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901:1-2-01 Definitions and General Considerations.

(A) "Animal" as used in this chapter refers to any "dangerous wild animal" as defined in divisions (C)(1) to (20) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code that is possessed by the holders of wildlife shelter permits, wildlife propagation permits, and rescue facility permits issued under Chapter 935. of the Revised Code.

The nonhuman primates listed in division (C)(20) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code are exempted from the rules in this chapter except for those rules pertaining to housing located in rules 901:1-2-01, 901:1-2-01.1, and 901:1-2-09 of the Administrative Code.

(B) "Animal caretaker" means a person with knowledge and experience of zoology, animal science, and biology sufficient for the daily care, maintenance, record keeping, and well-being of physical facilities and animals in their care.

(C) "Clean" means an environmental condition free of unwanted matter such as solids, liquids, gases or living organisms that have the potential to cause adverse effects to the health and well-being of animals and humans.

(D) "Elevated platform" means a surface or structure positioned above the floor, or above the grade level of an enclosure, that will provide for the animal's welfare.

(E) "Equivalent" as used in this chapter refers to the American Society for Testing and Material Standard (ASTM) for fencing, wire and post, and metal chain link fence accessories; the ASTM F1083 standards for pipe, steel, hot-dipped zinc (galvanized) welded, and steel structures; and ASTM A392 the standards for zinc-coated steel chain link fence fabric.

(F) "Permit holder" means those persons possessing dangerous wild animals pursuant to a "wildlife shelter permit", a "wildlife propagation permit", or a "rescue facility permit" as set forth in Chapter 935. of the Revised Code.

(G) "Primary enclosure" means the enclosure that directly houses an animal and where the animal may come into direct contact with the enclosure material.

(H) "Safety entrance" means a secure area in the primary enclosure that can be entered by a caretaker that prevents an animal's escape and protects the caretaker, or a device that can be activated by the caretaker to prevent an animal's escape and safeguards the entry.

A safety entrance shall be constructed of material equivalent to the primary enclosure and include:

- (1) A double door and locking mechanism;
- (2) Interconnecting cages; or,
- (3) A lock down area or other comparable device.

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- (I) “Secondary enclosure” means an enclosure that serves as a perimeter fence surrounding all primary enclosures, or an individual secondary enclosure built around each primary enclosure. A secondary enclosure must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the enclosure by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from outside of the facility from having contact with the animals in the facility.
- (J) “Shelter” means a structure or natural feature within or attached to the primary enclosure that protects the animal from adverse weather conditions and is appropriate for the animal's size.
- (K) “Shift cages” are enclosures that can temporarily contain the animal and be closed off from the primary enclosure to allow for servicing of the primary enclosure.
- (L) "Veterinary-Client-Patient-Relationship" (VCPR) has the same meaning as defined in section 4741.04 of the Revised Code.
- (M) Dead animals must be disposed of pursuant to section 941.14 of the Revised Code.
- (N) Distress occurs when animals are injured, sick, in pain, or are in inappropriate environmental conditions.
- (O) Devices, or any other related equipment used to handle, sort, or move animals, must minimize distress and must be maintained in proper working order at all times.
- (P) Emergency lighting shall be available at each dangerous wild animal facility.
- (Q) Euthanasia must follow the American Veterinary Medical Association guidelines.
- (R) A person issued a restricted snake possession or restricted snake propagation permit shall comply with the standards adopted by the Zoological Association of America regarding care and housing.
- (S) Nothing in the rules adopted in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a licensed veterinarian, or other person acting under the veterinarian’s supervision, from meeting the standards set forth in Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code or rules promulgated thereunder.

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901:1-2-01.1 Enclosures for dangerous wild animals.

Unless otherwise specified, all enclosures for dangerous wild animals as defined by division (C) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code must meet the minimum requirements listed in this rule.

(A) Animals shall be housed and kept in double containment, consisting of primary and secondary enclosures as specified by this chapter for the species being kept.

(B) Enclosures must be inspected and maintained daily and any deficits shall be corrected as soon as possible.

The animal may be moved to another secure area temporarily to correct any deficits. If a temporary move is required the facility veterinarian must be notified. If the temporary move is greater than twenty four hours, the veterinarian must concur with the selection of the temporary site and the duration of the move.

