safe from injury or escape if moving from enclosure to clean

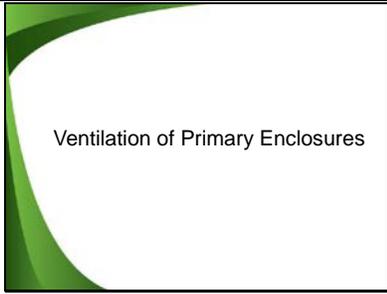
All primary enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized prior to being reused. Cleaning and Sanitization instructions are found in §3.11(b) and in the Husbandry segment of these training materials.

If a dog is in transit for more than 24 hours, the enclosure must be cleaned and the litter replaced, or the animal must be moved to another enclosure to prevent the animal from becoming soiled with its body wastes.

If, for cleaning, the dog must be removed from the enclosure, or moved to another enclosure, the dog must be moved in a manner that safeguards it from injury and prevents escape.

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Crates, cartons, or cages that can be removed from the primary conveyance must provide adequate ventilation for the dogs inside.

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The ventilated surface area of the primary enclosure must:

- Be 14% of the total combined surface area of all the walls for the whole enclosure, and
- Have at least 1/3 of the total ventilation area located on the upper 1/2 of the enclosure

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

Illustration: Katlyn Harvey: CFSPH: ISU

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Number of Ventilated Walls	Position of Walls	Required Ventilation Area
2	Opposing Walls	16% of each wall
3	2 opposing walls Third wall	8% of total surface area of opposing walls 50% of third wall
4	4 opposing walls	8% of each wall

The total combined surface area of the ventilation openings must be at least 14% of the surface area of all the walls of the primary enclosure

This chart sets out the ventilation requirements for primary enclosures that can be removed from the primary conveyance (crates, cartons or cages). **It is also important to remember that in addition to all the requirements listed in the chart, the total combined surface area of all ventilation openings must make up 14% of the total combined surface area of all walls of the primary enclosure.**

Let's follow the chart as we go through examples of ventilation enclosure set-ups.

If the enclosure has:

Ventilation openings on two opposing walls, then the ventilation openings must be at least 16% of the surface area of each wall and the total combined surface area of all ventilation openings must make up 14% of the total combined surface area of all the walls of the primary enclosure.

If the enclosure has:

Ventilation openings on three walls, then the ventilation openings on two opposing walls must be at least 8% of the total surface area of the two walls, the ventilation openings on the third wall must be at least 50% of the total surface area of that wall and the total combined surface area of the ventilation openings must be at least 14% of all the walls of the primary enclosure.

If the enclosure has:

Ventilation openings on all four walls, then the ventilation openings on each of the four walls must be at least 8% of the total surface area of each wall and the total combined surface area of the openings must be at least 14% of total combined surface area of all the walls of the primary enclosure AND at least one third of the ventilation area must be located on the upper half of the primary enclosure.

Enclosures permanently affixed to the conveyance are exceptions to these requirements.

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The number of animals that may be transported in a primary enclosure is governed by the regulations.

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Dogs Transported by Air	
Age of Dog	Maximum Number of Dogs/ Primary Enclosure
6 months or older	One
8 wks – 6 mo. Over 20 lbs	One
8 wks – 6 mo. 20 lbs or less, comparable size	Two
Less than 8 wks, comparable size, weaned, shipped to research facility	Unlimited
Less than 8 wks, unweaned, littermates, with dam, ship to research facility	Dam + litter

Number of animals per primary enclosure

Air Transportation

- No more than one live dog, 6 months of age or older may be transported in a primary enclosure when shipped by an air carrier.
- No more than one live puppy, 8 weeks to 6 months of age and weighing **over 20** pounds may be transported in a primary enclosure when shipped via air carrier.
- No more than two live puppies 8 weeks to 6 months of age, of comparable size and weighing 20 lbs or less each, may be transported in the same primary enclosure when shipped via air carrier.
- Weaned live puppies less than 8 weeks old, of comparable size that are littermates and are accompanied by their dam may be transported in the same primary enclosure when shipped to research facilities, including Federal research facilities.

