

**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