(C) A Primary enclosure shall:

(1) Be sufficiently strong to prevent escape;

(2) If roofed, the roof must be attached to and be of the same or equivalent material as the sides of the primary enclosure;

(3) Protect the contained animal from injury;

(4) Provide species appropriate substrate for the health and well-being of the animals;

(5) Be equipped with a safety entrance;

(6) Have at least one elevated platform or bedding material for resting to accommodate all animals in the enclosure simultaneously;

(7) Provide a quiet birthing area as necessary and appropriate to the species; and,

(8) Be of a size and complexity to provide for the animal's physical welfare and behavioral and social enrichment.

(D) If used to construct a primary enclosure, chain link fence must be secured on the inside of the primary enclosure's posts.

(E) The primary enclosure shall include a shelter.

(F) Aggressive or incompatible animals shall be housed separately.

(G) Fecal and food waste shall be removed from the primary enclosure regularly, as appropriate for the species, and stored or disposed of in a manner to protect the health and well-being of the animals, owners, and staff.

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(H) Primary enclosures shall be cleaned daily and hard surfaces disinfected a minimum of once weekly.

(I) New or diseased animals shall be housed separately and handled in a manner to minimize distress and the likelihood of spreading disease to other animals.

(J) Non-injurious enrichment opportunities shall be provided to ensure the animal's physical stimulation and psychological needs are met, and shall be compatible with the species and number of animals.

(K) Each primary enclosure shall have a shift cage sized appropriate to the number, size and compatibility of the animals.

(1) Shift cages shall be constructed of material equivalent to the primary enclosure and be sufficiently strong to prevent escape.

(2) The shift cage shall be separated from the primary enclosure by a door of equivalent material that can be locked in the closed or open position.

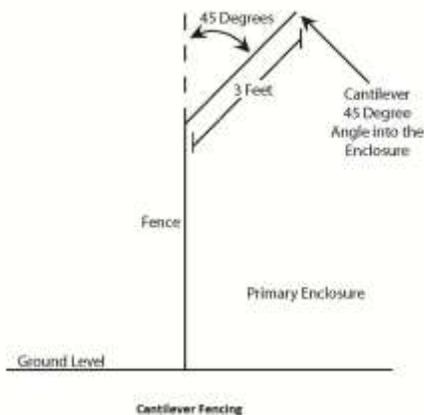
(3) Shift cage door controls shall be protected from the animal in the primary enclosure.

(L) Cantilever fencing, as required in this Chapter, shall be:

(1) Made of chain link or equivalent with an electrified top wire, high tension cables with an electrified top cable, or a combination thereof;

(2) A minimum of three feet in width from the base of the cantilever to the top of the cantilever; and,

(3) Attached to the top of the primary enclosure at a forty-five degree angle into the enclosure.



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(M) Except as used in a cantilever, electric fencing shall not be used in a primary enclosure.

(N) Secondary enclosures shall:

- (1) Be a minimum of eight feet in height;
- (2) Be a minimum of sixteen feet from the nearest primary enclosure;
- (3) Not have any wall in common with any primary enclosure; and,
- (4) Electric fencing may be used in a secondary enclosure as appropriate for the species. Safety signs must be conspicuously displayed on any electrified section of the enclosure.

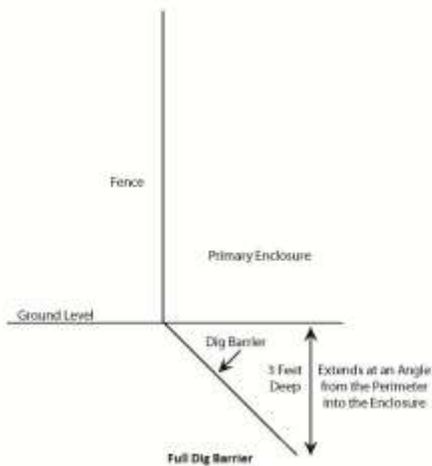
(O) A solid building may be used as part of the secondary enclosure if the following are true:

- (1) The building extends all the way to the ground for the entire length serving as a secondary enclosure; and,
- (2) The building meets the minimum height requirements for secondary enclosure fencing.