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Transport by Surface Vehicle, Private Aircraft	
Age of Dog	Maximum Number of Dogs per Primary Enclosure
8 wks or older, comparable size, meets other requirements of Section 3.14(g)	Four
Less than 8 wks., comparable size, weaned, shipped to research facility, meets other requirements of Section 3.14(g)	Unlimited
Less than 8 wks old, unweaned, littermates, with dam, shipped to research facility, meets requirements of Section 3.13(g)	Dam + litter

Surface vehicle or privately owned aircraft

No more than 4 live dogs, 8 weeks of age or older, of comparable size, may be transported in the same primary enclosure when shipped by surface vehicle (including ground and water transportation) or privately owned aircraft, and only if all other requirements of this section are met.

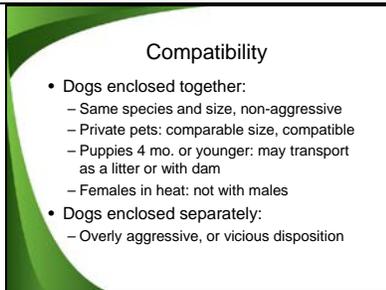
Weaned live puppies less than 8 weeks of age that are littermates and accompanied by their dam, may be transported in the same primary enclosure when shipped to research facilities, including Federal research facilities, and only if all other requirements of this section are met.

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Dogs traveling in the same primary enclosure have to be compatible, which is explained in this section.

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Compatibility

Dogs transported in the same primary enclosure must be the same species, of comparable size, non-aggressive toward each other and be maintained in compatible groups.

Dogs that are private pets, are of comparable size, and are compatible may be transported in the same primary enclosure.

Puppies 4 months old or younger may be transported as a litter or with their dam. (3.14(d)(2))

Dogs that are overly aggressive or that exhibit a vicious disposition must be transported individually in a primary enclosure.

A female dog in heat (estrus) may not be transported in the same primary enclosure with a male dog.

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There are many documents and records that need to accompany dogs when they are transported, as explained in this next section.

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Shipping documents include, but are not limited to:
- Carrier waybill
- Food and water instructions
- Acclimation certificate
- Additional information such as instructions for the administration of medications and drugs and other special care.

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For surface transportation, shipping documents must be held by the operator of the primary conveyance, OR be securely attached to the outside of the primary enclosure and be able to be easily detached for examination and easily and securely reattached.

A plastic pocket or sleeve on the outside of the primary enclosure may be used to contain the shipping documents.

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Consignors subject to AWA standards and regulations must certify that each dog was offered food and potable water within the 4 hours preceding delivery of the dog to a carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce, and must certify the date and time the food and potable water were offered, in accordance with 3.13(c).

A dog consigned to a carrier or intermediate handler by a dealer must be accompanied by a certification statement that the dog was offered food and water within 4 hours of delivery.

The certification statement should be securely attached to the transport enclosure instructions for in-transit food and water requirements for a 24 hour period.

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The Certification statement must contain the following information:
- Consignor's name and address
- Tag number or tattoo assigned to the dog under 2.38 and 2.50
- Time and date the animal was last fed and watered and specific instructions for the next feeding(s) and watering(s) for a 24 hour period
- Consignor's signature and the date and time the certification was signed.

(Photo: M. Radel: USDA: APHIS)

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This section briefly describes requirements for primary conveyances used to transport dogs by motor vehicle, rail, air or water.

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Primary Conveyance

The animal cargo space of the vehicle used to transport dogs must protect the animals' health, well-being and comfort at all times. This includes:

Protection from exhaust fumes

A sufficient air supply in the cargo space for normal breathing

Positioning of the primary enclosure within the cargo space to ensure each animal has sufficient air for normal breathing

Positioning the primary enclosure so that it is protected from the elements

Positioning of the primary enclosure to ensure the animal can be removed in an emergency

Keeping the interior of the cargo space clean

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Animals must be protected during transport if transported with harmful materials such as:

- Cleaning solutions
- Fertilizers
- Propane tanks
- Dry ice
- Human remains

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During air transportation:

Dogs must be in cargo areas that are heated and cooled as necessary to maintain ambient temperature and humidity that ensures health and well-being.

Cargo areas in the primary conveyance must be pressurized when not on the ground, unless flying under 8,000 feet. Dogs must have adequate air for breathing at all times during transport.

(Photo: USDA APHIS)

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Surface Transportation

- Additional requirements:
 - Ambient temperature must not exceed 85°F for more than 4 hours
 - Fans, blowers, air conditioning if needed
 - Ambient temperature must not fall below 45°F for more than 4 hours

There are several other special requirements for surface transportation in addition to the requirements found in Part 2 and 3 of the Animal Welfare Regulations.

