

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)]