(P) A “dig barrier” shall be constructed as part of primary enclosures that do not use concrete, bedrock, or other impervious flooring material as appropriate to the species as specified in rules 901:1-2-02 to 901:1-2-09 of the Administrative Code.

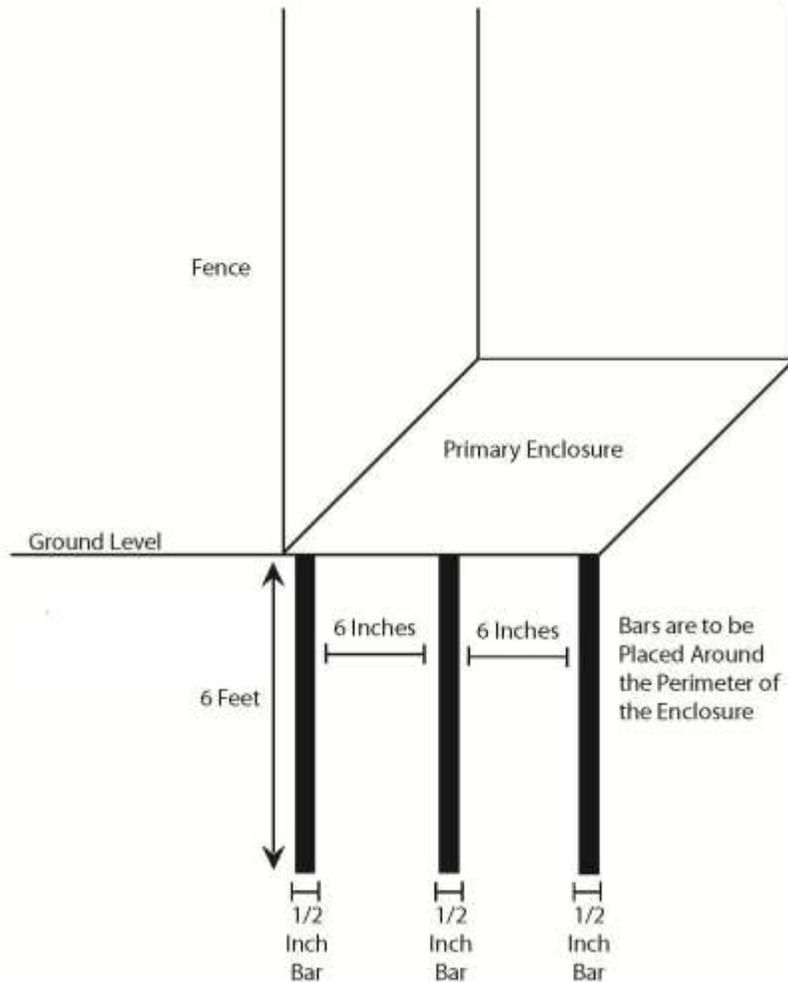
(1) A full dig barrier shall be constructed using:

- (a) Material of equivalent or greater strength than the primary enclosure, attached to the enclosure, extending at an angle into the enclosure, and ending a minimum of three feet below the surface; or,



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(b) Six feet pieces of one half inch diameter epoxy coated steel or rebar spaced six inches apart and driven down into the ground adjacent to the primary enclosure.



(2) Minor dig barrier material shall be attached at its top to the primary enclosure's bottom rail that is no more than two inches above ground level, and the lower end shall be:

(a) Attached to a cement footing; or,

(b) Buried six inches underground.

(Q) Temperature, ventilation and lighting:

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(1) Adequate measures must be taken so that climatic conditions do not pose a threat to the animal. The animal's age, overall health and acclimation shall be taken into consideration when taking measures to minimize these conditions;

(2) Species appropriate means of thermo-regulating and an adequate UV source must be provided;

(3) Indoor housing ventilation must provide for health, comfort and welfare of animals by minimizing drafts, odors, dust, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation; and

(4) Light intensity must be sufficient for observation and cleaning.

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901:1-2-01.2 Food and water for dangerous wild animals.