During surface transportation:

The ambient temperature may not exceed 85 degrees F for a period of more than 4 hours, nor may the temperature fall below 45 degrees F for a period of more than 4 hours.

Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers or air conditioning must be used in the animal cargo space when ambient temperature in the space reaches 85 degrees F.

These requirements are in addition to and not in place of, all other requirements pertaining to climatic conditions in parts 2 and 3 of the Chapter.

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Care of Dogs in Transit

Dogs in transit still need to be cared for. This next section will briefly describe some of the care they need while being transported.

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Food and Water

- Offer food and water within 4 hours of being transported
- During transit - minimum requirements:
 - 16 weeks or older: offer food at least once every 24 hours
 - Less than 16 weeks: offer food at least once every 12 hours
 - Water every 12 hours



Dogs must be offered food within 4 hours before being transported.

During transit dogs must be offered food:

At least once every 24 hours while in transit - if 16 weeks old or older

At least once every 12 hours while in transit - if less than 16 weeks old

During transit dogs must be offered water at least once every 12 hours. (3.16 (a))

(Photo: D. Bickett-Weddle: CFSPH)

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In-Transit Instructions

- Must provide food and water instructions
- Securely attached to primary enclosure
- Easy to notice and read
- Covers 24 hour period
 - “No food or water” is not acceptable unless directed by attending veterinarian
- Include with shipping documents

Any dealer, exhibitor or other licensee offering a dog to a carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce must securely attach to the outside of the primary enclosure, written instructions for in-transit food and water requirements for a 24 hour period for the dogs in the enclosure. Instructions must be attached so they are easily noticed and read.

Food and water instructions must accompany the dog and should be included with the shipping documents and easily available for inspection. Instructions for no food or water are not acceptable unless directed by the attending veterinarian. Instructions must be in compliance with the regulations regarding minimum food and water requirements as set forth in Section 3.16 of the regulations.

The time periods governing minimum feeding and watering requirements apply to dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, including federal research facilities, who transport dogs in their own primary conveyances. The time periods start at the time the dog was last offered food and potable water before transportation was begun.

Time periods apply to carriers and intermediate handlers starting from the date and time stated on the certification statement.

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Dealer's Certification Statement

Dealer bringing dog to carrier or intermediate handler must certify:

- Dog offered food and water within 4 hours of delivery
- Date and time food and water were offered

Statement is securely attached to enclosure

As mentioned earlier, a dealer consigning a dog to a carrier or intermediate handler for transit must submit a certification statement containing the following:

- Statement that the dog was offered food and water within 4 hours of delivery
- Date and time the food and water were offered.

The statement must be securely attached to the transport enclosure so that it is easily noticed and read.

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Location of Food and Water Receptacles

- Attach to inside of enclosure
- Fill from outside of enclosure
- Secure to prevent dog from leaving enclosure through receptacle openings



Food and water receptacles must be:

- Securely attached to the inside of the transport enclosure
- Placed so they can be filled from the outside of the enclosure
- Designed, constructed or installed so that the dog cannot leave the enclosure through the food and water openings

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Care in Transit

- Ill, injured, or physically distressed dogs must only be transported to receive veterinary care
- Dogs in obvious distress must receive care at closest available veterinary facility



Animals must receive proper care while in transit.

Dogs that are ill, injured or in physical distress must **only** be transported to receive veterinary care.

A dog in obvious physical distress must be provided veterinary care at the closest available veterinary facility.

(Photo: D. Bickett-Weddle; CFSPH)

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Removal from Cage

- Cleaning of enclosure
- Veterinary care
- Emergency situations
- Transfer to another enclosure or facility

A dog may be removed from the primary enclosure **only for the following reasons:**

- Cleaning of the primary enclosure
- For veterinary care
- In an emergency
- To be transferred to another primary enclosure or facility which meets AWA regulations and standards

These regulations apply until the consignee takes physical delivery of the animal, OR the animal is returned to the consignor

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Surface Transportation: Observation

- Observe every 4 hours:
 - Sufficient air supply
 - Ambient temperature within limits
 - No obvious signs of physical distress, such as
 - Labored breathing
 - Excessive salivation
 - Vomiting/diarrhea
 - Frantic scratching, chewing, or biting on enclosure