- (A) As appropriate to the species, animals must receive food and water on a regular basis of sufficient quantity and quality to ensure maintenance of normal body condition and/or growth.
- (B) Food and water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitary.
- (C) Food provided shall be unspoiled and uncontaminated.
- (D) Perishable foods must be kept under refrigeration and all foods must be stored in a safe manner.
- (E) A nutritional plan must be developed with veterinary guidance.
- (F) Food and water receptacles shall be of a sufficient number and size for the animals being served.
- (G) All feed and water equipment must be inspected and maintained in working condition.

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901:1-2-01.3 Health for dangerous wild animals.

- (A) Each owner of an animal shall have a valid veterinary-client-patient-relationship with a licensed veterinarian.
- (B) The veterinarian must visit each facility a minimum of one time per year and provide a written annual program of care for the animals in the facility on a form provided by the department.
- (C) Animals are to be monitored regularly for evidence of disease, injury, and parasites; and corrective measures under veterinary guidance must be taken when evidence is found of such conditions.
- (D) A primary enclosure must provide the opportunity and space to exercise daily and have freedom of movement to reduce distress and maintain physical condition, unless directed otherwise by a veterinarian.
- (E) Each facility shall maintain a safe and effective program for the control of rodents, insects, ectoparasites and other pests.
- (F) Owners and any personnel in contact with nonhuman primates or elephants must annually have a negative tuberculosis test.
- (G) The introduction of new animals to a social group must be done in a manner to minimize distress, tension and aggression.
- (H) Euthanasia for animals must be performed when the likelihood for recovery is poor and the condition cannot be effectively relieved by best species management and medically appropriate procedures.
- (I) The director shall appoint a committee made up of three licensed veterinarians and two animal caretakers to evaluate the condition of an animal or restricted snake that is under the control of the department. The committee's purpose will be to evaluate the animal's condition as necessary following an initial evaluation by the department's veterinarian. The committee shall advise the director on the disposition of the animal based upon the initial evaluation of the animal's health, psychological well-being, and long term quality of life including population management.

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901:1-2-02 Family – ursidae; common name - bears.

This rule applies exclusively to bears as dangerous wild animals as defined in division (C) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

- (A) Primary enclosures shall be constructed of not less than six gauge chain link or equivalent.
- (B) The frame of the primary enclosure must be constructed using at least three inch diameter steel vertical posts, two inch diameter steel for cross bracing, door frames, and top and bottom rails.
- (C) For one animal, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four hundred square feet, eight feet high with a roof, or twelve feet high with a cantilever. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure must be increased by two hundred square feet.
- (D) Polar bears shall have a minimum of a ten feet by ten feet pool, five feet deep, and for each additional bear the surface area must be increased by forty square feet.
- (E) A full dig barrier shall be provided.

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901:1-2-03 Family – hyaenidae.

This rule applies exclusively to hyenas as dangerous wild animals as defined in division (C) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

(A) Primary enclosure shall be constructed of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent.

(B) For one or two animals, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four hundred square feet, eight feet high, and either roofed or have a cantilever. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure must be increased by two hundred square feet.

(C) Permit holders possessing more than one of the animals regulated under this rule shall house them in stable pairs or groups of compatible individuals, except where single housing is justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior or veterinary concerns regarding animal well-being.

(D) A full dig barrier shall be provided.

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901:1-2-04 Family – canidae; common names – gray wolf (excluding hybrids) and african wild dog.

This rule applies exclusively to Gray wolves and African wild dogs as dangerous wild animals as defined in division (C) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

- (A) Primary enclosure shall be constructed of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent.
- (B) For one or two animals, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four hundred square feet, eight feet high, and either roofed or have a cantilever. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure must be increased by two hundred square feet.
- (C) Permit holders possessing more than one of the animals regulated under this rule shall house them in stable pairs or groups of compatible individuals, except where single housing is justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior or veterinary concerns regarding animal well-being.
- (D) A full dig barrier shall be provided.

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901:1-2-05 Family – felidae; common names: cheetah, lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard, puma, caracal, serval, bobcat, canada lynx, eurAsian lynx, iberian lynx, sunda clouded leopard, and clouded leopard.

This rule applies exclusively to the species listed as dangerous wild animals in divisions (C)(3) to (C)(7) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

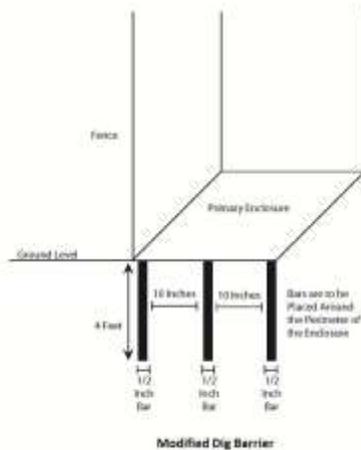
(A) Primary enclosures shall be constructed of not less than nine gauge chain link or equivalent.

(B) Each enclosure shall have a claw log.

(C) Large felids- Pantherids; Common names: cheetah, lion, tiger.

(1) For one or two animals, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of six hundred square feet and twelve feet high with a cantilever. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure must be increased by three hundred square feet.

(2) A full dig barrier shall be provided, but the dig barrier can be modified to four feet pieces of one half inch diameter epoxy coated steel or rebar spaced ten inches apart and driven down into the ground adjacent to the primary enclosure.

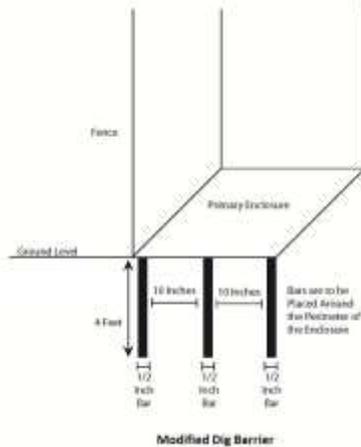


(D) Medium felids- Pantherids; Common names: jaguars, leopards, snow leopards, and puma.

(1) For one or two animals, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four hundred square feet and twelve feet high with a roof. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure must be increased by two hundred square feet.

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(2) A full dig barrier shall be provided, but the dig barrier can be modified to four feet pieces of one half inch diameter epoxy coated steel or rebar spaced ten inches apart and driven down into the ground adjacent to the primary enclosure.



(E) Small felids; Common names: caracal, serval, Canada lynx, Eurasian lynx, Iberian lynx, sunda clouded leopard, clouded leopard and bobcat.

(1) For one or two animals, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of one hundred square feet and eight feet high with a roof. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by fifty square feet.

(2) Small felids as listed in this paragraph do not require safety entrances as part of the primary enclosure.

(3) Permit holders possessing more than one of a species of small felid regulated under paragraph (D) of this rule shall house them in stable pairs or groups of compatible individuals; except where single housing is justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior or veterinary concerns regarding animal well-being.

(4) At least a minor dig barrier shall be provided.

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901:1-2-06 Family – hippopotamidae, elephantidae, rhinocerotidae, bovidae (cape buffalo only).

This rule applies exclusively to the species listed as dangerous wild animals in divisions (C)(9) to (C)(12) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

(A) Primary enclosures:

(1) Shall be constructed of steel bars, masonry block, rock wall or equivalent.

(2) Vertical posts:

(a) If using horizontal cables, the vertical posts shall not be more than sixteen feet apart with horizontal cables not more than twelve inches apart; or,

(b) If horizontal cables are not used, the vertical posts shall not be more than twelve inches apart.

If wooden posts are used they must be a minimum of twelve inches in diameter, not be treated with creosote, and utilize a secondary deterrent.

(B) Family – hippopotamidae

(1) For one animal, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of one thousand two hundred square feet, and be five feet high. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by six hundred square feet.

(2) A Nile hippopotamus shall be provided with a pool of water four hundred square feet, five feet deep, and equipped with a ramp or steps. For each additional animal, the pool surface area must be increased by two hundred square feet.

(3) A Pygmy hippopotamus shall be provided with a pool of water one hundred twenty square feet, five feet deep, and equipped with a ramp or steps. For each additional animal, the pool surface area shall be increased by sixty square feet.

(4) Pools shall be drained and cleaned at least one time daily, or filtered using a system approved by the director.

(C) Family – Elephantidae

(1) For one female, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of two thousand square feet. For each additional female, the primary enclosure shall be increased by one thousand square feet.

(2) For one male, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four thousand square feet. For each additional male the primary enclosure shall be increased by two thousand square feet.