Surface transportation – ground and water

Dogs must be observed every 4 hours to ensure:

- They have 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
- The dog does not show signs of obvious physical distress, such as:
 - Labored breathing
 - Excessive salivation
 - Vomiting/diarrhea
 - Frantic scratching, chewing or biting on the transport enclosure

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Air Transportation: Observation

- Observe every 4 hours:
 - Sufficient air supply
 - Heating and cooling requirements of 3.15(d)
- Do not remove dog while in transit
 - Except during cleaning
- Carrier determines whether dog is in obvious physical distress and needs veterinary care

Air transportation

It is the carrier’s responsibility to observe dogs as frequently as circumstances allow, but not less than once every 4 hours if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight.

If the animal cargo area is not accessible during flight, the carrier must observe the dogs whenever they are loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to make sure they have sufficient air for normal breathing, the animal cargo area meets the heating and cooling requirements of 3.15(d) and that the area meets all other requirements under the AWA standards and regulations.

The carrier must determine whether any dogs are in obvious physical distress, and arrange for veterinary care as soon as possible.

If a dog is obviously ill, injured or in physical distress, it must not be transported in commerce, except to receive veterinary care for the condition.

Except during cleaning of primary enclosures as required under 3.14(b), a dog must not be removed from its primary enclosure while in transit, unless it is placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the requirements of 3.6 or 3.14.

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Health Certificates

Health certificates must accompany all dogs being delivered for to a carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce or dogs being transported in commerce by the licensee.

The health certificate must be executed by a licensed veterinarian.

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Health Certificates Contents:
AWA

- Licensed veterinarian inspected the dog, not more than 10 days before delivery for transportation
- Dog was free of infectious disease or physical abnormality that would endanger animals or public health
- NOTE: States and other countries may have additional requirements

The health certificate shall state:

The licensed veterinarian inspected the dog on a specified date, not more than 10 days before the delivery of the dog for transportation.
When inspected, the dog appeared to be free of any infectious disease or physical abnormality which would endanger the animal(s) or other animals or endanger public health.

APHIS Form 7001: U.S. Interstate and International Certificate of Health Examination may be used for health certification by a licensed veterinarian as required by this section of the AWA.

NOTE: These are the health certificate requirements under the Animal Welfare Act. States and other countries may have additional health certificate requirements. Be sure to check the law of the destination to make sure the appropriate paperwork is completed when shipping animals to other States or countries.

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Health Certificates Contents:
AWA

An intermediate handler or carrier may not receive a cat or dog for transportation in commerce without a health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian

An intermediate handler or carrier may not receive a cat or dog for transportation in commerce without a health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian.

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Health Certificates:
Interstate and International

- Each state has requirements for animals entering. Check with your veterinarian or state veterinarian in destination state.
- Information from APHIS can be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/importexport>
- Each country has requirements:
 - Check with your veterinarian
 - Information from APHIS - international reqs: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

In addition to the health certificate requirements in the AWA, States and Countries may have their own health certificate requirements for animals entering their territory. These requirements may include specific vaccinations or tests. It is important that you know and follow the requirements before you transport animals to these destinations.

Sources for state requirements include:

Your veterinarian, the State Veterinarian or State Animal Health Official for the destination state. Information from APHIS can be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/importexport>

Sources for international requirements:

Check with your veterinarian and the USDA APHIS VS area office in your state. See the link on the slide for information about import requirements: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

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Conclusion

You should now be able to:

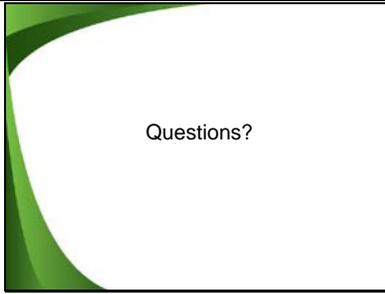
1. Explain minimum age requirements for transporting puppies.
2. Describe general requirements for transporting dogs.
3. Explain health certificate requirements for transporting dogs.

This presentation has covered the transportation regulations under USDA APHIS Animal Care. By now you should be able to:

1. Explain the minimum age requirements for transportation of puppies.
2. Describe the general requirements for transporting dogs.
3. Explain the health certificate requirements for transporting dogs.

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