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- (3) For one female with a calf, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four thousand square feet. For each additional animal the primary enclosure shall be increased by two thousand square feet.
- (4) If indoors, primary enclosures indoors shall have a twenty-five feet high ceiling.
- (5) Primary enclosures shall have access to a natural substrate.
- (6) Constant tethering shall not exceed fourteen days without veterinary consent. Tethering shall not prohibit normal postural movement.
- (7) If housed outdoors, elephants shall have available water, mud, dust, soil, or sand to allow elephants to thermo-regulation;
- (8) All elephant facilities shall have an elephant restraint device (ERD), or demonstrate a method of restraint that allows necessary husbandry, veterinary, and reproductive procedures to occur in a safe and efficient manner for all elephants in the facility. Use of the ERD shall not be weather dependent.
- (9) Permit holders possessing more than one of the animals regulated under paragraph (C) of this rule shall house them in stable pairs or groups of compatible individuals; except where single housing is justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior or veterinary concerns regarding animal well-being.

(D) Family – Rhinocerotidae

For one animal, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of one thousand five hundred square feet, and eight feet high. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by seven hundred fifty square feet.

(E) Family – Bovidae; Common name: Cape buffalo

- (1) For one animal, the primary enclosure shall be a minimum of seven hundred square feet and eight feet high. For each additional animal the primary enclosure shall be increased by three hundred fifty square feet.
- (2) Primary enclosure may use chain link, but it shall be four gauge or equivalent.
- (3) The animal shall have access to a water source for swimming or mud wallowing.

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901:1-2-07 Species varanus – komodoensis (komodo dragon).

This rule applies exclusively to komodo dragons as dangerous wild animals as defined in division (C) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

(A) Primary enclosure shall be constructed of concrete, three eighths inch plexiglass, or a combination of these or other material equivalent to nine gauge chain link in strength.

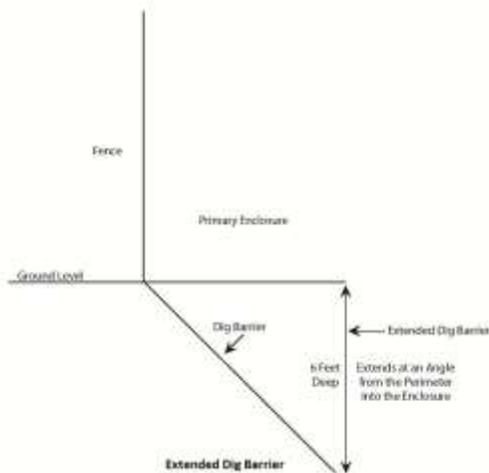
(B) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of two hundred square feet and shall be at least six feet high. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by one hundred square feet.

(C) If the primary enclosure is unroofed, the enclosure shall:

(1) Have a cantilever; and,

(2) Have an electric secondary deterrent on the cantilever.

(D) A full dig barrier shall be provided, and the depth of the barrier shall be extended by an additional three feet below the surface from the specifications listed in rule 901:1-2-01.1.



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901:1-2-08 Order – crocodilia; family – alligatoridae (excluding dwarf caiman); family - crocodylidae; family – gavialidae.

This rule applies exclusively to the species listed as dangerous wild animals in divisions (C)(15) to (C)(18) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

- (A) Primary enclosure shall be constructed of concrete, three eighths inch plexiglass, or a combination of these or other material equivalent to nine gauge chain link in strength and be of sufficient height to prevent escape.
- (B) Animals regulated by this rule shall have their length measure as the distance between snout and vent unless otherwise specified.
- (C) The dry space in the primary enclosure shall be two times the length and width of the largest animal in the enclosure. All animals shall be able to stretch out without touching each other.
- (D) The water space in the primary enclosure shall be two times the length of the largest animal in the enclosure and the animal shall be able to submerge at least six inches under water. All animals shall be able to submerge at the same time without touching each other.
- (E) A full dig barrier shall be provided.
- (F) Animals regulated by this rule less than four feet in total length, measuring snout to end of the tail, must be kept in a plexiglass or equivalent strength containment that prevents escape and ensures public safety.

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901:1-2-09 Nonhuman primates.

This rule applies exclusively to the species listed as dangerous wild animals in divisions (C)(19) to (C)(20) of section 935.01 of the Revised Code.

(A) Each primary enclosure shall have multiple elevated platforms that shall accommodate all animals in the enclosure simultaneously.

(B) Each primary enclosure shall have a visual barrier that provides a retreat area for the animal.

(C) A primary enclosure that is within a solid secondary enclosure is not required to have a shelter as defined in paragraph (F) of rule 901:1-2-01 of the Administrative Code.

(D) A primary enclosure housing the species described in paragraphs (I) to (L) of this rule are not required to have a shift cage or safety entrance as defined in rule 901:1-2-01.1 of the Administrative Code.

(E) Permit holders possessing more than one of the animals regulated under this rule shall house them in stable pairs or groups of compatible individuals; except where single housing is justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior or veterinary concerns regarding animal well-being.

(F) Sub-family – Cercopithecinae; Common names: guenons, vervets, baboons, macaques Sub-family – Colobinae; Common names: colobuses, langurs, proboscis monkeys; Family – Hylobatidae; Common names: gibbons, siamangs.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of a minimum of nine gauge wire mesh or the equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of one hundred square feet, ten feet high with a roof, and have eight feet of useable climbing vertical height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by twenty five square feet.

(G) Sub-family – Homininae; Common names: chimpanzees, bonobos Sub-family – Ponginae; Common name: orangutans.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of steel bars, two inch diameter galvanized pipe, six gauge chain link, masonry block or their equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of three hundred square feet, ten feet high with a roof, and have eight feet of useable climbing vertical height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by seventy five square feet.

(H) Sub-family – Gorillinae; Common name: gorilla

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(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of steel bars, two inch diameter galvanized pipe, six gauge chain link, masonry block or their equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of four hundred square feet, ten feet high with a roof, and have eight feet of useable climbing vertical height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by seventy five square feet.

(I) Family – Callitrichidae; Common names: golden lion, black faced lion, golden-rumped lion, cotton top, emperor, saddleback, black mantled, and Geoffroy’s tamarin; Family – Aotidae; Common names: southern and northern night monkey;

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of a minimum of eleven and one half gauge wire mesh or the equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of nine square feet, roofed, with six feet of useable climbing height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by two and one fourth square feet.

(J) Family – Pitheciidae; Common names: dusky titi and masked titi.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of a minimum of eleven and one half gauge wire mesh or the equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of sixteen square feet, roofed, with six feet of useable climbing height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by four square feet.

(K) Sub-family – Pitheciinae; Common names: white faced, black bearded, white-nose bearded, and monk sakis; bald urakis.

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of a minimum of eleven and one half gauge wire mesh or the equivalent.

(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of sixteen square feet, roofed, with six feet of useable climbing height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by four square feet.

(L) Family – Atelidae; Common names: mariqui; black-handed, white-bellied, brown-headed, black spider; red, black and mantled howler; Sub-family – Atelinae; Common name: common woolly. Sub-family – Pitheciinae; Common name: black uakaris

(1) The primary enclosure shall be constructed of a minimum of nine gauge wire mesh or the equivalent.

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(2) The primary enclosure shall be a minimum of sixty-four square feet, roofed, with six feet of useable climbing height. For each additional animal, the primary enclosure shall be increased by 16 square feet.

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901:1-2-10 Recordkeeping.

(A) Permit holders shall monitor and maintain records appropriate to the species documenting cleaning and feeding schedules, veterinary care, pest control, unique identification for each animal, and the disposition of each animal.

(B) An owner applying for permit renewal forms will identify animals not on the original registration permit.

(C) Identifying information shall be provided to the department for a permit holder data base.

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901:1-2-11 Transportation.

- (A) Transportation of animals shall comply with the United States Animal Welfare Act Transportation Standards or the International Air Transportation Association standards.
- (B) Certificates of veterinary inspection and required transport permits must accompany the shipment and must be in compliance with all applicable state, national, or international requirements.
- (C) The animal's cage or enclosure shall be of sufficient strength and security to prevent escape and large enough to ensure that each animal has sufficient space to turn, stand erect, and lay naturally. However, certain species may be restricted in their movements according to professionally acceptable standards when such freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the animals, their handlers, or other persons.
- (D) Animal transportation must be conducted in a manner that is safe, well-planned, coordinated, and minimizes distress to the animal.
- (E) Animals in transit must be checked on every four hours to assure they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing and they are being protected from adverse weather conditions.
- (F) Animals must be transported in double containment (primary and secondary enclosures.) The vehicle, if fully enclosed, may serve as secondary containment or in the case of hoof stock the vehicle/trailer may serve as the containment if fully enclosed. The primary enclosure must be constructed so that no body part can protrude from the enclosure.
- (G) Conveyances shall be equipped to provide fresh air without injurious drafts and adequate protection from extreme weather that could be detrimental to the health and well-being of the animal.
- (H) The animal containment area shall be free of engine exhaust fumes.
- (I) Only one nonhuman primate, including a female in estrus, shall be transported in a primary enclosure, except for:

 - (1) A mother and nursing infant;
 - (2) A male/female pair or a family group; and
 - (3) A compatible pair of juveniles that have not reached puberty.
- (J) Nonhuman primates that are more than one year of age must be fed every twenty four hours; and if less than one year, they must be fed every twelve hours. They must be watered every twelve hours.
- (K) Animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups.

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(L) Animals that have not reached puberty shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with adult animals other than their dams.

(M) Animals must be placed in a primary enclosure that prevents the leaking of excreta with floors that:

(1) Have a solid, leak proof bottom; which contains a sufficient amount of clean absorbable litter which is safe and non-toxic to cover the excreta; or,

(2) Have a removable leak proof collection tray under a slatted or wire mesh floor.

(N) Animals shall be watered within four hours prior to being transported and every twelve hours thereafter and fed every twenty four hours unless directed by a licensed veterinarian.

(O) The transporter must have an emergency plan.

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901:1-2-12 Signs.

(A) Signs required by this rule shall:

(1) Be in capital letters, measuring at least one and one-quarter inches in width and height; and,

(2) All lettering shall be black print on a white background.

(B) At each normal entrance onto property on which any dangerous wild animal or restricted snake is confined, the owner shall have continuously posted and displayed a conspicuous sign, clearly visible, and easily readable by the public, warning that there is a dangerous wild animal or restricted snake on the premises.

Signs shall state as appropriate:

(1) “WARNING: DANGEROUS WILD ANIMAL (S) ON PREMISES”;

(2) “WARNING: VENOMOUS SNAKE (S) ON PREMISES”; or,

(3) “WARNING: LARGE CONSTRICTOR SNAKE (S) ON PREMISES”.

(C) On each primary enclosure in which a dangerous wild animal is confined, the owner shall have continuously posted and displayed a conspicuous sign, clearly visible, and easily readable.

Signs shall state “WARNING: _____”, with the last word to indicate the type of dangerous wild animal that is being confined. The type of animal may be preprinted on the sign or handwritten.

(D) On each primary enclosure in which a restricted snake is confined, the owner shall have continuously posted and displayed a conspicuous sign, clearly visible, and easily readable.

Signs shall:

(1) State “WARNING: _____”, with the last word to indicate the type of restricted snake that is being confined. The type of snake may be preprinted on the sign or handwritten.; and,

(2) If the snake is venomous, the sign must state “VENOMOUS SNAKE: If bitten, antivenom: _____ . TAKE THIS SIGN WITH YOU TO ASSIST IN MEDICAL TREATMENT.”, and state the antivenom to be used in the case of a bite and the location of antivenom. If antivenom is kept at a hospital, the sign shall list emergency contact information for the hospital.

In case of venomous snake bite, the sign specified in this paragraph may be removed and taken with person requiring medical treatment. Sign must be replaced as soon as practical after medical emergency.

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(E) Anytime a dangerous wild animal or restricted snake is transported by vehicle, the vehicle must have a sign conspicuously displayed that meets the same requirements for the signs posted outside the animal's cage or container in paragraphs (B) and (C) of this rule.

(F) Nothing in this rule precludes the dangerous wild animal owner or restricted snake owner from posting other signs, so long as the signs required by this rule are not obscured or rendered inconspicuous.